THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

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FIRST EDITION

2 O'CLOCK

For later telegraphic and local news see Second Edition.

A GIRDER BRIDGE.

THIS WILL BE THE KIND ON EAST MERRIMACK STREET.

It Will be the Third of its Kind in the State—Ferris, of Ferris Wheel Fame, Had His Hand in Its Construction As An Inspector of the Iron Work.

If you wish to see human nature—to study it in all its prases—just spend an hour or two on the temporary foot bridge at East Merimack street and watch the army of spectators looking at the workmen who are building the new bridge over the Concord river.

Every class seems to congregate here from the sedate old gentleman who is out for a walk to the species of the genus homo commonly known as "sons of rest." It is also very interesting to listen to their conversation, for as a rule you will find knots of three or four, one of whom is always busy telling the others how much he does not know about bridge building.

There are very few people in this city who know just what sort of a bridge this is to be. Of course everyone can tell you it is to be an iron bridge, and a few that it is to be a girder bridge—but not one in five hundred could tell you what a girder bridge is. As its name would indicate, a bridge built on girders, and girders are iron beams.

This bridge will consequently be built on iron beams. The Central bridge has iron trusses standing above, so has the Pawtucket bridge. There will be three girders, each with a depth of six feet, giving great strength as a bridge of this kind needs. The side girders will be between the roadway and the sidewalk on each side, while the center girder will be under the middle of the roadway. Iron arms will project from these girders to support the sidewalks. The roadway will be a solid bed of iron, covered with a layer of concrete, and on top of this will be a paving of granite blocks, the same as the streets are paved with on either side of the bridge. The sidewalks will be of concrete, and the railing on the outside will be almost the same as that on the Brooklyn bridge. The city water main and the corporation water pipe will be hung under the bridge. The iron for the bridge is ready, but it has to undergo three inspections. Mr. Ferris, the famous inventor of the Ferris wheel, was the inspector. The contract requires the bridge to be ready by Oct. 1, and the stone contractors are to have their work done by Sept. 1. One of the piers has been finished and the middle pier is well under way. The breaking of the coffer dam made a lot of delay last week, but Contractor Barton is almost certain they will be finished in time.

There are but two other girder bridges in this state, one at Fitchburg and the other at Holyoke.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Solomon Provost, who died in Philadelphia of injuries received in an accident, took place yesterday morning from St. Joseph's church. The edifice was crowded with friends of the deceased and the altar was draped in mourning. The requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I., Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

The funeral services of the late Dr. J. R. Hayes will be held at his late home in Methuen on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock and at the Talbot Memorial chapel in the Lowell cemetery at 3 o'clock.

In Interest of Discipline.

The Citizen says, "It is understood that orders have been issued in the fire department forbidding the men to enter liquor saloons when on duty." The chief issued the order several weeks ago.

Don't Get In This Draught.

The draught in the Merrimack "jumbo" chimney is so strong that it will lift a thousand pounds.

Still Lower Rates.

ONLY $10 to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast.

James F. O'Donnell,

AGENT, CUNARD LINE.

Market Street, Corner of Worthen

All the latest designs in fine pleasure vehicles.

Our Business Wagons are specially constructed to withstand the wear of pavements and car tracks.

We can save you money. Get our prices and look over our assortment before you purchase elsewhere.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD.

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AND DEPORTMENT

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RUMOR HAS IT

THAT GEORGE W. FIFIELD WILL BE BOOMED FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Fifield Said That If Anything Was Done to Promote His Candidacy It Was Without His Knowledge—He is Interviewed On the Matter.

There have been rumors around town that a democratic campaign committee in the interest of Hon. George W. Fifield, as a candidate for congress has been formed in this city and Lawrence. It was said that arrangements for booming Mr. Fifield has been made and that next week the committee would call together Mr. Fifield's friends for consultation.

Mr. Fifield Interviewed.

"Were the democratic nomination for congress tendered me, today, I should refuse to accept it," said Hon. George W. Fifield to a SUN reporter today when he waited on Mr. Fifield at his office in the Appleton National bank, to ascertain if possible his views on the matter. Mr. Fifield readily consented to an interview which owing to a pressure of business on his part was necessarily brief but to the point.

"Would you consent to an interview on your position in the coming congressional fight, Mr. Fifield?" was asked.

"Well really I might say I have no interest in the matter," was the reply.

"Rumor has it that already a campaign committee has been organized in Lawrence to promote your interests in the coming contest."

"If this is so it has been done without my knowledge."

"Would you accept a nomination for congress were it tendered you by the democrats of this district?"

"Owing to the present circumstances of my business, I would not. Unless there was a change in these circumstances I should not accept it."

"Then you are not an avowed candidate?"

"No, indeed."

"Would you say that you are in the hands of your friends?"

"No, I would not even go so far as to say that. Furthermore, were the nomination offered to me today, I would not accept it."

Mr. Fifield wore a pleasant smile during the conversation and talked very readily.

THEIR NARROW ESCAPE.

Frightened Horse Tipped Over a Vehicle Containing Five Lowell People.

An accident happened yesterday which narrowly escaped being a fatality to five Lowell people. Mrs. A. P. Quimby, her daughter Mrs. H. H. Harvey, Mrs. R. T. Hadden, with a daughter of Mrs. Harvey and two children of Mrs. Hadden were driving out to Chelmsford Centre on the road leading past the house of Mr. N. A. Glidden. When a few rods east of the house the horse suddenly shied and turned around, escaping from the control of Mrs. Quimby.

One side of the carriage was lifted and the wheels struck a pile of stones at the side of the road. The carriage was overturned and the occupants were thrown to the ground. Mrs. Quimby had her shoulder injured and received a cut on one leg.

Mrs. Harvey was bruised and had several cuts about the head, and remained unconscious for some time.

Mrs. Hadden was badly shaken up and received a few slight injuries. None of the children were hurt.

Mr. Glidden, with the assistance of Mr. F. Hutchinson and a boy named Cole, took the ladies into Mr. Glidden's house where their injuries were attended to. The carriage was badly damaged.

He's a Genial Host.

Edward Teague of Pawtucketville, who recently passed the examination successfully for entrance to the Harvard Medical school, and who graduated from Philips-Andover, has been playing the part of host to a large party of Lowell people at the family cottage at Juniper Point. He has a party of ten young people from this city with him, and judging from reports they are having a fine time. He has bought a new cat boat, which is 35 feet long and cost $650, and on the first fishing trip the party caught 224 fish of different kinds.

Track Record Lowered.

Yesterday was a great day for racing at Kenoza park, Haverhill, and the free-for-all drew an immense crowd to the track. There was bad blood among the entries, to help out the interest, and Ham Brock had to keep his gray gelding on his feet to win it out.

He did this handily, however, in straight heats, but in it he twice lowered the track record, reaching 2.15¼. Edith H., did not cut the figure that was expected.

Hay Was Much Lower.

There was a drop in hay today. A young man just in from the country, occupied a seat on top of an extra large load of hay and sat there as contented as could be, till he reached the corner of Market and Central streets, when he took a tumble and half of the load went with him. He was not injured but he drove off, leaving the deposit behind him till he got time to return and clear the road.

Electric Lights Do Good Work.

Probably one of the best improvements made in the commons this year so far, in the interest of public safety, was the placing of two electric lights on the Summer street side of the South common, about fifty feet from the South street entrance.

This work was done a few days ago, and is thoroughly appreciated by people who live in that vicinity.

By A. E. O'Heir & Co., Auctioneers

Tuesday, July 31st, at 1.30 p. m., will be sold the contents of ten rooms at 24 Tyler street, consisting of upright piano, parlor set, oak and ash chamber sets, carpets, mirrors, parlor stove, range, etc. By order of Mrs. E. Scholz.

A Wine Club Camp.

The Wine club will go into camp at Duck pond, Groton, Aug. 12. The club is composed of E. D. Burns, F. Cote, M O'Brien, F. Keefe, J. McEvoy, E. D. McLaughlin, F. Breen, F. Reeves, J. Cochran.

His Coat of Tan.

District Attorney Weir has returned from his yachting trip with one of the finest coats of tan on his face and hands ever seen in this vicinity.

Game Rooster Stolen.

Nelson Lagoire of Perrin street, Nashua, reports the loss of a valuable game rooster, last Tuesday. The bird has been traced to this city.

Did You Ever

Hear of such prices before. 56 piece tea set $2.65, 112 piece dinner set $5.95. Remember we have only five crates (96 sets) to sell at this price. The U. S. Tea Co., corner Central and Prescott streets.

$100,000 TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Baltimore Judge Decides in Favor of Funds of the Iron Hall Going Back to Policy holders.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Judge Dennis has decided in favor of the petition of James F. Failey of Indiana, the general receiver of the Order of the Iron hall, to have the $100,000 in the hands of the local receivers distributed by himself.

He says, however, that while the fund will be awarded to the Indiana receiver for distribution, it will only be so ordered after the court has received satisfactory proof of the adoption of the Indiana court of such provisions os will protect the members of the order resident there and assure to them a fair distribution of all the assets.

They must be put upon an equal footing with the most favored class of the creditors in the court of the domicile of the corporation.

ARE THEY STOPPED?

Batting Mill Owners Said What the Law is on Their Side in Relation to Hale's Brook Dam.

It is stated by the agent of the board of health that the Congress street mill pond nuisance has been nearly abated because the water in the pond is now high enough to flow over the dam. The owners of the mill privilege say they will shut down the mill if the city will pay the expense. The owners show transcripts of all the deeds which give them a clear title with no restrictions as to how the water should be used, or when. Under these circumstances the efforts of the board of health may be said to have come to a halt, at least for this season, and for some time in the future. There are many people who believe there will never be any improvement in the sanitary conditions until the deep accumulation of filth at the bottom of Hale's brook is removed.

LOCAL NOTES.

A veto on the Berry lot resolution is expected.

Old papers 5 cents a hundred at THE SUN office.

Thomas J. Bennett and family are at Salem Willows.

Mr. George R. Richardson left the city yesterday for Kennebunkport.

Don't let your hair curl up in the back; get it cut at Glidden's, Sun building.

Miss Clara Howell of C. I. Hood's office is passing her vacation in Halifax, N. S.

Mrs. McCleery and family of Bellevue street have returned from Ocean Park, Me.

Last Thursday about forty men were discharged from the First street extension.

Nothing better to put under carpets than old newspapers. We sell them at 5 cents a hundred.

There is jealousy among the wards—other wards do not like Ward Two to get so many improvements.

Lunch tongue at a bargain at the Boston Branch grocery. If you are going on a picnic get some of this.

Rev. T. Breton Smith of Lynn, a former pastor of St. Paul's church in this city, will preach there tomorrow.

Some miscreant has been smashing the big globes in the chandeliers on either side of the main city hall staircase.

Fred Ballard of Tartes' market will start for Sherbrooke, P. Q. next Thursday, where he is to engage in business.

Among those stopping at the "Linwood," Pigeon Cove, are Mrs. William Whiting and Miss Anna Whiting.

Supt. Robert E. Knapp with his wife and two daughters, Lena and Gertrude, left for Mr. Knapp's old home in Pennsylvania, for a short stay.

A. L. Kittredge & Co. might add in their "ad." of today that they do nothing but first class work, keep first class men and do the work at moderate rates.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Woodies, Miss Alice Woodies, and Miss Alice M. Jacques left the city yesterday for Young's hotel, York beach, where they will spend the month of August.

The pastor of the Hillside church, Mr. E. L. Baker, has taken up his residence at the corner of Hildreth and Pleasant streets, Dracut. He will preach twice tomorrow.

Hundreds of people this week have taken advantage of J. L. Chalifoux's clearance sale of summer suits. The all wool suits he sells for $4.49 are very well made and trimmed, and are of remarkably good style and quality. Look at samples of them displayed in one of his windows.

DEATHS.

Timothy J. Fitzgerald formerly of this city died in Andover yesterday, aged 36. He leaves one son, his wife having died some time ago. About 12 years ago he was a member of the Young Men's Catholic Literary association and was well known among the young men of this city. The body will be brought here for interment.

Mr. Charles R. Foster of 12 Ash street, received a telegram this morning from Leeds Centre, Me., stating that his wife had been found dead in her bed about 8 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Foster had gone to Leeds Center a few weeks ago with her daughter to spend a vacation. She was 65 years old and leaves besides her husband a son and daughter to mourn her loss. She was very well known in Belvidere and a large circle of friends will miss her. She had been complaining of heart trouble lately and this was probably the cause of her death. The remains will be forwarded to Lowell for interment.

Frederick Kopper aged 65 years, died last night at 291 Lincoln street.

McManmon, florist, Prescott & Merr'k sts

Many Happy Picnickers.

The First Primitive M. E. church parishioners went to Nantasket on a picnic today and also did a large number of the Sterling & Stott's mills employes.

The Old Colony excursion to Cottage City for $1.50, good to stay over until Monday attracted a big crowd. This was one of the best excursions of the season.

The Sunday Concert.

The concert at Lakeview theatre tomorrow will be one of the best yet arranged. It will include Col. Brown, the midget musician, John H. McVickers in original songs and sayings, Miss May Armstrong, favorite vocalist, Miss Edith Cinq Marg, Kennedy and Stewart and the American orchestra.

Ready For "Living Pictures."

Everything is in readiness for the presentation of "The Living Pictures," at Lakeview theatre and tonight a private rehearsal will be given to a party of friends of Manager Sullivan.

Saloonists Have Been Notified

The license commissioners have warned saloonists not to open up before six a. m., and to keep their windows clear. They must live up to the law as never before.

Get all your printing done at THE SUN office

HOMELESS

Forest Fires Sweep Districts in Minnesota.

RAILROAD BRIDGES AND MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

The People Forced to Flee Before the Flames.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 28.—Forest fires are producing great suffering and loss throughout this vicinity, and railroad companies have never before experienced such damage from fires. On the Wisconsin Central road it is impossible to move trains. Phillips, a manufacturing town of 2000 people, is totally destroyed by fire.

A dispatch from Fifield, a small station a few miles this side of Phillips, says that 500 women and children from Phillips are in the woods there without shelter. They sent a request for food and supplies, as the supply at Fifield is very short. The train that started from here last evening was obliged to return, as bridges are totally destroyed a few miles south. Communication with Fifield is now shut off, and it is feared that that town is also on fire.

Along the Omaha line the fires are

Raging With Terrible Fierceness.

Shore's Crossing, a little village eight miles west of Ashland, was destroyed yesterday. Not a building remains standing, and the homeless families were brought to Ashland.

The railroad bridges near this place were destroyed, and yesterday afternoon a fast Omaha freight and 16 loaded cars were entirely burned. Both the engineer and fireman were injured, and the brakeman is missing. The loss to cars and freight may reach many thousands of dollars.

The Omaha bridge across the White river at Mason is burned. Railroad officials say the loss at Mason is fully $1,000,000.

Homesteaders in the outlying districts are fleeing to the nearest towns, leaving their homes to the fury of the flames. So far no loss of life is reported.

The fire department is carefully guarding the outside limits of Ashland, and the city is not in any immediate danger.

News from Hurley states that town is enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, with fires on nearly every side.

A freight engine with a caboose has just arrived from Mason and the worst reports of fire there are confirmed. The town is literally wiped out of existence. The fire started in the lumber yard of the White River Lumber company from sparks from the forest fires, and though the 400 employes worked nobly in defense of their homes, the flames swept through the town.

The Bicycle Railway.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Boston and Lowell Bicycle Railway company elected the following officers: George A. Bruce of Somerville, E. Moody Boynton of West Newbury, Francis W. Breed of Lynn, Harland P. Conant of Somerville, A. H. Mawhinney of Boston, E. L. Sanborn of Boston, J. B. Bell of Boston, W. H. Boynton of New York and Henry W. Moulton of Newburyport. Immediately after the meeting of the incorporators a meeting of the directors was held, and Francis W. Breed of Lynn was elected president, E. Moody Boynton vice president, and E. L. Sanborn treasurer and clerk. A vote was passed that application be made immediately to the railroad commissioners or to the governor and council for permission to build.

PERSONAL.

The engagement of Mr. Walter Andrew of Dracut and Miss Minnie E. Pearson of Lowell, is announced.

Mrs. Dr. Rowe of Richmond, Me., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Powers of Taunton is staying with friends in this city.

Mrs. Tattersall of Lawrence is staying with Mrs. Charles Miller of this city.

Mr. Charles H. Hooke, formerly of this city has been elected cashier of the Globe National bank of Boston.

Mr. A. S. Lyon and son Edward R., are at Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Mitchell of Brooklyn and Miss Rose Mitchell of Boston are the guests of Miss Haggerty of Huntington street.

Mrs. Dr. F. C., and Miss Flossie Plunkett left yesterday for Rockingham, Halifax county, N. S.

Mrs. S. B. Weeks and her daughter Emma, of Phillips street are spending their vacation at Concord, N. H.

Miss Robb of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mr. V. I. Cumnock.

Miss Lottie D. Hall has gone to Lynn for a few weeks.

Miss Viola Robil has gone to Manchester for a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bean and daughter have gone to Newport, Vt.

Mr. William E. Spalding, formerly of this city, but now of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting friends here.

Officer Jake Favor who has been very ill at Ocean Park, Me., is reported as improving rapidly.

Miss Katie Murphy of Andrews street, is spending her vacation at Peabody.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

Aired Before Judge Frye This Morning—Spicy Testimony and Counter Charges.

A little family trouble was aired in the police court today. A woman accused her husband of kicking and slapping her severely. According to the wife's story the husband took one of her white skirts off the hook and began to trample upon it. She went to pick it up and he kicked and slapped her. Her daughter who was present shouted "don't kill my mother."

Witness then told her husband she would get a warrant out for his arrest.

One of the children testified to the assault and corroborated her mother's testimony.

The defendant took the stand and denied having assaulted the woman, and said that she assaulted him. The court said the assault was undoubtedly provoked by the woman's ungovernable tongue and then he imposed the light fine of $1 upon the husband. During the trial the woman made sensational charges against her husband and he made counter charges.

Punished for Drunkenness.

Frank Higgins was sent to the workhouse for four months, and Octave Ducharme to jail for the same length of time, by Judge Frye, today. They were charged with drunkenness.

THE MILL OUTLOOK.

REVIEW OF THE CONDITIONS AS REGARDS WOOLEN MILLS.

Raw Wool is Being Bought in Anticipation of Good Times, But Manufacturers Are Laying on Their Oars For a Change of Tide.

Woolen manufacturers have had in addition to the tariff as a factor of uncertainty an advance in the price of the raw material during the past week and between these two perplexing conditions they are more at a loss than ever as to what is best to do. The demand for goods varies little from that of a week ago and there are still more mills shut down, Philips & Kunhardt closing their mill at Lawrence and the Ashaway Co. theirs at Providence, Thursday, while the Ballardvale, Middlesex, Lawrence and some other smaller mills shut down earlier in the week. On the other hand the Lowell Mfg. company has started up its works but not with a full force and at the wages against which the hands had struck some weeks ago.

The uncertainty which has prevailed all along regarding prices is as great as ever and buyers cannot be expected to place their contracts until something definite is known as to what congress will do with the tariff bill. The contention of the manufacturers is that by the change made and the substitution of ad valorem for specific the reduction in duty in the woollen schedule averages from about 60 p. c., running up in some instances to 85 p. c. A large part of this reduction is due, of course, to the removal of the specific duties brought about by free wool.

But even when allowance is made for that, the manufacturers claim that it is a tremendous change of condition into which to suddenly plunge a great industry, and nobody can estimate how great will be the disaster that will follow it. The makers of the cheaper grade of goods will, of course, be the most direct and immediate sufferers, as these manufacturers get little benefit from free wool. At present the specific duties give them adequate protection, but should the new law become operative the foreign makers will flood this market with their goods which they will produce from materials cheaper than our people have been used to. This will necessitate an entire reorganization on the part of a good share of the domestic wool manufacturers.

HERE'S RAPID TRANSIT.

An Idea Which May Some Day be Realized But Which at Present Seems a Little Ahead of the Times.

Some time ago E. G. Baker, the well known contractor, made out plans and estimates of putting in a pneumatic tube service between Lowell and Boston. He figured it down to a nicety, and would have the tube operated on the suction plan. He would have a metal pipe of good diameter inlaid with indurated fibre. Engines at either end would furnish suction power. The pneumatic tube would be used for the mail service, and a letter dropped in it at the Lowell end would reach Boston in not over a minute and a half. His idea would be to have a single tube dra ughted for half an hour one way and then the other machine half an hour the other way. The suction engine could be run by electricity and the cost of mail service between the two would be merely nominal.

Mr. Baker firmly believes that rapid transit of this sort for the postal service is bound to come, only the trouble is people have to be educated up to new ideas before they can be introduced.

THE DATE, OCT. 6.

Republican State Convention Will Be at Music Hall, Boston.

The republican state committee held a short meeting yesterday and fixed the date of the state convention for Saturday, Oct. 6, at 10 a. m. It was upon this corresponding date that last year's convention was held, and Col. Winslow says that the campaign this fall will be last year's over again—short, sharp and decisive.

The convention will be held of course in Music hall, and Hon. Wm. Cogswell has been selected to preside. Sen. Hoar is to be chairman of the committee on resolutions, and the members at large of the same committee will be—Speaker Meyer, Pres. M. E. Gates of Amherst college, Judge G. P. Lawrence of No. Andover, and Hon. Leonsine Lincoln of Fall River.

We'll All Join.

It was talked around yesterday that a big delegation of Les Miserables was to engage a section in a steamship and make a pilgrimage to the tomb of Victor Hugo.

The Tarnsey Outrage.

DENVER, July 28.—Chief of Police Armstrong insists that he has proof that the plot against Adjutant General Tarnsey was hatched among sheriff's officers of El Paso county. P. D. Smithey, an ex-deputy, is said to have made some damaging statements.

Admiral Walker's Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Herbert has received a detail report of a survey made by Admiral Walker at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, with a view to the establishment of a coaling station. The report indicates that the project is feasible.

Spanish Smugglers Seized.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—The United States revenue cutter McLane seized six more Spanish vessels off Auclote yesterday. They were engaged in a smuggling expedition. A few weeks ago the McLane seized six vessels at the same place for the same offense.

Crowned With Success.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 28.—The final splice of the Anglo-American Telegraph company's cable was made yesterday at 11 a. m., Greenwich time, and the laying of the largest cable across the Atlantic was then successfully completed.

Railroad Officials' Mandate Obeyed

CHATTANOOGA, July 28.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad company issued an order requiring all employes to resign from the A. R. U. Practically all the members of the union in Chattanooga yesterday complied with the order.

Iron Hall Money.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Judge Dennis has decided in favor of the petition of James F. Failey of Indiana, the general receiver of the Order of the Iron Hall, to have the $100,000 in the hands of the local receivers distributed by himself.

Big Blaze In a Florida Town.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—Fire broke out in Dorsey's woodworking establishment, and destroyed thousands of feet of lumber and valuable machinery. Loss estimated at $100,000.

SUGAR

May Prolong the Sitting of the Conference.

TWO TIE VOTES IN THE SENATE.

Tariff Finally Sent Back to the Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A messenger from the executive mansion reached the house of representatives half an hour after the senate had voted to send the tariff bill back to conference with a note for Representative McMillin, the ranking house conferree, in the absence of Mr. Wilson, asking him to call at the White House.

This, following the conference between the president and Speaker Crisp earlier in the day, was taken to indicate the solicitude the president felt on the outcome of the second conference. Mr. McMillin declined to talk of his call on the president.

Messrs. McMillin and Turner are the only house conferees in town, but Speaker Crisp has word that Mr. Montgomery and Chairman Wilson will be here today. The Democratic conferees will hold an informal meeting today, and Senator Jones said late yesterday that the full conference committee, including Republican members, would probably be called together on Monday.

The general impression about the senate is that the conference will not be as prolonged as the former one, as senators are of the opinion that the committee either will agree on a report within two or three days after the sittings begin, or within that time decide to report another disagreement. The preponderance of the opinion is, however, that there will not be another report of disagreement. In fact, the Democratic conferees' assert that another disagreement means the defeat of the bill.

The Bone of Contention.

The indications all point to the probability that the sugar schedule again will be the principal point of contention, and that but for the differences on this point an agreement would be reached after a very brief sitting. The Democratic members of the conference went through the bill very carefully during their former sitting, and agreed on a vast majority of the items in it, so that they will not need to co. r those points again very fully.

It is . able, however, that the Republican members of the committee will ask for an explanation for the many changes, and this action would of course have the effect of delaying the conference report.

Senator Blanchard has an entirely new sugar proposition to submit to the conference, but it is not regarded as at all likely of adoption. In outlining his proposition Senator Blanchard said that in his opinion the best way out of the complication would be to continue the bounty, diminishing it at the rate of 1-8 cent each year, and to add to the bounty 3-8 cent duty on raw sugars and 5-8 cent on refined sugars.

"This," he said, "would not increase the price of sugar to the consumer, and would yield to the treasury say $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year revenue, enough to pay the bounty from the start, with an ever-increasing surplus each year as the bounty diminishes in amount. The differential on refined sugar would be 1-4 cent, the same as proposed in the Wilson bill as reported from the ways and means committee, and only half as much as under the existing McKinley law. It would also," he added, "return the one-tenth discriminating duty against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty."

A Lively Session.

The senate at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a week of senatorial speeches, agreed to the further conference on the tariff bill asked by the house of representatives.

The test of strength came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differential of 1-8 cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard.

After an hour and a half of debate on the pending points of order, the president pro tempore, Mr. Harris, who was in the chair in the absence of Vice President Stevenson, sustained the point of order, and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from and a motion made to lay the latter motion on the table. Both motions resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists acting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote on Mr. Washburn's motion.

A Close Vote.

Intense excitement prevailed, owing to the closeness of the vote. In case of a tie the motion is lost, according to parliamentary law. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the senate to the direct vote on the Washburn motion. Upon the result hinged perhaps the fate of the measure, but though the Republicans scored the victory in securing the vote on the 1-8 cent differential, it developed that they had no reserve strength, and the vote on the Washburn motion also resulted in a tie and consequently was lost.

All the Democrats—save Mr. Hill and Mr. Irby were paired—in favor of striking out the one-eighth stood by the caucus agreement and voted against the motion. The Republicans also presented a solid front, Mr. Quay, who voted for the one-eighth when the bill was in the senate, joining with his colleagues in the hope of beating the bill by this indirect method.

The Populists acted throughout with the Republicans. After these votes no attempt was made to delay matters, and the resolution to agree to a further conference was agreed to without division. The chair then reappointed the conferees, Messrs. Voorhees, Jones, Vest, Harris, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich, and the senate, after transacting a little routine business, adjourned until Monday.

No Quorum.

There was not a quorum of members in the house at any time, and all the business transacted was by unanimous consent. The message announcing that the senate insisted on its amendments to the tariff bill and agreed to the request of the house for a further conference was received by the house without giving rise to any demonstrations.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has about abandoned its proposed investigation of the late A. R. U. strike.

When you need printing, remember THE SUN.

Our Store will be closed Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings through July and August.

We've got a whole counterfull of first rate Summer Suits for $10, first rate suits and first-rate bargains.

It's a consolidation lot, embracing suits that have sold for $12, $14, $15, and $16.

Two, three, four suits of a kind, some sizes of one style, some of another, all sizes among them.

Rightly Tailored Suits for $10—mean more than your money's worth—whether to wear about town for the next three months or to go away with.

PUTNAM & SON,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

Central Street, Cor. Warren.

THEY OPENED BIDS.

MORE WORK TO BE DONE BY THE LANDS AND BUILDINGS DEPT.

Lowell Architects Get the Awards for Plans, and Lowell Contractors Get the Jobs of Building Two New School Houses.

The lands and buildings committee held an important meeting last evening and selected plans for the Middlesex Village and Centralville schoolhouses. Plans were prepared by Stickney & Austin, Davis & Raynes, Merrill & Cutter, and Wm. Livingston & Co.

For the Billings street school Councilman Barclay moved that Davis & Raynes' plan be adopted with modifications.

Councilman O'Connor moved as an amendmont that Stickney & Austin's be adopted with slight modifications. The amendment passed. For the Middlesex Village school Wm. Livingston & Co.'s plan was accepted. It was decided to have the plans drawn with a view to steam heating and it was also voted to have dry closets after the Fuller & Warren style.

A communication from the Master Builders' Association requesting a chance to bid on the city stable extension was placed on file.

Bids were then opened for the foundation of the extension, and they were as follows; Connors & Co., $1753, 80c. per yard for extra digging and $2.50 for ledge; P. O'Hearn, $1834, masonry $8.90 per perch, ledge $2.95 per yard, excavation 60c. per yard; Edward Cawley, $1799.50, excavation 50c. ledge $3, masonry $4; W. H. Fuller $1343, excavating 40 c., ledge $2, masonry $4; Wm. H. Ward $2361, excavating 65c., ledge $3, masonry $6.50; P. F. Brady, $1700, excavating 50c., masonry $5, ledge $3; Stephen McHugh & Co., $1969, ledge $3.50, masonry $4.50, excavation 50c.

William H. Fuller being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract.

Councilman Barclay's motion to call for bids for the brick work, to be submitted next Thursday evening, passed.

Another motion to call for bids on the carpenter work, to include all work of that kind, and to furnish the gravel roof also passed, although Councilman O'Connor offered an amendment, to have the work done by Supt. Bray, owing to the scarcity of money, and also argued it as an economic measure.

The Chelmsford street school, or the Lincoln school, as it is proposed to call it, will be ready for inspection next Thursday and the committee voted to visit it on that day, also the Butler school annex.

THE VETERAN FIREMEN

Are Out in All Their Glory at the Fair Grounds Today.

The Veteran firemen are out in all their glory today.

With their friends they are holding forth at the Fair grounds and are enjoying a high old time.

At one o'clock this afternoon the "Vets," attired in their red shirts, and headed by St. Patrick's Cadet band, started from their headquarters on Market street and paraded the principal streets.

The hose teams from the Mathew and Burke Temperance institutes, were also in line, and made a fine appearance. The parade proceeded to the Fair grounds where the sports will be held.

The base ball games between the Mathews and Burkes will draw out hundreds of supporters for both sides, but the greatest rooting will be done in the hose contest.

Lee and Looby will run a hundred yards dash for $50 a side.

Had an Initiation.

The Martin Luthers had the following guests at their outing, yesterday:

Mayor W. T. Rutter, C. G. Rutter, his brother, ex-Mayor A. B. Bruce, W. S. Knox, D. F. Robinson, J. H. James and E. W. Wright of Lawrence.

May Attack Lynn's Police.

Rev. Hugh Montgomery will preach on the temperance question in Sunday afternoon at a small grove in East Lynn. It is promised that he will make some very sensational charges against the police department because of what he terms a lax enforcement of the law.

"Rotten with Ready Money."

A Lowell financier made the statement yesterday that Lowell men have so much money on hand and no chance for investment that a few months hence they will find themselves under the necessity of reducing the rate of interest nearly one half.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

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THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 49. LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1894. 8 PAGES ONE CENT.

FIRST EDITION

2 O'CLOCK

For later telegraphic and local news see Second Edition.

A GIRDER BRIDGE.

THIS WILL BE THE KIND ON EAST MERRIMACK STREET.

It Will be the Third of Its Kind in the State—Ferris, of Ferris Wheel Fame, Had His Hand in Its Construction As An Inspector of the Iron Work.

If you wish to see human nature—to study it in all its phases—just spend an hour or two on the temporary foot bridge at East Merrimack street and watch the army of spectators looking at the workmen who are building the new bridge over the Concord river.

Every class seems to congregate here from the sedate old gentleman who is out for a walk to the species of the genus homo commonly known as "sons of rest." It is also very interesting to listen to their conversation, for as a rule you will find knots of three or four, one of whom is always busy telling the others how much he does not know about bridge building.

There are very few people in this city who know just what sort of a bridge this is to be. Of course everyone can tell you it is to be an iron bridge, and a few that it is to be a girder bridge—but not one in five hundred could tell you what a girder bridge is. As its name would indicate, a bridge built on girders, and girders are iron beams.

This bridge will consequently be built on iron beams. The Central bridge has iron trusses standing above, so has the Pawtucket bridge. There will be three girders, each with a depth of six feet, giving great strength as a bridge of this kind needs. The side girders will be between the roadway and the sidewalk on each side, while the center girder will be under the middle of the roadway. Iron arms will project from these girders to support the sidewalks. The roadway will be a solid bed of iron, covered with a layer of concrete, and on top of this will be a paving of granite blocks, the same as the streets are paved with on either side of the bridge. The sidewalks will be of concrete, and the railing on the outside will be almost the same as that on the Brooklyn bridge. The city water main and the corporation water pipe will be hung under the bridge. The iron for the bridge is ready, but it has to undergo three inspections. Mr. Ferris, the famous inventor of the Ferris wheel, was the inspector. The contract requires the bridge to be ready by Oct. 1, and the stone contractors are to have their work done by Sept. 1. One of the piers has been finished and the middle pier is well under way. The breaking of the coffer dam made a lot of delay last week, but Contractor Barton is almost certain they will be finished in time.

There are but two other girder bridges in this state, one at Fitchburg and the other at Holyoke.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Solomon Provost, who died in Philadelphia of injuries received in an accident, took place yesterday morning from St. Joseph's church. The edifice was crowded with friends of the deceased and the altar was draped in mourning. The requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I., Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

The funeral services of the late Dr. J. R. Hayes will be held at his late home in Methuen on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock and at the Talbot Memorial chapel in the Lowell cemetery at 3 o'clock.

In Interest of Discipline.

The Citizen says, "It is understood that orders have been issued in the fire department forbidding the men to enter liquor saloons when on duty." The chief issued the order several weeks ago.

Don't Get in This Draught.

The draught in the Merrimack "jumbo" chimney is so strong that it will lift a thousand pounds.

Still Lower Rates.

ONLY $10 to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast.

James F. O'Donnell,

AGENT, CUNARD LINE.

Market Street, Corner of Worthen

All the latest designs in fine pleasure vehicles.

Our Business Wagons are specially constructed to withstand the wear of pavements and car tracks.

We can save you money. Got our prices and look over our assortment before you purchase elsewhere.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD.

LESTER'S

School of Dancing

AND DEPARTMENT

WILL REOPEN

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1894.

WANTED MALE HELP—Newspaper correspondents everywhere; also capable contributors. Either sex; pleasant work for spare time. Address with stamp. Interstate Press Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

K. H. BANCROFT & CO., Room 1, Shattuck's New Block, **Electrical Supplies, Electrical Repairing** Of all kinds. Telephone 30-5. Prescott Street Lowell, Mass.

RUMOR HAS IT

THAT GEORGE W. FIFIELD WILL BE BOOMED FOR CONGRESS.

Mr. Fifield Said That If Anything Was Done to Promote His Candidacy It Was Without His Knowledge—He is Interviewed On the Matter.

There have been rumors around town that a democratic campaign committee in the interest of Hon. George W. Fifield, as a candidate for congress has been formed in this city and Lawrence. It was said that arrangements for booming Mr. Fifield has been made and that next week the committee would call together Mr. Fifield's friends for consultation.

Mr. Fifield Interviewed.

"Were the democratic nomination for congress tendered me, today, I should refuse to accept it," said Hon. George W. Fifield to a SUN reporter today, when he waited on Mr. Fifield at his office in the Appleton National bank, to ascertain if possible his views on the matter. Mr. Fifield readily consented to an interview which owing to a pressure of business on his part was necessarily brief but to the point.

"Would you consent to an interview on your position in the coming congressional light, Mr. Fifield?" was asked.

"Well really I might say I have no interest in the matter," was the reply.

"Rumor has it that already a campaign committee has been organized in Lawrence to promote your interests in the coming contest."

"If this is so it has been done without my knowledge."

"Would you accept a nomination for congress were it tendered you by the democrats of this district?"

"Owing to the present circumstances of my business, I would not. Unless there was a change in these circumstances I should not accept it."

"Then you are not an avowed candidate?"

"No, indeed."

"Would you say that you are in the hands of your friends?"

"No, I would not even go so far as to say that. Furthermore, were the nomination offered to me today, I would not accept it."

Mr. Fifield wore a pleasant smile during the conversation and talked very readily.

THEIR NARROW ESCAPE.

Frightened Horse Tipped Over a Vehicle Containing Five Lowell People.

An accident happened yesterday which narrowly escaped being a fatality to five Lowell people. Mrs. A. P. Quimby, her daughter Mrs. H. H. Harvey, Mrs. R. T. Hadden, with a daughter of Mrs. Harvey and two children of Mrs. Hadden were driving out to Chelmsford Centre on the road leading past the house of Mr. N. A. Glidden. When a few rods east of the house the horse suddenly shied and turned around, escaping from the control of Mrs. Quimby.

One side of the carriage was lifted and the wheels struck a pile of stones at the side of the road. The carriage was overturned and the occupants were thrown to the ground. Mrs. Quimby had her shoulder injured and received a cut on one leg.

Mrs. Harvey was bruised and had several cuts about the head, and remained unconscious for some time.

Mrs. Hadden was badly shaken up and received a few slight injuries. None of the children were hurt.

Mr. Glidden, with the assistance of Mr. F. Hutchinson and a boy named Cole, took the ladies into Mr. Glidden's house where their injuries were attended to. The carriage was badly damaged.

He's a Genial Host.

Edward Teague of Pawtucketville, who recently passed the examination successfully for entrance to the Harvard Medical school, and who graduated from Phillips-Andover, has been playing the part of host to a large party of Lowell people at the family cottage at Juniper Point. He has a party of ten young people from this city with him, and judging from reports they are having a fine time. He has bought a new cat boat, which is 35 feet long and cost $650, and on the first fishing trip the party caught 224 fish of different kinds.

Track Record Lowered.

Yesterday was a great day for racing at Kenoza park, Haverhill, and the free-for-all drew an immense crowd to the track. There was bad blood among the entries, to help out the interest, and Ham Brock had to keep his gray gelding on his feet to win it out.

He did this handily, however, in straight heats, but in it he twice lowered the track record, reaching 2.15¼. Edith H., did not cut the figure that was expected.

Hay Was Much Lower.

There was a drop in hay today. A young man just in from the country, occupied a seat on top of an extra large load of hay and sat there as contented as could be, till he reached the corner of Market and Central streets, when he took a tumble and half of the load went with him. He was not injured but he drove off, leaving the deposit behind him till he got time to return and clear the road.

Electric Lights Do Good Work.

Probably one of the best improvements made in the commons this year so far, in the interest of public safety, was the placing of two electric lights on the Summer street side of the South common, about fifty feet from the South street entrance.

This work was done a few days ago, and is thoroughly appreciated by people who live in that vicinity.

By A. E. O'Hoir & Co., Auctioneers

Tuesday, July 31st, at 1.30 p. m., will be sold the contents of ten rooms at 21 Tyler street, consisting of upright piano, parlor set, oak and ash chamber sets, carpets, mirrors, parlor stove, range, etc. By order of Mrs. E. Scholz.

A Wine Club Camp.

The Wine club will go into camp at Duck pond, Groton, Aug. 12. The club is composed of E. D. Burns, F. Cole, M O'Brien, F. Keefe, J. McEvoy, E. D. McLaughlin, F. Breen, F. Reeves, J. Cochran.

His Coat of Tan.

District Attorney Weir has returned from his yachting trip with one of the finest coats of tan on his face and hands ever seen in this vicinity.

Game Rooster Stolen.

Nelson Lagoire of Perrin street, Nashua, reports the loss of a valuable game rooster, last Tuesday. The bird has been traced to this city.

Did You Ever

Hear of such prices before. 56 piece tea set $2.65, 112 piece dinner set $5.95. Remember we have only five crates (96 sets) to sell at this price. The U. S. Tea Co., corner Central and Prescott streets.

$100,000 TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Baltimore Judge Decides in Favor of Funds of the Iron Hall Going Back to Policy holders.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Judge Dennis has decided in favor of the petition of James F. Failey of Indiana, the general receiver of the Order of the Iron hall, to have the $100,000 in the hands of the local receivers distributed by himself.

He says, however, that while the fund will be awarded to the Indiana receiver for distribution, it will only be so ordered after the court has received satisfactory proof of the adoption of the Indiana court of such provisions as will protect the members of the order resident there and assure to them a fair distribution of all the assets.

They must be put upon an equal footing with the most favored class of the creditors in the court of the domicile of the corporation.

ARE THEY STOPPED?

Batting Mill Owners Said What the Law is on Their Side in Relation to Hale's Brook Dam.

It is stated by the agent of the board of health that the Congress street mill pond nuisance has been nearly abated because the water in the pond is now high enough to flow over the dam. The owners of the mill privilege say they will shut down the mill if the city will pay the expense. The owners show transcripts of all the deeds which give them a clear title with no restrictions as to how the water should be used, or when. Under these circumstances the efforts of the board of health may be said to have come to a halt, at least for this season, and for some time in the future. There are many people who believe there will never be any improvement in the sanitary conditions until the deep accumulation of filth at the bottom of Hale's brook is removed.

LOCAL NOTES.

A veto on the Berry lot resolution is expected.

Old papers 5 cents a hundred at THE SUN office.

Thomas J. Bennett and family are at Salem Willows.

Mr. George R. Richardson left the city yesterday for Kennebunkport.

Don't let your hair curl up in the back; get it cut at Glidden's, Sun building.

Miss Clara Howell of C. I. Hood's office is passing her vacation in Halifax, N. S.

Mrs. McCleery and family of Bellevue street have returned from Ocean Park, Me.

Last Thursday about forty men were discharged from the First street extension.

Nothing better to put under carpets than old newspapers. We sell them at 5 cents a hundred.

There is jealousy among the wards—other wards do not like Ward Two to get so many improvements.

Lunch tongue at a bargain at the Boston Branch grocery. If you are going on a picnic get some of this.

Rev. T. Breton Smith of Lynn, a former pastor of St. Paul's church in this city, will preach there tomorrow.

Some miscreant has been smashing the big globes in the chandeliers on either side of the main city hall staircase.

Fred Ballard of Tartes' market will start for Sherbrooke, P. Q. next Thursday, where he is to engage in business.

Among those stopping at the "Linwood," Pigeon Cove, are Mrs. William Whiting and Miss Anna Whiting.

Supt. Robert E. Knapp with his wife and two daughters, Lena and Gertrude, left for Mr. Knapp's old home in Pennsylvania, for a short stay.

A. L. Kittredge & Co. might add in their "ad." of today that they do nothing but first class work, keep first class men and do the work at moderate rates.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Woodies, Miss Alice Woodies, and Miss Alice M. Jacques left the city yesterday for Young's hotel, York beach, where they will spend the month of August.

The pastor of the Hillside church, Mr. E. L. Baker, has taken up his residence at the corner of Hildreth and Pleasant streets, Dracut. He will preach twice tomorrow.

Hundreds of people this week have taken advantage of J. L. Chalifoux's clearance sale of summer suits. The all wool suits he sells for $4.49 are very well made and trimmed, and are of remarkably good style and quality. Look at samples of them displayed in one of his windows.

DEATHS.

Timothy J. Fitzgerald formerly of this city died in Andover yesterday, aged 30. He leaves one son, his wife having died some time ago. About 12 years ago he was a member of the Young Men's Catholic Literary association and was well known among the young men of this city. The body will be brought here for interment.

Mr. Charles R. Foster of 12 Ash street, received a telegram this morning from Leeds Centre, Me., stating that his wife had been found dead in her bed about 8 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Foster had gone to Leeds Center a few weeks ago with her daughter to spend a vacation. She was 65 years old and leaves besides her husband a son and daughter to mourn her loss. She was very well known in Belvidere and a large circle of friends will miss her. She had been complaining of heart trouble lately and this was probably the cause of her death. The remains will be forwarded to Lowell for interment.

Frederick Kopper aged 65 years, died last night at 291 Lincoln street.

McManmon, florist, Prescott & Merr'k sts

Many Happy Picnickers.

The First Primitive M. E. church parishioners went to Nantasket on a picnic today and also did a large number of the Sterling & Stoff's mills employes.

The Old Colony excursion to Cottage City for $1.50, good to stay over until Monday attracted a big crowd. This was one of the best excursions of the season.

The Sunday Concert.

The concert at Lakeview theatre tomorrow will be one of the best yet arranged. It will include Col. Brown, the midget musician, John H. McVickers in original songs and sayings, Miss May Armstrong, favorite vocalist, Miss Edith Cinq-Mars, Kennedy and Stewart and the American orchestra.

Ready For "Living Pictures."

Everything is in readiness for the presentation of "The Living Pictures," at Lakeview theatre and tonight a private rehearsal will be given to a party of friends of Manager Sullivan.

Saloonists Have Been Notified

The license commissioners have warned saloonists not to open up before six a. m., and to keep their windows clear. They must live up to the law as never before.

Get all your printing done at THE SUN office

HOMELESS

Forest Fires Sweep Districts in Minnesota.

RAILROAD BRIDGES AND MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

The People Forced to Flee Before the Flames.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 28.—Forest fires are producing great suffering and loss throughout this vicinity, and railroad companies have never before experienced such damage from fires. On the Wisconsin Central road it is impossible to move trains. Phillips, a manufacturing town of 2000 people, is totally destroyed by fire.

A dispatch from Fifield, a small station a few miles this side of Phillips, says that 500 women and children from Phillips are in the woods there without shelter. They sent a request for food and supplies, as the supply at Fifield is very short. The train that started from here last evening was obliged to return, as bridges are totally destroyed a few miles south. Communication with Fifield is now shut off, and it is feared that that town is also on fire.

Along the Omaha line the fires are

Raging With Terrible Fierceness.

Shore's Crossing, a little village eight miles west of Ashland, was destroyed yesterday. Not a building remains standing, and the homeless families were brought to Ashland.

The railroad bridges near this place were destroyed, and yesterday afternoon a fast Omaha freight and 16 loaded cars were entirely burned. Both the engineer and fireman were injured, and the brakeman is missing. The loss to cars and freight may reach many thousands of dollars.

The Omaha bridge across the White river at Mason is burned. Railroad officials say the loss at Mason is fully $1,000,000.

Homesteaders in the outlying districts are fleeing to the nearest towns, leaving their homes to the fury of the flames. So far no loss of life is reported.

The fire department is carefully guarding the outside limits of Ashland, and the city is not in any immediate danger.

News from Hurley states that town is enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, with fires on nearly every side.

A freight engine with a caboose has just arrived from Mason and the worst reports of fire there are confirmed. The town is literally wiped out of existence. The fire started in the lumber yard of the White River Lumber company from sparks from the forest fires, and though the 400 employes worked nobly in defense of their homes, the flames swept through the town.

The Bicycle Railway.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Boston and Lowell Bicycle Railway company elected the following officers: George A. Bruce of Somerville, E. Moody Boynton of West Newbury, Francis W. Breed of Lynn, Harland P. Conant of Somerville, A. H. Mawhiney of Boston, E. L. Sanborn of Boston, J. B. Bell of Boston, W. H. Boynton of New York and Henry W. Moulton of Newburyport. Immediately after the meeting of the incorporators a meeting of the directors was held, and Francis W. Breed of Lynn was elected president, E. Moody Boynton vice president, and E. L. Sanborn treasurer and clerk. A vote was passed that application be made immediately to the railroad commissioners or to the governor and council for permission to build.

PERSONAL.

The engagement of Mr. Walter Andrew of Dracut and Miss Minnie E. Pearson of Lowell, is announced.

Mrs. Dr. Rowe of Richmond, Me., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Powers of Taunton is staying with friends in this city.

Mrs. Tattersall of Lawrence is staying with Mrs. Charles Miller of this city.

Mr. Charles H. Hooke, formerly of this city has been elected cashier of the Globe National bank of Boston.

Mr. A. S. Lyon and son Edward R., are at Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Mitchell of Brooklyn and Miss Rose Mitchell of Boston are the guests of Miss Haggerty of Huntington street.

Mrs. Dr. F. C. and Miss Flossie Plunkett left yesterday for Rockingham, Halifax county, N. S.

Mrs. S. B. Weeks and her daughter Emma, of Phillips street are spending their vacation at Concord, N. H.

Miss Robb of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mr. V. I. Cummock.

Miss Lottie D. Hall has gone to Lynn for a few weeks.

Miss Viola Robil has gone to Manchester for a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bean and daughter have gone to Newport, Vt.

Mr. William E. Spalding, formerly of this city, but now of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting friends here.

Officer Jake Favor who has been very ill at Ocean Park, Me., is reported as improving rapidly.

Miss Katie Murphy of Andrews street, is spending her vacation at Peabody.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

Aired Before Judge Frye This Morning—Spicy Testimony and Counter Charges.

A little family trouble was aired in the police court today. A woman accused her husband of kicking and slapping her severely. According to the wife's story the husband took one of her white skirts off the hook and began to trample upon it. She went to pick it up and he kicked and slapped her. Her daughter who was present shouted "don't kill my mother."

Witness then told her husband she would get a warrant out for his arrest.

One of the children testified to the assault and corroborated her mother's testimony.

The defendant took the stand and denied having assaulted the woman, and said that she assaulted him. The court said the assault was undoubtedly provoked by the woman's ungovernable tongue and then he imposed the light fine of $1 upon the husband. During the trial the woman made sensational charges against her husband and he made counter charges.

Punished for Drunkenness.

Frank Higgins was sent to the workhouse for four months, and Octave Ducharme to jail for the same length of time, by Judge Frye, today. They were charged with drunkenness.

THE MILL OUTLOOK.

REVIEW OF THE CONDITIONS AS REGARDS WOOLEN MILLS.

Raw Wool is Being Bought in Anticipation of Good Times, But Manufacturers Are Laying on Their Oars For a Change of Tide.

Woolen manufacturers have had in addition to the tariff as a factor of uncertainty an advance in the price of the raw material during the past week and between these two perplexing conditions they are more at a loss than ever as to what is best to do. The demand for goods varies little from that of a week ago and there are still more mills shut down, Phillips & Kunhardt closing their mill at Lawrence and the Ashaway Co. theirs at Providence, Thursday, while the Ballardvale, Middlesex, Lawrence and some other smaller mills shut down earlier in the week. On the other hand the Lowell Mfg. company has started up its works but not with a full force and at the wages against which the hands had struck some weeks ago.

The uncertainty which has prevailed all along regarding prices is as great as ever and buyers cannot be expected to place their contracts until something definite is known as to what congress will do with the tariff bill. The contention of the manufacturers is that by the change made and the substitution of ad valorem for specific the reduction in duty in the woolen schedule averages from about 60 p. c., running up in some instances to 85 p. c. A large part of this reduction is due, of course, to the removal of the specific duties brought about by free wool.

But even when allowance is made for that, the manufacturers claim that it is a tremendous change of condition into which to suddenly plunge a great industry, and nobody can estimate how great will be the disaster that will follow it. The makers of the cheaper grade of goods will, of course, be the most direct and immediate sufferers, as these manufacturers get little benefit from free wool. At present the specific duties give them adequate protection, but should the new law become operative the foreign makers will flood this market with their goods which they will produce from materials cheaper than our people have been used to. This will necessitate an entire reorganization on the part of a good share of the domestic wool manufacturers.

HERE'S RAPID TRANSIT.

An Idea Which May Some Day be Realized But Which at Present Seems a Little Ahead of the Times.

Some time ago E. G. Baker, the well known contractor, made out plans and estimates of putting in a pneumatic tube service between Lowell and Boston. He figured it down to a nicety, and would have the tube operated on the suction plan. He would have a metal pipe of good diameter inlaid with indurated fibre. Engines at either end would furnish suction power. The pneumatic tube would be used for the mail service, and a letter dropped in it at the Lowell end would reach Boston in not over a minute and a half. His idea would be to have a single tube drawn one way and then the other machine half an hour the other way. The suction engine could be run by electricity and the cost of mail service between the two would be merely nominal.

Mr. Baker firmly believes that rapid transit of this sort for the postal service is bound to come, only the trouble is people have to be educated up to new ideas before they can be introduced.

THE DATE, OCT. 6.

Republican State Convention Will Be at Music Hall, Boston.

The republican state committee held a short meeting yesterday and fixed the date of the state convention for Saturday, Oct. 6, at 10 a. m. It was upon this corresponding date that last year's convention was held, and Col. Winslow says that the campaign this fall will be last year's over again—short, sharp and decisive.

The convention will be held of course in Music hall, and Hon. Wm. Cogswell has been selected to preside. Sen. Hoar is to be chairman of the committee on resolutions, and the members at large of the same committee will be—Speaker Meyer, Pres. M. E. Gates of Amherst college, Judge G. P. Lawrence of No. Andover, and Hon. Leonsine Lincoln of Fall River.

We'll All Join.

It was talked around yesterday that a big delegation of Les Miserables was to engage a section in a steamship and make a pilgrimage to the tomb of Victor Hugo.

The Tarsney Outrage.

DENVER, July 28.—Chief of Police Armstrong insists that he has proof that the plot against Adjutant General Tarsney was hatched among sheriff's officers of El Paso county. P. D. Smithey, an ex-deputy, is said to have made some damaging statements.

Admiral Walker's Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Herbert has received a detail report of a survey made by Admiral Walker at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, with a view to the establishment of a coaling station. The report indicates that the project is feasible.

Spanish Smugglers Seized.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—The United States revenue cutter McLane seized six more Spanish vessels off Aulnate yesterday. They were engaged in a smuggling expedition. A few weeks ago the McLane seized six vessels at the same place for the same offense.

Crowned With Success.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 28.—The final splice of the Anglo-American Telegraph company's cable was made yesterday at 11 a. m., Greenwich time, and the laying of the largest cable across the Atlantic was then successfully completed.

Railroad Officials' Mandate Obeyed

CHATTANOOGA, July 28.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad company issued an order requiring all employes to resign from the A. R. U. Practically all the members of the union in Chattanooga yesterday complied with the order.

Iron Hall Money.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Judge Dennis has decided in favor of the petition of James F. Failey of Indiana, the general receiver of the Order of the Iron Hall, to have the $100,000 in the hands of the local receivers distributed by himself.

Big Blaze In a Florida Town.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—Fire broke out in Dorsey's woodworking establishment, and destroyed thousands of feet of lumber and valuable machinery. Loss estimated at $100,000.

SUGAR

May Prolong the Sitting of the Conference.

TWO TIE VOTES IN THE SENATE.

Tariff Finally Sent Back to the Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A messenger from the executive mansion reached the house of representatives half an hour after the senate had voted to send the tariff bill back to conference with a note for Representative McMillin, the ranking house conferree, in the absence of Mr. Wilson, asking him to call at the White House.

This, following the conference between the president and Speaker Crisp earlier in the day, was taken to indicate the solicitude the president felt on the outcome of the second conference. Mr. McMillin declined to talk of his call on the president.

Messrs. McMillin and Turner are the only house conferees in town, but Speaker Crisp has word that Mr. Montgomery and Chairman Wilson will be here today. The Democratic conferees will hold an informal meeting today, and Senator Jones said late yesterday that the full conference committee, including Republican members, would probably be called together on Monday.

The general impression about the senate is that the conference will not be as prolonged as the former one, as senators are of the opinion that the committee either will agree on a report within two or three days after the sittings begin, or within that time decide to report another disagreement. The preponderance of the opinion is, however, that there will not be another report of disagreement. In fact, the Democratic conferees assert that another disagreement means the defeat of the bill.

The Bone of Contention.

The indications all point to the probability that the sugar schedule again will be the principal point of contention, and that but for the differences on this point an agreement would be reached after a very brief sitting. The Democratic members of the conference went through the bill very carefully during their former sitting, and agreed on a vast majority of the items in it, so that they will not need to go over those points again very fully.

It is probable, however, that the Republican members of the committee will ask for an explanation for the many changes, and this action would of course have the effect of delaying the conference report.

Senator Blanchard has an entirely new sugar proposition to submit to the conference, but it is not regarded as at all likely of adoption. In outlining his proposition Senator Blanchard said that in his opinion the best way out of the complication would be to continue the bounty, diminishing it at the rate of 1-8 cent each year, and to add to the bounty 8-8 cent duty on raw sugars and 5-8 cent on refined sugars.

"This," he said, "would not increase the price of sugar to the consumer, and would yield to the treasury say $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year revenue, enough to pay the bounty from the start, with an ever-increasing surplus each year as the bounty diminishes in amount. The differential on refined sugar would be 1-4 cent, the same as proposed in the Wilson bill as reported from the ways and means committee, and only half as much as under the existing McKinley law. It would also," he added, "return the one-tenth discriminating duty against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty."

A Lively Session.

The senate at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a week of senatorial speeches, agreed to the further conference on the tariff bill asked by the house of representatives.

The test of strength came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differential of 1-8 cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard.

After an hour and a half of debate on the pending points of order, the president pro tempore, Mr. Harris, who was in the chair in the absence of Vice President Stevenson, sustained the point of order, and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from and a motion made to lay the latter motion on the table. Both motions resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists acting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote on Mr. Washburn's motion.

A Close Vote.

Intense excitement prevailed, owing to the closeness of the vote. In case of a tie the motion is lost, according to parliamentary law. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the senate to the direct vote on the Washburn motion. Upon the result hinged perhaps the fate of the measure, but though the Republicans scored the victory in securing the vote on the 1-8 cent differential, it developed that they had no reserve strength, and the vote on the Washburn motion also resulted in a tie and consequently was lost.

All the Democrats—save Mr. Hill and Mr. Irby were paired—in favor of striking out the one-eighth stood by the caucus agreement and voted against the motion. The Republicans also presented a solid front, Mr. Quay, who voted for the one-eighth when the bill was in the senate, joining with his colleagues in the hope of beating the bill by this indirect method.

The Populists acted throughout with the Republicans. After these votes no attempt was made to delay matters, and the resolution to agree to a further conference was agreed to without division. The chair then reappointed the conferees, Messrs. Voorhees, Jones, Vest, Harris, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich, and the senate, after transacting a little routine business, adjourned until Monday.

No Quorum.

There was not a quorum of members in the house at any time, and all the business transacted was by unanimous consent. The message announcing that the senate insisted on its amendments to the tariff bill and agreed to the request of the house for a further conference was received by the house without giving rise to any demonstrations.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has about abandoned its proposed investigation of the late A. R. U. strike.

When you need printing, remember THE SUN.

Our Store will be closed Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings through July and August.

We've got a whole counterfull of first rate Summer Suits for $10, first rate suits and first-rate bargains.

It's a consolidation lot, embracing suits that have sold for $12, $14, $15, and $16.

Two, three, four suits of a kind, some sizes of one style, some of another, all sizes among them.

Rightly Tailored Suits for $10—mean more than your money's worth—whether to wear about town for the next three months or to go away with.

PUTNAM & SON,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

Central Street, Cor. Warren.

THEY OPENED BIDS.

MORE WORK TO BE DONE BY THE LANDS AND BUILDINGS DEPT.

Lowell Architects Get the Awards for Plans, and Lowell Contractors Get the Jobs of Building Two New School Houses.

The lands and buildings committee held an important meeting last evening and selected plans for the Middlesex Village and Centralville schoolhouses. Plans were prepared by Stickney & Austin, Davis & Haynes, Merrill & Cutter, and Wm. Livingston & Co.

For the Billings street school Councilman Barclay moved that Davis & Haynes' plan be adopted with modifications.

Councilman O'Connor moved as an amendment that Stickney & Austin's be adopted with slight modifications. The amendment passed. For the Middlesex Village school Wm. Livingston & Co.'s plan was accepted. It was decided to have the plans drawn with a view to steam heating and it was also voted to have dry closets after the Fuller & Warren style.

A communication from the Master Builders' Association requesting a chance to bid on the city stable extension was placed on file.

Bids were then opened for the foundation of the extension, and they were as follows; Conners & Co., $1753, 80c. per yard for extra digging and $2.50 for ledge; P. O'Hearn, $1634, masonry $8.00 per perch, ledge $2.95 per yard, excavation 60c. per yard; Edward Cawley, $1799.50, excavation 50c. ledge $3, masonry $4; W. H. Fuller $1943, excavating 40 c., ledge $2, masonry $4; Wm. H. Ward $2361, excavating 65c., ledge $3, masonry $6.50; P. F. Brady, $1700, excavating 50c., masonry $5, ledge $3; Stephen McHugh & Co., $1969, ledge $3.50, masonry $4.50, excavation 50c.

William H. Fuller being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract.

Councilman Barclay's motion to call for bids for the brick work, to be submitted next Thursday evening, passed.

Another motion to call for bids on the carpenter work, to include all work of that kind, and to furnish the gravel roof also passed, although Councilman O'Connor offered an amendment, to have the work done by Supt. Bray, owing to the scarcity of money, and also argued it as an economic measure.

The Chelmsford street school, or the Lincoln school, as it is proposed to call it, will be ready for inspection next Thursday and the committee voted to visit it on that day, also the Butler school annex.

THE VETERAN FIREMEN

Are Out in All Their Glory at the Fair Grounds Today.

The Veteran firemen are out in all their glory today.

With their friends they are holding forth at the Fair grounds and are enjoying a high old time.

At one o'clock this afternoon the "Vets," attired in their red shirts, and headed by St. Patrick's Cadet band, started from their headquarters on Market street and paraded the principal streets.

The hose teams from the Mathew and Burke Temperance institutes, were also in line, and made a fine appearance. The parade proceeded to the Fair grounds where the sports will be held.

The base ball games between the Mathews and Burkes will draw our hundreds of supporters for both sides, but the greatest rooting will be done in the hose contest.

Lee and Looby will run a hundred yards dash for $50 a side.

Had an Initiation.

The Martin Luthers had the following guests at their outing yesterday:

Mayor W. T. Rutter, C. G. Rutter, his brother, ex-Mayor A. D. Bruce, W. S. Knox, D. F. Robinson, J. H. James and E. W. Wright of Lawrence.

May Attack Lynn's Police.

Rev. Hugh Montgomery will preach on the temperance question Sunday afternoon at a small grove in East Lynn. It is promised that he will make some very sensational charges against the police department because of what he terms a lax enforcement of the law.

"Rotten with Ready Money."

A Lowell financier made the statement yesterday that Lowell men have so much money on hand and no chance for investment that a few months hence they will find themselves under the necessity of reducing the rate of interest nearly one half

THE FINAL LESSON.

What Labor Should Learn From the Great Railway Strike.

The Government Must Be in Fact of, For and By the People—Laws Construed in Plutocracy's Interest—The Villainous Course of the Press and What it Means.

"The greatest strike ever known." Such is the general characterization of the strike which grew out of the boycott levied upon Pullman palace cars by the American Railway union. It depends upon the point of view whether, in measuring the affair and declaring it greater than any of its predecessors, one has in mind its extent as to territory covered and persons involved, the issues at stake or the prophecy it contained of the future of the industrial movement. It would be a waste of time and space to compare this contest between employees and employers with any of the struggles which have taken place within the past 20 years. As a matter of fact, it has been, judged simply as a boycott and strike, of no more immediate importance than several similar struggles, beginning with that of 1877, when the relative strength of labor sentiment and organization, the scope of the prevailing industrial system and population are considered. As to the questions at issue, the main contention and the incidental matters which were brought out by the contest, they were undoubtedly of greater importance than any ever before involved in a strike, for the plain reason that the aggressions of capitalism and the extension of its powers have multiplied the grievances of the wage slaves.

The two most startling and impressive phases of this increased power of aggregated capital are shown in the eagerness of political and military masters to serve it without questioning the merits of its claims to protection and in the blind following it receives from the daily press. The powers that be displayed unusual and unjustifiable haste in employing the military powers of the government for the purpose of aiding the corporations in their avowed object of crushing the American Railway union. The intelligent man who calmly reflects upon the events of early July will find himself puzzled to understand how it came about that the interstate commerce law, which was passed at the demands of an outraged people for relief from the lawlessness, tyranny and avarice of the railway corporations, was employed by the attorney general and his associates in government for the support of these same corporations when engaged in a tyrannical warfare upon the lawful organization of the railway employees. If the action of the people's officials was dictated and guided by the honest belief that it was in conformity with the "spirit of our institutions," then surely it is time to inquire if we had not better remodel those institutions, employ new interpreters or rewrite and radically amend the Declaration of Independence.

If it be suggested that in crises such as we have just passed through the government could not inquire into the equities or ethics of the controversy, but must act at once for the maintenance of law and order, then it is time we had a little statesmanship at Washington. Any pudding head could order out the soldiery to shoot rioters or supposed rioters. It may be added that when the military posses were ordered to Chicago they were not required to maintain order; that the governor of the state, the mayor of the city and thousands of its best citizens testified to that effect. On the Fourth of July, while we of the east were reading press bulletins depicting scenes of rioting and big headings stating that "The Regulars Are Fighting the Mob," the regular soldiers were engaged in a game of baseball between nines chosen from their ranks at Grand Crossing. Until the United States authorities interfered in the contest between the companies and their employees there was not the slightest destruction of property, and not a drop of blood had been shed. The show of force made by the corporation side was like a red rag to a bull, and the rabble, which had no connection with the American Railway union, accepted the chance offered to show its contempt for the government and for "the rights of property."

I do not pretend that there were no strikers in the railway yards, nor that they did not attempt to embarrass the companies in their efforts to move trains, but all the evidence goes to show that they did not destroy property nor commit acts of personal violence, and the instructions of the officers of the union, given almost hourly, were for members of the union to refrain from all acts of violence to person or property. Beyond its members the authority of the union did not extend, and it is not fair to charge the union with the depredations committed by those not under its control. It would seem that Federal Judges Wood and Grosscup understood that the authorities could not render complete assistance to the corporations under the laws relating to the rights of property and the peace of the community, and so they created a little piece of law to fit the case and cover the union men who were not likely to violate the statutes of the United States or of Illinois. In their injunction issued on Monday, July 2, these two judges made a ruling for which there is no statutory foundation and which establishes the precedent for unjust and oppressive interference by the federal authorities with the rights and liberties of citizens.

In the injunction issued by Judges Wood and Grosscup all persons whatsoever are ordered to refrain from "compelling or inducing or attempting to compel or induce by threats, intimidation, persuasion, force or violence any of the employees of any of said railroads to refuse or fail to perform any of their duties as employees of any of said railroads * * * or to leave the service of such railroads." In the main this order is, as the Chicago Times said, "eminently just and equally unnecessary," but to get at its real purpose and to clearly understand the latest precedent established for abridging the rights of the citizen it is necessary to select those portions which are clearly innovations and which offer the only excuse for the promulgation of laws understood by all and which the officers are sworn to enforce. Note this sentence, constructed without the slightest strain upon its meaning or intent, from what is quoted above: "All persons whatsoever are ordered to refrain from attempting to induce by persuasion employees to leave the service of such roads." It is not necessary to discuss the full meaning of that sentence nor the extent to which it can and may be applied if allowed to stand. Each reader can work it out for himself, but this thought I will offer: If the order issued by Judges Wood and Grosscup is accepted as good law, then all labor organizations are forbidden to discuss or vote upon a proposal to strike for any cause.

To my mind the hatefulest and most serious phase of the strike and the incidents growing out of it is the attitude assumed by almost the entire daily press of the country. I no longer am surprised that it is called "the satanic press." If plutocracy was as strong in all its parts as it is in journalism, democracy and a republican form of government would be doomed in this country. Never since the printing press was invented, not in any land at any period, was there ever such infamous use made of it as during this trouble between the railways and their employees. With the constant reminder that no cause can triumph which does not have the approval of public sentiment the plutocratic press, upon which a vast majority of the people depend for information, exaggerated, misrepresented and lied outrageously all through the trouble for the purpose of prejudicing the public against the strikers. The dastardly policy of falsehood and deceit was not confined to so called editorial matter. Even the news and telegraphic matter was cut to the villainous pattern designed in the brains prostituted by the filthy lucre of plutocracy. Pullman and the railroad managers are angels of spotless purity compared with the black hearted fiends who, to gain applause in plutocratic circles and to win the dollars of the barons of commerce, have deceived the people and blackened the reputations of some of God's noblemen.

There is no occasion for me to quote from the blasphemous sheets. My readers have seen the evidence themselves, and I would not know where to begin. By a rough estimate over 2,000 columns of the poisonous stuff passed over my desk during the period of three weeks, and I haven't seen one-hundredth of it. I was talking with the old veteran, John Swinton, on this subject the other day, deploring the fact that men so base could be found by the agents of capitalism within the ranks of journalism. "Why," said he, "Buchanan, you can hire men to write upon any side of any subject at any time, and I was about to say for any price." You can understand what I mean, then, when I say that one of the two most startling phases of this question under discussion is the attitude which was assumed by the daily press. It means positive danger to the republic. The metropolitan daily press of this country, with few exceptions, is as dangerous a foe to democratic institutions as the press of Russia. A strong statement? True nevertheless. No sane man who is informed doubts but that plutocracy is aiming to establish "a strong government" over the people of the United States. It cannot be done all at once, but it may be reached by degrees if the people are successfully hoodwinked as to the significance of each step and the end aimed at. The press is employed to do the hoodwinking. Is it plain?

Some of my newspaper men acquaintances smile when I give utterance to these sentiments in their presence, and others tell me I am a foolish crank. All the same there isn't one of them but admits that he either has to write as he is ordered or quit, and that many of the ordinary items of news must be constructed in accordance with the "position of the paper" even if the writer has to omit a part of the truth or add a lie. These truths being recognized, it is only necessary to know what the position of the paper is to determine whether there is any sense or reason in my claim. The elevator boy knows that the policy of the paper is fixed by and guided through the bank account of the proprietor. "The paper is edited from the business office" is one of the commonest of expressions among the fraternity. There were a few exceptions to the general rule among metropolitan dailies during the strike, and at the risk of being charged with working in an "ad." I am going to mention one: The Chicago Times was absolutely fair from the start. It told the truth without fear or favor, and its editorial treatment of the subject took the side of justice and genuine law and order. It did not deal in buncombe about "anarchistic strikers," "misguided followers" and "self constituted leaders drunken with power," but while declaring that the cause of the strikers was just and the aims of the American Railway union clearly within the law that paper would not condone the offense of violence to property or persons.

As a result of the course pursued by The Times there were in Chicago and vicinity ten times as many friends of the strikers among those who had no direct concern in the strike as there were of those similarly positioned in the other large cities of the country, and yet the burdens consequent upon the strike fell heaviest upon the people of that community. It is a pleasure to be able to record that the Chicago Times gained in circulation during the strike more than an average of 2,000 daily. With the exception of The Times and The News-Record, the course pursued by the Chicago dailies was so infamous that it stirred the indignation of the newsboys up to the pitch that about 1,000 of these little merchants refused to handle any but the two papers mentioned. The printers employed on one of the plutocratic sheets adopted resolutions denunciatory of the editorial utterances of that paper and demanded their insertion in its columns. They were printed next morning. The New York Sun stands at the top of the vile heap. In its service of mammon it went so far as to lick the shoes of Grover Cleveland, whom it denounces when the labor question isn't on tap as the arch traitor, fiend and anarchist combined. It is said that the room in which the New York Sun's editorials are written has padded walls and barred windows.

Now as to my point of view in declaring the A. R. U. strike the greatest the country has ever known. I view it from a hope that labor will at some future day unify its ranks and make an effort through the means at its command to secure its rights, and all of its rights. From that standpoint the strike was of incalculable benefit, and future historians may write George M. Pullman down as one of the benefactors of his race. You have heard of the colored member of congress who voted aye on the bill to allow Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the southern confederacy, a pension out of the government's treasury. When asked by a northern member how it was that he, an ex-slave, could vote for such a measure, he said that Jefferson Davis did more than any other man toward giving the slave his freedom, and he wanted to show his gratitude. I apologize to the south for using the name of Jefferson Davis to point a possible moral in which such a creature as George M. Pullman figures. The Pullman strike and the boycott which followed it made perfectly plain the necessity for a complete union of all the labor forces not only for the purpose of carrying out strikes and boycotts when they are necessary, but for a more sensible and farreaching reason.

The course which wisdom dictates that labor should now take is that which leads to the supremacy of labor in the making and administering of law. I know this is not a new idea, but there is additional proof just at hand that it is sound. Pass by for the time the claim that the railroads should be owned and operated by the government—which must be the final solution of the question—why cannot labor say: We accept the precedent established at Chicago; we admit the right of the government to take a hand in the management and operation of railways, as quasipublic institutions, under certain circumstances. Now we purpose, by the force of our votes, to have a voice in saying how that right shall be applied. It shall no longer be the rule that railway corporations may claim the assistance of the government on the plea that they need help in moving the mails and then insist upon extending that assistance to their whole service and by befogging the situation succeed in turning the guns of the army upon yags or women and children, and thus prejudicing the public against a reasonable demand of the railway employees.

The laws relating to business corporations sadly need amending, it is true; but, bad as they are, if they were administered by those who have strong enough sympathy with the common people to withstand the pressure which is brought to bear by plutocracy when a contest comes, they would be found to be less objectionable than they now appear. In this railway strike it was not so much the law that did the wrong as the constructions which were put upon it by men whose interests and affiliations are all against the railway workingmen, and whom we may always expect to go the way these did when the supreme test comes. The tendency of all our machinery of state is to pull with the plutocratic side. The workingmen of the country, who are in the majority overwhelmingly, are to blame that this is so, and the politicians who serve plutocracy laugh in their sleeves and say, "D—n the workingman! He isn't entitled to sympathy," and they see that he doesn't get justice. All workingmen should learn a lesson for election day from the big railway strike of 1894, and those who were already half awake and said, "We must throw our votes for the candidate who will support our measures," should now be able to see that labor must both make and administer the law.

The scattered forces of labor must get together, and they must not stand upon the order of getting, but get at once. If every workingman who has given so freely of his sympathy to the outraged employees of the Pullman company will cast his vote in his own interest in November next, a long step will be taken toward the triumph of the people. Join hands with the farmers of the country, who have suffered more from the unchecked powers of railway corporations than any other class of citizens, and the little band of congressmen who now are fighting so valiantly yet futilely the cormorants will become a power against which plutocracy cannot stand. If the People's Party is not all you would like it to be, it is because you have not come forward and voiced your wishes and given it your co-operation. Of one thing there can be no question—all that the party does demand is for the betterment of the condition of those who toil, whether in field, factory or mine. "Started in to write about the strike and wound up by giving the People's Party a boost" I think I hear you say. Most natural thing in the world. An intelligent consideration of the former could but end in recognition of the latter.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

After the Elopement.

Bride—Here is a telegram from papa.

Groom—What does he say?

Bride (reads)—"Do not return, and all will be forgiven."—Tuck.

PRACTICAL "HOWS."

LENGTH OF TIME VARIOUS FOODS SHOULD BE COOKED.

A Valuable Aid for Young Housekeepers to Paste Up in the Kitchen—Culinary Rules and Regulations—Other Matters.

BAKING MEATS.

Beef Sirloin, Rare—Eight minutes for each pound.

Beef Sirloin, Well Done—Ten to 15 minutes for each pound.

Beef Rib or Rump—Ten to 15 minutes for each pound.

Beef Fillet—Twenty to 25 minutes.

Lamb, Well Done—Fifteen minutes for each pound.

Mutton, Rare—Ten to 12 minutes for each pound.

Mutton, Well Done—Fifteen to 18 minutes for each pound.

Pork, Well Done—Twenty-five to 30 minutes for each pound.

Veal, Well Done—Eighteen to 20 minutes for each pound.

Braised Meat—Three and a half to four hours.

Chickens—Weighing from three to five pounds, 1 to 1½ hours.

Turkeys—Weighing from 9 to 12 pounds, 3 to 3½ hours.

Fish—Of average thickness, weighing from six to eight pounds, one hour.

CAKE AND PASTRY.

Sponge Cake—Forty-five to 55 minutes.

Plain Cake—Twenty to 45 minutes.

Cookies—Ten to 12 minutes.

Gingerbread—Twenty to 30 minutes.

Plum Pudding—Two and a quarter to three hours.

Tapioca or Rice Pudding—One hour.

Bread Pudding—Sixty-five minutes.

Pies With Two Crusts—Thirty to 40 minutes.

Graham Rolls—Half an hour.

Wheat Rolls—Ten to 18 minutes.

Bread—Forty to 60 minutes.

Biscuit—Ten to 18 minutes.

BROILING.

Beefsteak—Cut 1½ inches thick, five to eight minutes.

Beefsteak—One inch thick, three to five minutes.

Mutton Chops—Eight to 10 minutes.

Chickens—Eighteen to 25 minutes.

Fish—Thin, four to eight minutes.

Fish—Thick, 10 to 15 minutes.

Ham—Seven to 10 minutes.

BROILING FISH.

Bass—Ten minutes for each pound.

Bluefish — Ten minutes for each pound.

Fresh Cod or Haddock—Six minutes for each pound.

Halibut—In square, 15 minutes for each pound.

Salmon—In square, 15 minutes for each pound.

Small Fish—Six to eight minutes for each pound.

Oysters—Three to four minutes, or until the edges curl.

MEATS.

Veal—Two or three hours.

Beef—Three or four hours.

Mutton—Two or three hours.

Ham—Five to 5½ hours.

Sweetbreads—Twenty to 25 minutes.

Chicken—One to 1½ hours.

Fowls—Two to three hours.

Tongue—Two to three hours.

VEGETABLES.

String Beans—One and a half to two hours.

Shell Beans—One to two hours.

Cauliflower—Thirty to 40 minutes.

Cabbage, New—Thirty to 45 minutes.

Corn, Young—Five to 10 minutes.

Carrots—Fifty to 60 minutes.

Asparagus—Fifteen to 18 minutes.

Onions—Thirty-five to 45 minutes.

Oyster Plant—Forty to 60 minutes.

Peas—Fifteen to 20 minutes.

Potatoes, Boiled—Twenty to 30 minutes.

Potatoes, Steamed—Thirty to 45 minutes.

Turnips—Thirty-five to 50 minutes.

Parsnips—Thirty-five to 45 minutes.

How to Tie Shoestrings.

Though a shoestring is a very easy thing to tie, not one person in a hundred knows how to do it. We all know how to tie a bow and of what a bow consists—two loops and a knot in the middle. Now, suppose before you tighten your bow, and while you still have a loop in each hand, you take the loop in your right hand and pass it through the knot in the middle. Now go your usual way and give both loops a good hard tug to tighten them, and there you are! No more untied shoestrings. No more lost ears. When you want to unfasten it, take one of the tag ends in your hand, give a good pull, and the thing is done, or rather undone.

How to Make Fine Beef Jelly.

This is an excellent food for invalids and convalescents. Put a pound of lean beef, cut fine, into a porcelain lined stewpan, with a pint of cold water. Let it stand half an hour and then put it on the stove, where it will heat gradually. While boiling hot skim carefully, and put it where it will simmer gently for half an hour. When this is cooking, put a third of a box of gelatin in 9 tablespoonfuls of cold water. Salt the broth to taste and strain, boiling hot, over the gelatin. Stir till dissolved. Strain into cups or molds. Set away to cool.

How to Make Yeast Without Yeast.

Boil half a pint of hops for half an hour in 4 quarts of water; then strain and allow to cool. When lukewarm, add a teaspoonful of salt and half a cup of brown sugar. Mix half a cup of flour smooth with some of the liquor and pour into the mixture. Let this stand two days, when add a pound of potatoes, boiled and smashed. Stir well, let stand another day, strain and bottle. Leave the corks loose at first and allow it to stand at least 10 days before using. It usually takes one-half a cup of good yeast for four loaves of bread.

How to Make a Trunk Ornamental.

If your trunk must be in your room, it will be improved in appearance by a cover. This may be of dark blue duck, the exact shape but a trifle larger than the box. Trim the bottom with two ruffles of dark blue silk. At the sides make pockets, if desired, of the shirred silk and have a thin cushion of the duck for the top.

German postoffice employees are not permitted to marry without the special permission of the government.

A MIDNIGHT PHILOSOPHER.

His Theory of Human Nature and Full and Empty Pockets.

"Say, cap, I'm playin in hard luck tonight. Will you buy one of these jokers from me?"

The hour, midnight; the scene, Broadway; the "jokers," small packages of court plaster, one of the innumerable excuses for begging and—evading the police.

I looked at the fellow closely. I had just spent my last dollar. I felt a species of shame at not being able to purchase a "joker."

Parenthetically I may mention that I have a drawer full of jokers bought under similar conditions.

"I am dead broke," I explained to the representative of the great army of the miserable. "Why did you tackle me?"

I "tackled" him in the vernacular

"I half thought it," he replied, with preternatural solemnity. Then he added:

"It's like this: A man wot's broke ain't sassy. He looks thoughtful. He looks kind. W'en yer pocket's full ermoney, yer ain't apt to think about other people. Yer thinks everybody's a fool wot ain't got money. Yer sassy, that's wot yer are. But w'en yer broke—oh, my!"

It was a long speech, but the "oh, my" gave him his second wind.

"W'en yer hungry, yer thinks about the tenement district. Yer can't help it. Yer thinks about little babies pantin on fire escapes an cryin fer food. Yer thinks how far a dollar will go among the poor who always figger in cents."

"There's something in that," I ventured to remark.

"It's God's truth," he continued. "We never think of others till we feel a want o' sumthin ourselves. I ain't nobody's rich man, but I'm the same way myself. Consequently I never tackles a man wot's flush o' money—that is, unless he's drunk"——

"And then"—I suggested.

"Then we generally gits sumthin. But the man wot's drunk takes his money's worth out of us in insults. I've had a drunken man squirt a whole bottle o' vichy water over me and then gimme a V to git a new suit o' close."

"Which cost you"——

"Look a here, boss, yer gettin personal."

The fellow's diagnosis was correct. I took the humbug home with me, awakened my landlord and "raised" a dollar. It was tacked on to my next bill.—Frederick Stansbury in Donahoe's Magazine.

Pilots For Mountain Rattlesnakes.

The rattlesnake has a pilot. The purpose of this pilot has never been satisfactorily explained, but it undoubtedly serves to protect him in some way. It is well known that the rattlesnake is a sluggish reptile, slow of movement and shortsighted. He can strike only to the distance of his own length and is not of the constrictor species, fighting with his fangs. He is not, therefore, a dangerous adversary and can be easily whipped by a blacksnake or any of the constrictor family. Even a dog can get the mastery over a rattlesnake without much danger of being injured.

The pilot appears like a ratttlesnake, except that he has no rattles and is somewhat darker in color. He is also of much quicker movement, and when other reptiles or animals appear that possibly might prove dangerous to the rattler the pilot, which is not so nearsighted as the rattlesnake, conducts the latter to a place of safety. Singularly the pilot has received but scant attention except among the native people of the section where it is found, and but little is known about him. The only species of rattlesnake having the pilot for a guide is that found in the mountains; the prairie rattler has to look out for himself.—Bow Bells.

Tigers Climb Trees.

Many animals can swim when put to it, although under ordinary circumstances they never take to water. And in the same way other animals can climb trees, although their manner of life seldom requires them to do so.

Mr. R. H. Elliot mentions at least three instances in which tigers have been seen to climb trees. One such feat was witnessed by a manager of Mr. Elliot's own estate.

He had wounded a tiger and ran to cut off its retreat. On reaching a favorite point for that purpose he tried to climb into a tree, but failed and went off and took a seat on the hillside.

Presently the tiger emerged from the jungle, went straight to the tree and began scraping the ground and roaring. Either he smelled the manager's tracks or had seen him trying to get into the tree. At all events, the tiger deliberately went up the tree, paw after paw, till he reached the first branches. Here he paused, looked the tree over and then came down backward and was shot while descending.

Mr. Elliot obtained measurements of the tree and found the first branches 16½ feet from the ground.—Youth's Companion.

How They See Accidents.

Every railroad and street car company employs a man to settle claims. One of these said in connection with a talk on his duties:

"One of the singular things in the business is that it is very rare that two witnesses to the same incident, both being interested from the same motive, will tell the same story. I do not mean word for word, but in essential details. Two men see an accident. Unless they go off and deliberately make up an agreed story they will differ nearly as much as if they were on opposite sides of the case. I have many illustrations of this. One was in connection with an electric car on Forty-seventh street. Two passengers saw an accident. One of them said it occurred on a horse car on the Thirty-ninth street line and that it happened about dark. The other man swore it was on the Forty-seventh street cable car and fixed the occurrence in broad daylight, in the afternoon. Both men were honest and meant to be correct. Similar incidents occur every day."—Chicago Herald.

Pleasant Poverty.

She thought he was a multimillionaire, yet he had prefaced his proposal of marriage with the discouraging information that he was miserably poor.

"But I don't want to become a burden on a poor man," she answered hesitatingly.

"You won't, my dear," he urged.

"Why not? You are poor, aren't you?"

"Yes, miserably poor, for what are my millions if I have not you to help me spend them?" And she was almost smothered in the rush to get to his arms.—Detroit Free Press.

To determine how much coal a bin will hold calculate 37½ cubic feet to every ton of 2,000 pounds. This rule applies substantially to either soft or hard coal.

The expressions "Halleluiah" and "Amen" are said to have been introduced into Christian worship by St. Jerome some time about the year A. D. 390.

Would Not Do So Again.

Mrs. Goode—Aren't you the tramp who was here this morning?

Odorous Oliver—Yessum.

"Well, I missed a cake I had left in the window."

"I took it, mum."

"Didn't you know better than that?"

"No, mum, not then. I hadn't eat it then, mum."—New York World.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

THE BEST LEAD PENCIL WOOD IS SCARCE.

It is a Rare Kind of American Red Cedar—Animals and the Locomotive—Poison Oak and Poison Ivy—Prophecy of a Scientist.

Most persons know that the wood of the best lead pencils is from a form of the American red cedar. The best for the purpose is said to belong to the variety known as Juniperus virginiana, variety bermudiana. Meehan's Monthly explains that this form of red cedar seems to have its home on the island of Bermuda, it being the only tree found on the island. It is supposed originally to have been started from seed of our common red cedar, brought to the island by birds or in some other way, and that the continual force of circumstances, different from those under which our red cedar exists, has caused it to change in some respects its character.

The same form is, however, now found in the south, possibly from seed brought back again from Bermuda by birds, as in the first instance. It is said that Mr. Faber, whose name is inseparably connected with lead pencils, has growing on his estates at Schloss Stein, near Nuremberg, some 12 or 13 acres of this kind of cedar, from which he expects in the future to raise enough wood for his pencils without importing it from the new world.

Animals and the Locomotive.

Science Siftings gives the observations of an engineer on the different manner in which animals are affected by a steam locomotive. Dogs will run and bark at the wheels, leaping about, but seldom get hurt. Horses will race ahead of the engine on the line and sometimes will run half a mile before they can be driven off. Oxen can hardly be persuaded to get out of the way, while a calf will sometimes stand on the line and stare at the locomotive in blank astonishment until taken by the ears and dragged away. Sheep are the most stupid. If one attempts to cross in front of a moving engine, the engineer may make up his mind for an accident, for the balance of the drove insist on getting over or dying. Hogs pay very little attention to an engine. They seem to regard it as something quite out of their line and not in any way concerning them.

Poison Oak and Poison Ivy.

The poison oak is properly the low form of the poison ivy, explains the New York Sun. The one is a high climber, while the other contents itself near the ground. The two are difficult to distinguish and are often perversely confused with the harmless and beautiful Virginia creeper. The two poisonous plants have their leaves in groups of three, while the leaf of the Virginia creeper is divided into five and sometimes more leaflets. The berry of the poison ivy is white and waxy, and the autumn coloring of the leaf is very beautiful. Many persons handle the poisonous plants without ill effects.

A simple way to remember the difference between the Virginia creeper and the poison ivy is this: If the vine has five leaves, corresponding to the five fingers of your hand, you may handle it. If it has only three leaves, you may not handle it.

A Scientist's Prophecy.

The most noticeable feature of the twentieth century, says M. Berthelot in an address delivered at a banquet of chemists, will be the entire disappearance of the farmer, the grazier and of agriculture generally. Chemistry will have solved the problem of existence so as to render unnecessary the cultivation of the soil. He draws a pleasing picture of virgin landscapes, undefiled, as he calls it, by the geometrical disfigurements of the farmer. Then there will be no more mines, no underground labor, no horrors of "black country," no strikes. A combination of physics and chemistry will have solved the fuel question. War, protection, trade restrictions, will have disappeared before the dawn of an era which embraces aerial navigation.

The Grape Fruit.

The grape fruit grows very abundantly in China, Malacia, Java, etc., where among Europeans it is called the shaddock and the pumalo. The shaddock differs considerably from our American kind, being larger and rather pear shaped, with a thicker cuticle. The flesh of the shaddock, too, has a pinkish tongue, and the flavor is not quite so pronounced a bitter. The pumalo is smaller, but the two names are applied rather indiscriminately. Ninety per cent of the grape fruit that comes to northern and western markets is reported to be the product of Florida.

The Inventor of Modern Plows.

Most people only know Thomas Jefferson as a politician and statesman; but, like other eminent men of earlier times, he was not averse to doing what he could outside the line of politics. It is claimed now that Jefferson invented the modern plow. He discovered the mathematical principles that underlie all properly constructed plows. There must be two wedges—one for cutting and one for lifting—and Jefferson showed the best proportions of each. Since his time all plows are made in accordance with the principle that he discovered.

India Rubber Expands With Cold.

It is not generally known that india rubber expands by cold, but this is reported to have been shown experimentally by Professor Dewar. A piece of rubber tissue was stretched like the head of a drum and cooled locally by the application of a pad wet with liquid air at 180 degrees below zero C. The rubber whenever touched by the cold pad expanded into puckers, and these stretched tight again as the rubber got warm.

Origin of Fiasco.

Fiasco is a term borrowed from the Italian theater. Originally it signified a failure to please on the part of an actor or singer, and is thus the opposite of furore—although why the word, which simply means a bottle, should come to be thus applied is more than anybody knows. The usual meaning of the word as used now is fizzle, or the failure of any pretentious undertaking.

The Name Mosquito.

The name mosquito is a Spanish term, signifying "little fly," and would probably be applied to any biting winged insect, regardless of structure, by the Spaniards who first landed on the continent.

A Familiar Quotation.

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting,
With exactness grinds he all.
—Friedrich von Logau.

Her Mind Made Up on That Head.

Scheming Mamma—You ought to think twice, Laura, before you reject Colonel Grizzle. He is a little elderly, it is true, but he is rich, amiable, popular, and as for brains, Laura——

Proud but Impatient Daughter—Yes, yes, mamma, his brains are all right, I have no doubt, but I don't want to marry a man who carries his gray matter on the outside of his head.—Chicago Tribune.

Special Bargains In Puddings

may seem queer, but when you realize what a variety of toothsome, and nutritious dishes can be made from

SEA MOSS FARINE,

such as puddings, blanc mange, ice cream, custard, etc., at a cost of only

A CENT AND A HALF

for the Farine used, it does not seem so queer. Don't think because the package looks small you do not get enough for your money. Corn starch, farina, etc., retailing for 10c. makes only 4 quarts of blanc mange, while Sea Moss Farine, retailing for 25c. makes full 16 quarts.

See the BARGAIN?

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

may be robbed of its charms by the blight of a poor complexion

POZZONI'S Complexion Powder

is a refreshing and beautifying preparation which imparts to the complexion the soft glow of the tea rose and removes freckles, pimples and all impurities of the skin. Pozzoni's has won its way into the confidence of ladies all over the land. A thirty years' test has proven its merit. In three shades—Pink or flesh, White and brunette.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

SCOTT & O'DAY,

Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers,

Steam, Gas and Water Piping.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

11 SOUTH STREET,

Near Middlesex.

YOUNG'S

BARGAIN STORE,

111 CENTRAL ST.

Our 50c. Night Robe Sale has been the talk of the city. This week we offer another lot of 25 dozen regular $1 goods for 59c. each. This is the LAST CHANCE of the season. First come, first served. We are determined to get a share of your trade. We know how prices will do it.

Here are a few sample prices for this week:

Men's 39c. Summer Merino Shirts and Drawers 25c. each.

Ladies' 39c. Jersey Undervests 20c. each

Ladies' 20c. Jersey Undervests 12½c. each.

49c. Shopping Bags 25c. each.

75c. and 98c. Shopping Bags, 49c. each.

Ladies' extra heavy Unbleached Hose 8c., well worth 12c.

Gent's extra heavy Seamless Hose 5c. a pair, just half price.

Ladies' Seamless Hose 10c. a pair.

Ladies' extra quality Seamless Hose, blacks and tans, 12½c. a pair.

Ladies' 29c. full regular Hose, now 19c. a pair.

Ladies' 8c. Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs 5c. each.

A 25c. Large White Apron for 15c.

Large Gingham Aprons 2 for 25c.

Shirt Waists at half price; a large line.

Our 25c. Shirt Waist is the talk of the city.

15c. Leather Belts for 5c. each.

Bodice Belts 15c. each.

49c. Summer Corsets now 39c. each.

Closing out our Immense stock of Trimming Laces at Half price. Don't forget to call early and avoid the rush at

111 CENTRAL ST.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

LOWELL, MASS.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. --- CHARTERED 1865.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. For particulars address: The Superior.

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

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The only Lowell paper using a first-class Hoe perfecting press.

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THE FINAL LESSON.

What Labor Should Learn From the Great Railway Strike.

The Government Must Be in Fact of, For and By the People—Laws Construed in Plutocracy's Interest—The Villainous Course of the Press and What it Means.

"The greatest strike ever known." Such is the general characterization of the strike which grew out of the boycott levied upon Pullman palace cars by the American Railway union. It depends upon the point of view whether, in measuring the affair and declaring it greater than any of its predecessors, one has in mind its extent as to territory covered and persons involved, the issues at stake or the prophecy it contained of the future of the industrial movement. It would be a waste of time and space to compare this contest between employees and employers with any of the struggles which have taken place within the past 20 years. As a matter of fact, it has been, judged simply as a boycott and strike, of no more immediate importance than several similar struggles, beginning with that of 1877, when the relative strength of labor sentiment and organization, the scope of the prevailing industrial system and population are considered. As to the questions at issue, the main contention and the incidental matters which were brought out by the contest, they were undoubtedly of greater importance than any ever before involved in a strike, for the plain reason that the aggressions of capitalism and the extension of its powers have multiplied the grievances of the wage slaves.

The two most startling and impressive phases of this increased power of aggregated capital are shown in the eagerness of political and military masters to serve it without questioning the merits of its claims to protection and in the blind following it receives from the daily press. The powers that be displayed unusual and unjustifiable haste in employing the military powers of the government for the purpose of aiding the corporations in their avowed object of crushing the American Railway union. The intelligent man who calmly reflects upon the events of early July will find himself puzzled to understand how it came about that the interstate commerce law, which was passed at the demands of an outraged people for relief from the lawlessness, tyranny and avarice of the railway corporations, was employed by the attorney general and his associates in government for the support of these same corporations when engaged in a tyrannical warfare upon the lawful organization of the railway employees. If the action of the people's officials was dictated and guided by the honest belief that it was in conformity with the "spirit of our institutions," then surely it is time to inquire if we had not better remodel those institutions, employ new interpreters or rewrite and radically amend the Declaration of Independence.

If it be suggested that in crises such as we have just passed through the government could not inquire into the equities or ethics of the controversy, but must act at once for the maintenance of law and order, then it is time we had a little statesmanship at Washington. Any pudding head could order out the soldiery to shoot rioters or supposed rioters. It may be added that when the military posses were ordered to Chicago they were not required to maintain order; that the governor of the state, the mayor of the city and thousands of its best citizens testified to that effect. On the Fourth of July, while we of the east were reading press bulletins depicting scenes of rioting and big headings stating that "The Regulars Are Fighting the Mob," the regular soldiers were engaged in a game of baseball between nines chosen from their ranks at Grand Crossing. Until the United States authorities interfered in the contest between the companies and their employees there was not the slightest destruction of property, and not a drop of blood had been shed. The show of force made by the corporation side was like a red rag to a bull, and the rabble, which had no connection with the American Railway union, accepted the chance offered to show its contempt for the government and for "the rights of property."

I do not pretend that there were no strikers in the railway yards, nor that they did not attempt to embarrass the companies in their efforts to move trains, but all the evidence goes to show that they did not destroy property nor commit acts of personal violence, and the instructions of the officers of the union, given almost hourly, were for members of the union to refrain from all acts of violence to person or property. Beyond its members the authority of the union did not extend, and it is not fair to charge the union with the depredations committed by those not under its control. It would seem that Federal Judges Wood and Grosscup understood that the authorities could not render complete assistance to the corporations under the laws relating to the rights of property and the peace of the community, and so they created a little piece of law to fit the case and cover the union men who were not likely to violate the statutes of the United States or of Illinois. In their injunction issued on Monday, July 2, these two judges made a ruling for which there is no statutory foundation and which establishes the precedent for unjust and oppressive interference by the federal authorities with the rights and liberties of citizens.

In the injunction issued by Judges Wood and Grosscup all persons whatsoever are ordered to refrain from "compelling or inducing or attempting to compel or induce by threats, intimidation, persuasion, force or violence any of the employees of any of said railroads to refuse or fail to perform any of their duties as employees of any of said railroads * * * or to leave the service of such railroads." In the main this order is, as the Chicago Times said, "eminently just and equally unnecessary," but to get at its real purpose and to clearly understand the latest precedent established for abridging the rights of the citizen it is necessary to select those portions which are clearly innovations and which offer the only excuse for the promulgation of laws understood by all and which the officers are sworn to enforce. Note this sentence, constructed without the slightest strain upon its meaning or intent, from what is quoted above: "All persons whatsoever are ordered to refrain from attempting to induce by persuasion employees to leave the service of such roads." It is not necessary to discuss the full meaning of that sentence nor the extent to which it can and may be applied if allowed to stand. Each reader can work it out for himself, but this thought I will offer: If the order issued by Judges Wood and Grosscup is accepted as good law, then all labor organizations are forbidden to discuss or vote upon a proposal to strike for any cause.

To my mind the hatefulest and most serious phase of the strike and the incidents growing out of it is the attitude assumed by almost the entire daily press of the country. I no longer am surprised that it is called "the satanic press." If plutocracy was as strong in all its parts as it is in journalism, democracy and a republican form of government would be doomed in this country. Never since the printing press was invented, not in any land at any period, was there ever such infamous use made of it as during this trouble between the railways and their employers. With the constant reminder that no cause can triumph which does not have the approval of public sentiment the plutocratic press, upon which a vast majority of the people depend for information, exaggerated, misrepresented and lied outrageously all through the trouble for the purpose of prejudicing the public against the strikers. The dastardly policy of falsehood and deceit was not confined to so called editorial matter. Even the news and telegraphic matter was cut to the villainous pattern designed in the brains prostituted by the filthy lucre of plutocracy. Pullman and the railroad managers are angels of spotless purity compared with the black hearted fiends who, to gain applause in plutocratic circles and to win the dollars of the barons of commerce, have deceived the people and blackened the reputations of some of God's noblemen.

There is no occasion for me to quote from the blasphemous sheets. My readers have seen the evidence themselves, and I would not know where to begin. By a rough estimate over 2,000 columns of the poisonous stuff passed over my desk during the period of three weeks, and I haven't seen one-hundredth of it. I was talking with the old veteran, John Swinton, on this subject the other day, deploring the fact that men so base could be found by the agents of capitalism within the ranks of journalism. "Why," said he, "Buchanan, you can hire men to write upon any side of any subject at any time, and I was about to say for any price." You can understand what I mean, then, when I say that one of the two most startling phases of this question under discussion is the attitude which was assumed by the daily press. It means positive danger to the republic. The metropolitan daily press of this country, with few exceptions, is as dangerous a foe to democratic institutions as the press of Russia. A strong statement? True nevertheless. No sane man who is informed doubts but that plutocracy is aiming to establish "a strong government" over the people of the United States. It cannot be done all at once, but it may be reached by degrees if the people are successfully hoodwinked as to the significance of each step and the end aimed at. The press is employed to do the hoodwinking. Is it plain?

Some of my newspaper men acquaintances smile when I give utterance to these sentiments in their presence, and others tell me I am a foolish crank. All the same there isn't one of them but admits that he either has to write as he is ordered or quit, and that many of the ordinary items of news must be constructed in accordance with the "position of the paper" even if the writer has to omit a part of the truth or add a lie. These truths being recognized, it is only necessary to know what the position of the paper is to determine whether there is any sense or reason in my claim. The elevator boy knows that the policy of the paper is fixed by and guided through the bank account of the proprietor. "The paper is edited from the business office" is one of the commonest of expressions among the fraternity. There were a few exceptions to the general rule among metropolitan dailies during the strike, and at the risk of being charged with working in an "ad." I am going to mention one: The Chicago Times was absolutely fair from the start. It told the truth without fear or favor, and its editorial treatment of the subject took the side of justice and genuine law and order. It did not deal in lamcombe about "anarchistic strikers," "misguided followers" and "self constituted leaders drunken with power," but while declaring that the cause of the strikers was just and the aims of the American Railway union clearly within the law that paper would not condone the offense of violence to property or persons.

As a result of the course pursued by The Times there were in Chicago and vicinity ten times as many friends of the strikers among those who had no direct concern in the strike as there were of those similarly positioned in the other large cities of the country, and yet the burdens consequent upon the strike fell heaviest upon the people of that community. It is a pleasure to be able to record that the Chicago Times gained in circulation during the strike more than an average of 2,000 daily. With the exception of The Times and The News-Record, the course pursued by the Chicago dailies was so infamous that it stirred the indignation of the newsboys up to the pitch that about 1,000 of these little merchants refused to handle any but the two papers mentioned. The printers employed on one of the plutocratic sheets adopted resolutions denunciatory of the editorial utterances of that paper and demanded their insertion in its columns. They were printed next morning. The New York Sun stands at the top of the vile heap. In its service of mammon it went so far as to lick the shoes of Grover Cleveland, whom it denounces when the labor question isn't on tap as the arch traitor, fiend and anarchist combined. It is said that the room in which the New York Sun's editorials are written has padded walls and barred windows.

Now as to my point of view in declaring the A. R. U. strike the greatest the country has ever known. I view it from a hope that labor will at some future day unify its ranks and make an effort through the means at its command to secure its rights, and all of its rights. From that standpoint the strike was of incalculable benefit, and future historians may write George M. Pullman down as one of the benefactors of his race. You have heard of the colored member of congress who voted aye on the bill to allow Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the southern confederacy, a pension out of the government's treasury. When asked by a northern member how it was that he, an ex-slave, could vote for such a measure, he said that Jefferson Davis did more than any other man toward giving the slave his freedom, and he wanted to show his gratitude. I apologize to the south for using the name of Jefferson Davis to point a possible moral in which such a creature as George M. Pullman figures. The Pullman strike and the boycott which followed it made perfectly plain the necessity for a complete union of all the labor forces not only for the purpose of carrying out strikes and boycotts when they are necessary, but for a more sensible and far reaching reason.

The course which wisdom dictates that labor should now take is that which leads to the supremacy of labor in the making and administering of law. I know this is not a new idea, but there is additional proof just at hand that it is sound. Pass by for the time the claim that the railroads should be owned and operated by the government—which must be the final solution of the question—why cannot labor say: We accept the precedent established at Chicago; we admit the right of the government to take a hand in the management and operation of railways, as quasipublic institutions, under certain circumstances. Now we purpose, by the force of our votes, to have a voice in saying how that right shall be applied. It shall no longer be the rule that railway corporations may claim the assistance of the government on the plea that they need help in moving the mails and then insist upon extending that assistance to their whole service and by befogging the situation succeed in turning the guns of the army upon yags or women and children, and thus prejudicing the public against a reasonable demand of the railway employees.

The laws relating to business corporations really need amending, it is true; but, bad as they are, if they were administered by those who have strong enough sympathy with the common people to withstand the pressure which is brought to bear by plutocracy when a contest comes, they would be found to be less objectionable than they now appear. In this railway strike it was not so much the law that did the wrong as the constructions which were put upon it by men whose interests and affiliations are all against the railway workingmen, and whom we may always expect to go the way these did when the supreme test comes. The tendency of all our machinery of state is to pull with the plutocratic side. The workingmen of the country, who are in the majority overwhelmingly, are to blame that this is so, and the politicians who serve plutocracy laugh in their sleeves and say, "D—n the workingman! He isn't entitled to sympathy," and they see that he doesn't get justice. All workingmen should learn a lesson for election day from the big railway strike of 1894, and those who were already half awake and said, "We must throw our votes for the candidate who will support our measures," should now be able to see that labor must both make and administer the law.

The scattered forces of labor must get together, and they must not stand upon the order of getting, but get at once. If every workingman who has given so freely of his sympathy to the outraged employees of the Pullman company will cast his vote in his own interest in November next, a long step will be taken toward the triumph of the people. Join hands with the farmers of the country, who have suffered more from the unchecked powers of railway corporations than any other class of citizens, and the little band of congressmen who now are fighting so valiantly yet futilely the corporations will become a power against which plutocracy cannot stand. If the People's Party is not all you would like it to be, it is because you have not come forward and voiced your wishes and given it your co-operation. Of one thing there can be no question—all that the party does demand is for the betterment of the condition of those who toil, whether in field, factory or mine. "Started in to write about the strike and wound up by giving the People's Party a boost!" I think I hear you say. Most natural thing in the world. An intelligent consideration of the former could but end in recognition of the latter.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

After the Elopement.

Bride—Here is a telegram from papa.

Groom—What does he say?

Bride (reads)—"Do not return, and all will be forgiven."—Puck.

PRACTICAL "HOWS."

LENGTH OF TIME VARIOUS FOODS SHOULD BE COOKED.

A Valuable Aid for Young Housekeepers to Paste Up in the Kitchen—Culinary Rules and Regulations—Other Matters.

BAKING MEATS.

Beef Sirloin, Rare—Eight minutes for each pound.

Beef Sirloin, Well Done—Ten to 15 minutes for each pound.

Beef Rib or Rump—Ten to 15 minutes for each pound.

Beef Fillet—Twenty to 25 minutes.

Lamb, Well Done—Fifteen minutes for each pound.

Mutton, Rare—Ten to 12 minutes for each pound.

Mutton, Well Done—Fifteen to 18 minutes for each pound.

Pork, Well Done—Twenty-five to 30 minutes for each pound.

Veal, Well Done—Eighteen to 20 minutes for each pound.

Braised Meat—Three and a half to four hours.

Chickens—Weighing from three to five pounds, 1 to 1½ hours.

Turkeys—Weighing from 9 to 12 pounds, 3 to 3½ hours.

Fish—Of average thickness, weighing from six to eight pounds, one hour.

CAKE AND PASTRY.

Sponge Cake—Forty-five to 55 minutes.

Plain Cake—Twenty to 45 minutes.

Cookies—Ten to 12 minutes.

Gingerbread—Twenty to 30 minutes.

Plum Pudding—Two and a quarter to three hours.

Tapioca or Rice Pudding—One hour.

Bread Puddings—Sixty-five minutes.

Pies With Two Crusts—Thirty to 40 minutes.

Graham Rolls—Half an hour.

Wheat Rolls—Ten to 18 minutes.

Bread—Forty to 60 minutes.

Biscuit—Ten to 18 minutes.

BROILING.

Beefsteak—Cut 1½ inches thick, five to eight minutes.

Beefsteak—One inch thick, three to five minutes.

Mutton Chops—Eight to 10 minutes.

Chickens—Eighteen to 25 minutes.

Fish—Thin, four to eight minutes.

Fish—Thick, 10 to 15 minutes.

Ham—Seven to 10 minutes.

BROILING FISH.

Bass—Ten minutes for each pound.

Bluefish — Ten minutes for each pound.

Fresh Cod or Haddock—Six minutes for each pound.

Halibut—In square, 15 minutes for each pound.

Salmon—In square, 15 minutes for each pound.

Small Fish—Six to eight minutes for each pound.

Oysters—Three to four minutes, or until the edges curl.

MEATS.

Veal—Two or three hours.

Beef—Three or four hours.

Mutton—Two or three hours.

Ham—Five to 5½ hours.

Sweetbreads—Twenty to 25 minutes.

Chickens—One to 1½ hours.

Fowls—Two to three hours.

Tongue—Two to three hours.

VEGETABLES.

String Beans—One and a half to two hours.

Shell Beans—One to two hours.

Cauliflower—Thirty to 40 minutes.

Cabbage, New—Thirty to 45 minutes.

Corn, Young—Five to 10 minutes.

Carrots—Fifty to 60 minutes.

Asparagus—Fifteen to 18 minutes.

Onions—Thirty-five to 45 minutes.

Oyster Plant—Forty to 60 minutes.

Peas—Fifteen to 20 minutes.

Potatoes, Boiled—Twenty to 30 minutes.

Potatoes, Steamed—Thirty to 45 minutes.

Turnips—Thirty-five to 50 minutes.

Parsnips—Thirty-five to 45 minutes.

How to Tie Shoestrings.

Though a shoestring is a very easy thing to tie, not one person in a hundred knows how to do it. We all know how to tie a bow and of what a bow consists—two loops and a knot in the middle. Now, suppose before you tighten your bow, and while you still have a loop in each hand, you take the loop in your right hand and pass it through the knot in the middle. Now go your usual way and give both loops a good hard tug to tighten them, and there you are! No more untied shoestrings. No more lost ears. When you want to unfasten it, take one of the tag ends in your hand, give a good pull, and the thing is done, or rather undone.

How to Make Fine Beef Jelly.

This is an excellent food for invalids and convalescents. Put a pound of lean beef, cut fine, into a porcelain lined stewpan, with a pint of cold water. Let it stand half an hour and then put it on the stove, where it will heat gradually. While boiling hot skim carefully, and put it where it will simmer gently for half an hour. When this is cooking, put a third of a box of gelatin in 2 tablespoonfuls of cold water. Salt the broth to taste and strain, boiling hot, over the gelatin. Stir till dissolved. Strain into cups or molds. Set away to cool.

How to Make Yeast Without Yeast.

Boil half a pint of hops for half an hour in 4 quarts of water; then strain and allow to cool. When lukewarm, add a teaspoonful of salt and half a cup of brown sugar. Mix half a cup of flour smooth with some of the liquor and pour into the mixture. Let this stand two days, when add a pound of potatoes, boiled and smashed. Stir well, let stand another day, strain and bottle. Leave the corks loose at first and allow it to stand at least 10 days before using. It usually takes one-half a cup of good yeast for four loaves of bread.

How to Make a Trunk Ornamental.

If your trunk must be in your room, it will be improved in appearance by a cover. This may be of dark blue duck, the exact shape but a trifle larger than the box. Trim the bottom with two ruffles of dark blue silk. At the sides make pockets, if desired, of the shirred silk and have a thin cushion of the duck for the top.

German postoffice employees are not permitted to marry without the special permission of the government.

A MIDNIGHT PHILOSOPHER.

His Theory of Human Nature and Full and Empty Pockets.

"Say, cap, I'm playin in hard luck tonight. Will you buy one of these jokers from me?"

The hour, midnight; the scene, Broadway; the "jokers," small packages of court plaster, one of the innumerable excuses for begging and—evading the police.

I looked at the fellow closely. I had just spent my last dollar. I felt a species of shame at not being able to purchase a "joker."

Parenthetically I may mention that I have a drawer full of jokers bought under similar conditions.

"I am dead broke," I explained to the representative of the great army of the miserable. "Why did you tackle me?"

I "tackled" him in the vernacular.

"I half thought it," he replied, with preternatural solemnity. Then he added: "It's like this: A man wot's broke ain't sassy. He looks thoughtful. He looks kind. W'en yer pocket's full ermoney, yer ain't apt to think about other people. Yer thinks everybody's a fool wot ain't got money. Yer sassy, that's wot yer are. But w'en yer broke—oh, my!"

It was a long speech, but the "oh, my" gave him his second wind.

"W'en yer hungry, yer thinks about the tenement district. Yer can't help it. Yer thinks about little babies pantin on fire escapes an cryin fer food. Yer thinks how fer a dollar will go among the poor who always figger in cents."

"There's something in that," I ventured to remark.

"It's God's truth," he continued. "We never think of others till we feel a want o' sumthin ourselves. I ain't nobody's rich man, but I'm the same way myself. Consequently I never tackles a man wot's flush o' money—that is, unless he's drunk"——

"And then"—I suggested.

"Then we generally gits sumthin. But the man wot's drunk takes his money's worth out of us in insults. I've had a drunken man squirt a whole bottle o' vichy water over me and then gimme a V to git a new suit o' close."

"Which cost you"——

"Look a here, boss, yer gettin personal."

The fellow's diagnosis was correct. I took the bombing home with me, awakened my landlord and "raised" a dollar. It was tucked on to my next bill.—Frederick Stansbury in Donahoe's Magazine.

Pilots For Mountain Rattlesnakes.

The rattlesnake has a pilot. The purpose of this pilot has never been satisfactorily explained, but it undoubtedly serves to protect him in some way. It is well known that the rattlesnake is a sluggish reptile, slow of movement and shortsighted. He can strike only to the distance of his own length and is not of the constrictor species, fighting with his fangs. He is not, therefore, a dangerous adversary and can be easily whipped by a blacksnake or any of the constrictor family. Even a dog can get the mastery over a rattlesnake without much danger of being injured.

The pilot appears like a rattlesnake, except that he has no rattles and is somewhat darker in color. He is also of much quicker movement, and when other reptiles or animals appear that possibly might prove dangerous to the rattler the pilot, which is not so nearsighted as the rattlesnake, conducts the latter to a place of safety. Singularly the pilot has received but scant attention except among the native people of the section where it is found, and but little is known about him. The only species of rattlesnake having the pilot for a guide is that found in the mountains; the prairie rattler has to look out for himself.—Bow Bells.

Tigers Climb Trees.

Many animals can swim when put to it, although under ordinary circumstances they never take to water. And in the same way other animals can climb trees, although their manner of life seldom requires them to do so.

Mr. R. H. Elliot mentions at least three instances in which tigers have been seen to climb trees. One such feat was witnessed by a manager of Mr. Elliot's own estate.

He had wounded a tiger and ran to cut off its retreat. On reaching a favorite point for that purpose he tried to climb into a tree, but failed and went off and took a seat on the hillside.

Presently the tiger emerged from the jungle, went straight to the tree and began scraping the ground and roaring. Either he smelled the manager's tracks or had seen him trying to get into the tree. At all events, the tiger deliberately went up the tree, paw after paw, till he reached the first branches. Here he paused, looked the tree over and then came down backward and was shot while descending.

Mr. Elliot obtained measurements of the tree and found the first branches 16½ feet from the ground.—Youth's Companion.

How They See Accidents.

Every railroad and street car company employs a man to settle claims. One of these said in connection with a talk on his duties:

"One of the singular things in the business is that it is very rare that two witnesses to the same incident, both being interested from the same motive, will tell the same story. I do not mean word for word, but in essential details. Two men see an accident. Unless they go off and deliberately make up an agreed story they will differ nearly as much as if they were on opposite sides of the case. I have many illustrations of this. One was in connection with an electric car on Forty-seventh street. Two passengers saw an accident. One of them said it occurred on a horse car on the Thirty-ninth street line and that it happened about dark. The other man swore it was on the Forty-seventh street cable car and fixed the occurrence in broad daylight, in the afternoon. Both men were honest and meant to be correct. Similar incidents occur every day."—Chicago Herald.

Pleasant Poverty.

She thought he was a multimillionaire, yet he had prefaced his proposal of marriage with the discouraging information that he was miserably poor.

"But I don't want to become a burden on a poor man," she answered hesitatingly.

"You won't, my dear," he urged.

"Why not? You are poor, aren't you?"

"Yes, miserably poor, for what are my millions if I have not you to help me spend them?" And she was almost smothered in the rush to get to his arms.—Detroit Free Press.

To determine how much coal a bin will hold calculate 37½ cubic feet to every ton of 2,000 pounds. This rule applies substantially to either soft or hard coal.

The expressions "Hallelujah" and "Amen" are said to have been introduced into Christian worship by St. Jerome some time about the year A. D. 390.

Would Not Do So Again.

Mrs. Goode—Aren't you the tramp who was here this morning?

Odorous Oliver—Yessum.

"Well, I missed a cake I had left in the window."

"I took it, mum."

"Didn't you know better than that?"

"No, mum, not then. I hadn't eat it then, mum."—New York World.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

THE BEST LEAD PENCIL WOOD IS SCARCE.

It is a Rare Kind of American Red Cedar—Animals and the Locomotive—Poison Oak and Poison Ivy—Prophecy of a Scientist.

Most persons know that the wood of the first lead pencils is from a form of the American red cedar. The best for the purpose is said to belong to the variety known as Juniperus virginiana, variety bermudiana. Meehan's Monthly explains that this form of red cedar seems to have its home on the island of Bermuda, it being the only tree found on the island. It is supposed originally to have been started from seed of our common red cedar, brought to the island by birds or in some other way, and that the continual force of circumstances, different from those under which our red cedar exists, has caused it to change in some respects its character.

The same form is, however, now found in the south, possibly from seed brought back again from Bermuda by birds, as in the first instance. It is said that Mr. Faber, whose name is inseparably connected with lead pencils, has growing on his estates at Schloss Stein, near Nuremberg, some 12 or 13 acres of this kind of cedar, from which he expects in the future to raise enough wood for his pencils without importing it from the new world.

Animals and the Locomotive.

Science Siftings gives the observations of an engineer on the different manner in which animals are affected by a steam locomotive. Dogs will run and bark at the wheels, leaping about, but seldom get hurt. Horses will race ahead of the engine on the line and sometimes will run half a mile before they can be driven off. Oxen can hardly be persuaded to get out of the way, while a calf will sometimes stand on the line and stare at the locomotive in blank astonishment until taken by the ears and dragged away. Sheep are the most stupid. If one attempts to cross in front of a moving engine, the engineer may make up his mind for an accident, for the balance of the drove insist on getting over or dying. Hogs pay very little attention to an engine. They seem to regard it as something quite out of their line and not in any way concerning them.

Poison Oak and Poison Ivy.

The poison oak is properly the low form of the poison ivy, explains the New York Sun. The one is a high climber, while the other contents itself near the ground. The two are difficult to distinguish and are often perversely confused with the harmless and beautiful Virginia creeper. The two poisonous plants have their leaves in groups of three, while the leaf of the Virginia creeper is divided into five and sometimes more leaflets. The berry of the poison ivy is white and waxy, and the autumn coloring of the leaf is very beautiful. Many persons handle the poisonous plants without ill effects.

A simple way to remember the difference between the Virginia creeper and the poison ivy is this: If the vine has five leaves, corresponding to the five fingers of your hand, you may handle it. If it has only three leaves, you may not handle it.

A Scientist's Prophecy.

The most noticeable feature of the twentieth century, says M. Berthelot in an address delivered at a banquet of chemists, will be the entire disappearance of the farmer, the grazier and of agriculture generally. Chemistry will have solved the problem of existence so as to render unnecessary the cultivation of the soil. He draws a pleasing picture of virgin landscapes, undefiled, as he calls it, by the geometrical disfigurements of the farmer. Then there will be no more mines, no underground labor, no horrors of "black country," no strikes. A combination of physics and chemistry will have solved the fuel question. War, protection, trade restrictions, will have disappeared before the dawn of an era which embraces aerial navigation.

The Grape Fruit.

The grape fruit grows very abundantly in China, Malacia, Java, etc., where among Europeans it is called the shaddock and the pumalo. The shaddock differs considerably from our American kind, being larger and rather pear shaped, with a thicker cuticle. The flesh of the shaddock, too, has a pinkish tongue, and the flavor is not quite so pronounced a bitter. The pumalo is smaller, but the two names are applied rather indiscriminately. Ninety per cent of the grape fruit that comes to northern and western markets is reported to be the product of Florida.

The Inventor of Modern Plows.

Most people only know Thomas Jefferson as a politician and statesman; but, like other eminent men of earlier times, he was not averse to doing what he could outside the line of politics. It is claimed now that Jefferson invented the modern plow. He discovered the mathematical principles that underlie all properly constructed plows. There must be two wedges—one for cutting and one for lifting—and Jefferson showed the best proportions of each. Since his time all plows are made in accordance with the principle that he discovered.

India Rubber Expands With Cold.

It is not generally known that india rubber expands by cold, but this is reported to have been shown experimentally by Professor Dewar. A piece of rubber tissue was stretched like the head of a drum and cooled locally by the application of a pad wet with liquid air at 180 degrees below zero C. The rubber whenever touched by the cold pad expanded into puckers, and these stretched tight again as the rubber got warm.

Origin of Fiasco.

Fiasco is a term borrowed from the Italian theater. Originally it signified a failure to please on the part of an actor or singer, and is thus the opposite of furore—although why the word, which simply means a bottle, should come to be thus applied is more than anybody knows. The usual meaning of the word as used now is fizzle, or the failure of any pretentious undertaking.

The Name Mosquito.

The name mosquito is a Spanish term, signifying "little fly," and would probably be applied to any biting winged insect, regardless of structure, by the Spaniards who first landed on the continent.

A Familiar Quotation.

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting,
With exactness grinds he all.
—Friedrich von Logau.

Her Mind Made Up on That Head.

Scheming Mamma—You ought to think twice, Laura, before you reject Colonel Grizzle. He is a little elderly, it is true, but he is rich, amiable, popular, and as for brains, Laura——

Proud but impatient Daughter—Yes, yes, mamma, his brains are all right. I have no doubt, but I don't want to marry a man who carries his gray matter on the outside of his head.—Chicago Tribune.

Special Bargains In Puddings

may seem queer, but when you realize what a variety of toothsome, and nutritious dishes can be made from

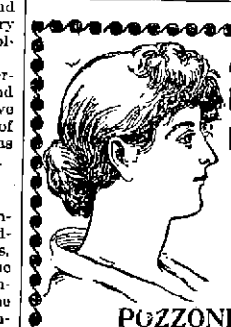
SEA MOSS FARINE,

such as puddings, blanc mange, ice cream, custard, etc., at a cost of only

A CENT AND A HALF

for the Farine used, it does not seem so queer. Don't think because the package looks small you do not get enough for your money. Corn starch, farina, etc., retailing for 10c. makes only 4 quarts of blanc mange, while Sea Moss Farine, retailing for 25c. makes full 16 quarts.

See the BARGAIN?



A BEAUTIFUL FACE

may be robbed of its charms by the blight of a poor complexion

POZZONI'S Complexion Powder

is a refreshing and beautifying preparation which imparts to the complexion the soft glow of the tea rose and removes freckles, pimples and all impurities of the skin. Pozzoni's has won its way into the confidence of ladies all over the land. A thirty years' test has proven its merit. In three shades:—Pink or flesh, White and brunette.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

SCOTT & O'DAY,

Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.

Steam, Gas and Water Piping.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

11 SOUTH STREET,

Near Middlesex.

YOUNG'S

BARGAIN STORE,

111 CENTRAL ST.

Our 50c. Night Robe Sale has been the talk of the city. This week we offer another lot of 25 dozen regular 81 goods for 59c. each. This is the LAST CHANCE of the season. First come, first served. We are determined to get a share of your trade. We know how prices will do it.

Here are a few sample prices for this week:

Men's 39c. Summer Merino Shirts and Drawers 25c. each.

Ladies' 39c. Jersey Undervests 20c. each

Ladies' 20c. Jersey Undervests 12½c. each.

49c. Shopping Bags 25c. each.

75c. and 98c. Shopping Bags, 49c. each.

Ladies' extra heavy Unbleached Hose 8c., well worth 12c.

Gent's extra heavy Seamless Hose 5c. a pair, just half price.

Ladies' Seamless Hose 10c. a pair.

Ladies' extra quality Seamless Hose, blacks and tans, 12½c. a pair.

Ladies' 29c. full regular Hose, now 19c. a pair.

Ladies' 3c. Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs 5c. each.

A 25c. Large White Apron for 15c.

Large Gingham Aprons 2 for 25c.

Shirt Waists at half price; a large line.

Our 25c. Shirt Waist is the talk of the city.

15c. Leather Belts for 5c. each.

Bodice Belts 15c. each.

49c. Summer Corsets now 39c. each.

Closing out our Immense stock of Trimming Laces at Half price. Don't forget to call early and avoid the rush at

111 CENTRAL ST.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY.

LOWELL, MASS.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. . . . CHARTERED 1863.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has LIBERTO been so favorably known. For particulars address: The Superior.

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

NOTES FROM THE SEASIDE AND COUNTRY PIAZZA.

Directions for Cooking Lettuce and Other Kinds of Vegetables—Bamboo Furniture Good Housekeeping.

Women, old and young, who fill hotel piazzas at summer resorts ply their needles as diligently as if their tasks had a commercial value. Where there are so many fancy workers one looks for an infinite variety of achievment, but Harper's Bazar reports that to a great extent the changes are all rung upon the same theme.

The beautiful silk embroidery in the flat satin stitch is still the prevalent decoration for the numberless articles that have been prepared for the late summer's leisure.

Instead of being confined to the routine patterns, one can now order from dealers all sorts of special designs for working. If desired, an example of the finished work is given by an embroidered corner, but this is not altogether a good idea in every case, for the difference between the model and the work of the amateur is sometimes too apparent.

A pretty table center, with doilies to correspond, is made of white linen embroidered in exact imitation of the onion pattern china. The hem is covered with a smaller edition of the same pattern. Blue silk as nearly as possible of the shade seen on the china is used, and the tiny Dresden mark of crossed swords is worked on a corner of each piece.

Among the dainties of table fittings are the sets of center and plate mats worked with the flowered Dresden patrern. Forgetmenots, bluebells and rosebuds in miniature are powdered over the surface. Groups of the same are effectively collected in the corners. The little crossed swords have their place upon these pieces if the worker chooses.

Some of the handsomest doilies to be seen are made of small squares of linen cambric edged and nearly covered with honiton lace braid basted on in scallops and medallions and fastened with buttonholing done with white silk. The linen is cut away beneath the decoration, and the effect is a small plain center with a wide border of rich lace. Fancy lace stitches done with white silk may be used to fill the openings made by turning the braid into different forms. The braid generally used is a chain of openwork ovals.

To Cook Lettuces.

These make a delicious and very simply prepared vegetable dish. The plainest and perhaps the most satisfactory way of cooking them is as follows: Choose some fine firm lettuces, strip them of their outer leaves, then tie them round or confine them in a thin string net and put them into a stewpan without any water, but strewn with a sufficient quantity of salt. When tender (and they will take a very short time to become so), strain them carefully of all the water, taking care not to damage them in so doing. Then, when quite free from all the liquor, put them into a shallow saucepan, with butter, salt, pepper and some good strong gravy. Let them simmer gently for about half an hour; then serve. Lettuces are also delicious when prepared as follows: Boil them as above stated and strain well; then cook them for an hour in a white sauce made thus: Stir over the fire a piece of butter in an enameled saucepan with some flour; add a little water, about half a wineglass, and very slowly a cupful of cream, stirring gently all the time. Put in salt and pepper to taste.

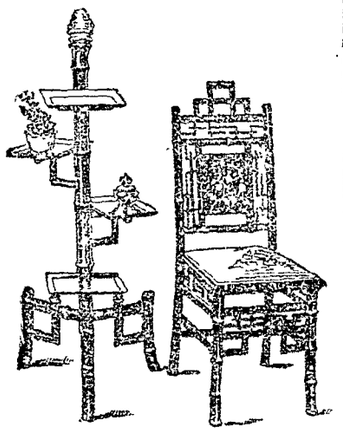
French Charlotte Russe.

A genuine French charlotte russe is not stiffened by gelatin, but is made of whipped cream flavored and sweetened in various ways. The cake which forms the cover is always sponge cake, and the most convenient form is that of the simple lady fingers that are to be found in any bakeshop. These dainty little cakes are generally used for a charlotte russe by the French.

To make individual molds split the lady fingers and cut them in halves. Have at hand six small charlotte russe molds. These should be about 2½ inches high, 2 inches across the bottom and sloping toward the top. Line the molds with the pieces of lady fingers, being careful to keep the outside of the cakes against the molds. It will take about a pint of cream beaten to a stiff froth to fill these individual charlottes and leave a little to make a dressing around them.

Bamboo Furniture.

Nothing can be more artistic or desirable for summer furnishing than bamboo furniture. For exquisite daintiness and beauty of outline it is the furniture of all others for the summer cottage, and a few pieces will make a graceful, comfortable



FLOWER STAND AND CHAIR IN BAMBOO.

and artistic apartment. Bamboo is a truly wonderful material, the larger stems combining strength and lightness in a manner unequaled by either timber or metal.

From some very artistic designs of bamboo furniture found in The Decorator and Furnisher and alike suitable for the furnishing of the summer home or the fresh air parlor known as the piazza are reproduced two, a bamboo flower stand and a chair with leather seat, both extremely beautiful.

Hints In Good Housekeeping.

The first duty of the morning is to air the sleeping rooms and to do it thoroughly.

Every bed should have heavy cotton sacks to fit the mattress, bolster and pillows. They are easily removable if soiled.

On an average we spend a third of our time in bed. Some people would apparently like to spend the other two-thirds in the same way.

Impure air is more likely to cause bad dreams than a guilty conscience. Either is out of place when we wish to sleep sweetly and soundly.

Quiet.

"Tell me, does your sister keep her birthdays still?"

"Yes. She keeps them very still."—Detroit Free Press.

In an English Chophouse.

Gentleman—How is it there's no gravy to this meat, waiter?

Waiter—Gravy's a hextra, sir!—Exchange.

HER DREAM FULFILLED.

A Servant's Warning Was Ignored, and a Human Life Was Lost.

I am indebted for the following narrative to my friend, Mrs. S. Phillis Atkinson of 14 Bateman street, Cambridge, who vouches for its accuracy, and I am fortunate in being able to give names and addresses as some guarantee of the facts. She says:

Nearly 50 years ago an uncle of mine, William Goggs of Fakenham, a bachelor, had an old housekeeper named Tabitha. She was quite an eccentric, with her ginger colored wig and curls and her mob cap of frills. Uncle allowed her to be the "master" of the place. He, fond of his horses, was mounting one in the yard when a bedroom window was thrown up, and Tabitha in a tone of awe called out, "Master, master, don't go out on that brute today!"

"Why not, Tabitha? He's a beauty."

"Master, you are not to go out on that there horse."

"Why, Tabitha?"

"I dreamed, master, last night that you went out just as you are doing now, and you were brought home dead, with your face all cut."

"Oh, that's nothing, Tabitha! He won't hurt his master, will he?" stooping and patting his neck, and out of the yard he went.

He was riding to see his old aunt, residing near the place where he was born, and having to open a gate he dismounted. Leading his high mettled animal to the bank to remount, his foot appeared to have slipped, judging from the state of the ground. The horse must have plunged, turned sharply and kicked out, his hoof crushing his master's face, and off he bolted. The riderless horse was seen by a shepherd, search was made, the dead body was discovered and carried into the village farmhouse where he was born.—Newton Crossland in Light.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Remedies For the Habit That Entails a Diminution of Power.

Is there no remedy for extravagance? Practically we suspect there is none except poverty, for the habit of spending has its root rather in character than in circumstances or in training, but there are two or three correctives which, if a man suspects himself of the foible, he may possibly induce himself to adopt. One is never to spend anything fresh without considering quietly whether he really desires the thing the expenditure is to buy. Will he care about it the day after the purchase? He will find nine times out of ten that if he can resist his impulse for 24 hours he can resist it altogether; that the value of the money will grow in his eyes and not the value of the thing he thinks so indispensable.

Another corrective is to buy nothing of any sort without paying for it at once. It is the bills which come in twice a year which cripple a man, who will find that if he pays at once the money assumes a new importance in his eyes. Clever tradesmen know this so well that they would rather stand out of their cash than accept ready money, and even dislike to be paid by check at too short intervals of time. Beyond these precautions there is, we believe, none which men who are extravagant by habit can take unless indeed they are of a reflective turn and can compel themselves to remember that all extravagance entails a diminution of power. They have no more moral right to deplete thier purses foolishly than to avoid profitable work which they can do or deliberately place their savings in investments which they know to be bad. They would think it sinful to throw half crowns at sparrows, but a great many forms of extravagance are not a bit better than that.—London Spectator.

Variations of the Compass.

There are certain places on the earth's surface which are known as being "on the line of no variation," the compass at such places not being deflected either to the east or the west, except by local causes. At present this line passes near Wilmington, N. C.; Charlotteville, Va., and Pittsburg. On the east side of this line the variation is toward the west, increasing in intensity with the distance from it. At New York city at the time the last government observations were made the variation was 6 degrees west, and at Portland, Me., it was 13 degrees and a fraction west. On the other side of this "line of no variation" the declination is toward the east, of course, being 5 degrees at Key West and 20 at San Francisco. Observation has long since established the fact that this variation undergoes a progressive change in amount, and, after long periods, in direction also. In the eastern states the north pole of the needle is moving westward at about the rate of 1 degree in 12 years. At London the change in deflection was 24 degrees and 27 minutes between the years 1657 and 1815, which appears to represent the maximum amount of variation.—St. Louis Republic.

Wisdom of the Elephant.

It appears from trustworthy anecdotes that the Asiatic elephants in a few months of captivity acquire the rules of conduct which it is necessary to impose upon them. The speediness of this intellectual subjugation may be judged from the fact that, after a short term of domestication, they will take a willing and intelligent part in capturing their kindred of the wilderness, showing in this work little or no disposition to rejoin the wild herds. In the case of no other animal do we find anything like such an immediate adhesion to the ways of civilization. We have to account for this eminent peculiarity of the elephant on the supposition, which appears to be thoroughly justified, that the creature has, even in its wild state, a type of intelligence and instincts more nearly like those of men than is the case with any other wild mammal.—Professor Shaler in Scribner's Magazine.

An Interesting Experiment.

A vessel containing a certain white powder is placed upon the table, when the operator advances, waving his wand and uttering some magic words coined by himself, when, lo! of a sudden the room is lighted up with a brilliant light, so effulgent that it dims the eyes of the spectators. The secret is this: The powder is composed of equal weights of loaf sugar and chlorate of potash, separately reduced to fine powder and then well mixed together. This is placed in a cup, and when the powder is touched with the least drop of sulphuric acid it will instantly burst into a flame. The end of the glass rod should be dipped in the acid immediately before use.—New York Recorder.

He Stopped Bowing.

Hon. B. F. Moore was for years the leading lawyer in North Carolina. He always went clean shaved—as barefaced as any lawyer ought to be. Not long before his death he appeared at court with a full gray beard, almost covering his entire face. Colonel L. C. Edwards, a member of the bar, distinguished for his courtesy of manner, congratulated him on his improved appearance and added, with a bow, "Mr. Moore, it gives you such a distinguished appearane." Mr. Moore bowed. "It makes you so much handsomer, Mr. Moore." He smiled and bowed lower. "It hides so much of your face, Mr. Moore." The bows ceased.—Green Bag

SIGN OF THE RED FLAG.

SOME SECRETS OF THE AUCTION BUSINESS LAID BARE.

A Chat With an Expert Who Makes Fine Distinctions In Grading Auctioneers—A Graduate of Chatham Street, "the Bargain Counter of America."

From the outer wall a red flag lying limp in the hot atmosphere and from the inside a hard, rasping voice jerking out fragments of the English language with vicious energy, alternately commanding and pleading, and anon hurling samples of fine scorn and biting sarcasm at a hard, unfeeling world.

It was an auction sale of jewelry, and the "gentlemanly lecturer," so to speak, was there passing around on the inside doing his great act.

In a few spare moments a reporter got hold of the aforesaid gentlemanly lecturer, and finding him affable and pleasant in manner interviewed him as to his career as follows:

"Where did I commence? Why, where do you suppose—where would an artist in the business begin except in Chatham street, New York, the bargain counter of America, the sucker's vale of tears? I began there right after the war. Oh, things were easy in those days—everybody with money to throw to the birds, and a whole lot of people ready to buy stuff that they had no more use for than a cat has for an accordeon. Auctioneers have never had any such graft as that was right after the war except in boom days in a mining town, when the fellows used to dig gold and buy brass. When you can find a town where everybody has money, where the test of tone is the ability to tell the time of day without taking a peep at the sun, and where men regard it to be the correct thing to wear a solitaire diamond on a blue flannel shirt, then you have found the auctioneer's dream of paradise. Such a place has been nearest approached in my time by Rapid City in the boom times of the Black Hills and by Leadville and Cripple Creek later on.

"Take the business as it now is, it is enough to make an auctioneer discouraged. One thing that is sad for the gentlemen of our profession to note is that the public is getting very cunning. Con men—and when I speak of con men I want it understood that I do not think that they are in any way allied to auctioneers—have to go a long way out in the brush these days to find a purchaser for a gold brick, and the man who sells goods in auction stores has to face the disheartening fact that he is talking to a lot of wise men who only smile when asked to start a solid gold watch for $5.

"There are not more than 300 good auctioneers in America outside of those fellows who sell secondhand plows and broken down horses out in the country in the latter part of the winter. We do not count them as of our profession. The highest rank among auctioneers is taken by the men who sell jewelry. They must know when they pick up a watch how much it is worth and the least it can be sold for without an actual loss. Next comes the class of men who conduct genuine sales, such as those caused by a dissolution of partnership or a real failure. To the third class belong a lot of fellows who will sell anything and who are willing a thousand times a day to pledge their word and 'honor' that the brass watch which they are trying to sell for $3.75 is of 14 carat gold. The better a man is at this business the less noise he makes. When you hear one of these 'forty-forty-forty-forty-make-it-a-half' men, you can make up your mind that he is some cheap guy who was educated on secondhand boarding house furniture. Now, with me, I try to cultivate many of the characteristics of the actor, and it is my aim to shift my mien from the light and airy persiflage of comedy to the impressive manner of the tragedian. When some man offers $5 for an article, you don't hear me rattle away like a small boy's toy windmill, with a clipper attached to it, 'five, five, five, five, make it six,' but in a quiet way I say, 'I am offered $5.'

"This I accompany with either a smile, as if such an offer were one of the funniest circumstances in all my variegated experience, or a look of tragic despair, as if I were haunted by the idea that I was being used as a means for robbing my employer. Got to be a good judge of human nature, of course. Some men will shy at a smile, while others will stampede at the first suggestion of tragedy. Women are good patrons of an auction after you get them broke in, but they are naturally more suspicious than men and are bargain hunters. There are a whole lot of women who will buy stuff that they don't need just because it is cheap. You remember that story of the woman who bought a silver doorplate with the name of Jenkins on it on the chance that she might some day have a daughter who might grow up and might marry some Mr. Jenkins. They are the kind—may their tribe increase—who are the auctioneer's angels.

"Funniest thing that ever happened to me while I was selling goods was one night in Minneapolis, where I was selling a lot of silverine watches. I explained what silverine was and then held up a yellow watch when a little Irishman said, 'I suppose, Mr. Levy, that that one is butterine?'

"But time's up. Here she goes again."

And the voice expert darted behind the counter, mounted his platform and in 32 seconds by the watch after unsuccessfully trying to get the assembled crowd to bid on a $200 diamond stud disposed of a 25 cent pair of sleeve buttons to a confiding woman for $3 and when left was busy explaining the virtues of a filled case chronometer to a lumberman from Michigan.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Umbrella Story.

A few days ago while a gentleman was buying stamps at the postoffice some one took his umbrella, as he believes, by mistake, and the loser put this card in the morning paper:

"The kind friend who carried off my umbrella at the postoffice yesterday will bear in mind that the 'gates of heaven' are only 24 inches wide. My umbrella measures 28. At the other place he won't need it. Didn't Dives pray for just one drop of water? He had better return it to 208 Chamber of Commerce, and no questions will be asked."

A few days later a boy brought in an umbrella, but, alas! not the advertiser's. He had caught the wrong conscience.—Boston Transcript.

The World Getting Old.

Young Man (enthusiastically)—This is an age of progress.

Old Man (pityingly)—Progress! Nonsense. The world is going backward, sir. Why, sir, in my young days even the monthly magazines came out six weeks ahead of time. Yes, sir.—New York Weekly.

Method In Her Madness.

She called him birdy, lovy dove,
And then, his eye bedimming,
She said, "Don't buy those trousers, dear;
My ball dress needs retrimming."
—Life.

Where They Sit.

Young maids sit—ah, happy chaps—
Young maids sit in young men's laps.
Old maids sit—when past their prime—
Old maids sit in the lapse of time.

WHERE NEW YORK EXCELS.

The City's Free Hospitals and Dispensaries. The Great Work They Do.

In but few of the great cities of the world is there better provision made than in New York for the relief of the sick and the needy. Dispensaries, hospitals and infirmaries, which are mainly free to the poor, abound in the city, and the amount of money expended in their support runs up to millions of dollars a year. Bellevue hospital is the largest of the municipal institutions of its kind and is certainly one of the most serviceable. There are special hospitals for eye, ear and throat affections, for the crippled and ruptured, for children and women, for the aged and infirm, for colored patients, for surgical cases, for contagious diseases and for maternity cases—in short, for all afflicted people. There are institutions supported by Catholic, by Protestant and by Jewish beneficence. There are a number of hospitals in which the homeopathic system of medicine is practiced and which are fortunate in the possession of large funds. Then the free dispensaries render service to hundreds of thousands of the people of New York every year.

There are plenty of physicians who complain that the provision made here for gratuitous medical service is far more extensive than it ought to be. They say it "cuts into private practice" and is taken advantage of by some people who are able to pay their doctors. They say also that on account of it they have often to reduce their fees to patients, who would rather seek help at a dispensary or hospital than pay heavy bills for attendance at home. The reply to these complaints of the faculty is that the great majority of the sick people who go to public institutions are certainly unable to meet the charges ordinarily made for private medical care and would be subjected to unnecessary suffering if provision for their relief were not made by benevolent men and women.—New York Sun.

LEW WALLACE'S MISTAKE.

In One of His Novels He Gets Mixed In His Geography.

The conversation moved along with the ticking of the little clock on one of the bookcases before us. A pet cat that was prowling around knocked down a book from its place. The master picked it up. It was a copy of "Ben-Hur." The talk turned on the author.

"I asked Wallace one day," said the talker, "if he had made any geographic mistakes in either of his two last works. He told me that in one of the best descriptions he had he was mistaken as to the locality. But he said that six months after the book was out he received a letter from a woman calling his attention to the mistake. She gave him all the evidence necessary to establish the truth of her statement, and his investigations corroborated what she had written."

"Did he correct it in a later edition?"

"I asked him that, and he said he had not. It was not because he did not respect the woman, but he said if he made the correction he would remove what had been an impression on the minds of many for years, and as the mistake involved no infringement on historical fact he concluded to let it stand."—Chicago Herald.

Ancient Irish Monks as Civilizers.

The ancient Irish monks raised from the soil all that was needful. Their corn was always ground in their own mills. They obtained milk cheese and butter from their own herds. They kept their own sheep and made their garments from the wool, which they combed and spun themselves. They cut the turf and quarried stone on their own lands. They made their own simple furniture and kitchen utensils. When they died, they were buried without pomp or delay in the monastic habit, with the cowl drawn over the face. They were no burden to the community. Food, clothing, shelter, they provided for themselves; even the soil they tilled. The community scarcely afforded them protection, though it owed them everything. They taught the children, developed the land, dried the swamps, irrigated the fields, felled the forests, bridged the rivers. They schooled the eye, and the ear, and the hand of the child, who learned from them the thousand mysteries of colors and sounds and how to use the tools of the sculptor, and the painter, and the architect. They kept alive the respect for law in an age of general lawlessness, the memory of civil order and peace in the midst of anarchy, the reminiscences of Hellenic culture in a rough and barbarous society.—Donahoe's Magazine.

An Old Time Wager.

Tragedian Cooper, who flourished in the old staging days, was a handsome, herculean fellow and dwelt in one of the prettiest of the old fashioned Bristol villas. Upon a heavy bet he wagered to play in New York and Philadelphia on alternate nights for a whole week in 1824. He traveled 100 miles between each performance, going almost without sleep, and won his bet.

The state of the roads was so bad that the fatigue of the week must have been a terrific train upon him. Stagecoaches then ran to New Brunswick, where a boat was met. With the best of luck the journey might be accomplished in 12 hours, but when the president's message was whirled through, by means of many relays, at the magical rate of 10 miles an hour the very climax of fast travel was thought indeed to have been attained.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Rubber Soled Shoes.

"The sporting man," says an old dealer, "does not have a sole monopoly upon the rubber bottomed shoe. I have a few male customers whose shoes are provided with thin rubber tap soles at all seasons of the year. They are mostly antiovershoe wearers, and they claim that the light tap keeps out dampness from the bottom of the foot, gives the wearer an elastic tread and prevents the perspiring of the feet that overshoes produce."—Boots and Shoes Weekly.

A Remarkable Comedy.

The most remarkable comedy ever written is "The Visionaries," by Desmarets, the protege of Richelieu. Every character in the play has a hallucination of one kind or another. One is a coward who thinks he has conquered the world, another a poet who conceives himself better than Homer, another a lover who becomes enamored of every heroine he reads of in a romance, another a beggar who thinks himself richer than Crœsus.—Exchange.

Diminished Enthusiasm.

"The local team must have been playing very poor ball," said the experienced merchant.

"Why, I didn't know you paid any attention to baseball."

"I don't know anything about it except what I gather from casual observation. I have noted that my office boy's grandmother has died only twice this summer."—Washington Star.

Overlooked.

Great Actor—You'll have to get some one else to take my part in this new play. Why, sir, in the first act I have to kiss the leading lady three times.

Manager—What of that?

Great Actor—You forget that she is my wife.—New York Herald.

GOOD HEALTH.

ENGLISH HYGIENE WITH BICYCLE AND FIVE MEALS.

How These Serve as Tonics to Improve the Complexion—A Good Appetite an Important Consideration—Good Form Carries the World With It.

As reported by the New York World, Miss Frances Willard's complexion improver and eye brightener is the bicycle, prescribed by Dr. B. W. Richardson, one of England's greatest hygienists. She takes it in large doses, and it took her 30 hours to learn it. In learning Miss Willard had two rules and rode up to them. She says: "The major premise I took was, 'I will not fall.' That is rule one. There is an old Yorkshire proverb, 'It's dogged as does it,' which I took for rule two. I used to repeat it a dozen times."

Other things besides the bicycle that Miss Willard took for her health while in England were:

"Five meals a day. I never thought I would come to it, but I did. I had to. There is no resisting the heavy, soggy climate in any other way."

"And were your teeth under tea all the while?"

"I must admit that I drank tea. I took it very weak, with lots of cream, but I was never able to decline it. As soon as I awoke a pretty maid brought me a pretty service, with shell cups, a pot of the fragrant, steaming beverage and a dish of biscuits. At 9 o'clock I had more tea, with a breakfast of fruit, eggs and toast. At 2 we had lunch—a meat lunch, but not heavy meat. Beefsteak was ordered for us, while the family had chicken, squab, fish or some other light meat. I very soon lost my liking for steak and took what the rest had. We had tea and caraway cake at 5, dinner at 8, and at 10, instead of more tea, I had Indian cornmeal and milk."

Extract of Marrow For Anæmia.

It has been claimed, according to the New York Herald's European edition, although it has never been proved, that the marrow of the bones of young animals takes a part in forming blood—that is to say, that it transforms white globules into red. From this theory has sprung the idea of using marrow in the treatment of anæmia, as has been tried by M. Dixon Mann.

The physician of the Salford Royal hospital claims to have obtained excellent results in two cases of chlorosis and in a small boy very much weakened by repeated loss of blood by the administration of a glycerin extract of red veal marrow taken from animals freshly killed. After a few weeks' treatment microscopical examination of the blood showed a noticeable increase in the number of red globules, and there was at the same time improvement in the general condition.

The extract used had the appearance of a dark red liquid not at all unpleasant in odor or taste and was given in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls a day.

GOOD FORM.

It Carries the Great World With It, Let Lesser Mortals Say What They Will.

"Twenty years ago a man or woman in even the smartest set of New York society would have been puzzled to give a definition of the term 'good form,' which is now so constantly used. The good old knights and dames of those days whose birth, breeding and education had taught them all that is comprised in that well worn term had never heard the expression and never applied it to themselves or their friends. They were refined, educated and accomplished men and women, full of that delicate appreciation of others and that unwillingness to hurt the feelings or irritate the susceptibilities of those with whom they were brought in contact, which is the very essence of refinement. It is true that the men sometimes gave utterance to a sturdy round oath without careful consideration of who might hear them, and the dear old dames would in an unguarded moment ask a direct question touching the affairs of their friends or neighbors, which in these days is the first and greatest offense against good form. But, for all that, they were honest and true, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and ready—nay, glad—to give of their time and their strength to nurse the sick and suffering, to watch by the dead and to comfort the broken hearted. All those offices of love and devotion helped to soften the hearts of those who ministered and to annihilate the germs of selfishness and self seeking which are latent in every human heart. And the nature thus purified and elevated reacted upon the outer man and gave to the women a softness of manner and sweetness of expression which one seldom sees now on the faces of those who have passed 20 years of age."

Good form, as the writer of the foregoing explains in Harper's Bazar, had its origin in England and is taken in with its mother's milk by every English child of a certain birth and rank. Americans who have not had the early training must, to attain it in perfection, go through a course of polishing—I might say pumice stoning—by which every natural emotion, every impulsive movement of mind or body, may be forever stilled. Never to ask a question, never to show feeling never to utter a syllable betraying fear, love, curiosity or even interest in those about you; to keep the body in as complete subjection as the mind, with every muscle and fiber in absolute repose and not an eyelash trembling even were a bomb exploding in the street or a tree struck by lightning before your door—this is good form as the English understand it. The absence of it is very bad form and not to be tolerated in the best society either of London or New York.

That it is attractive in many instances, gives a wonderful finish to the manners when set off by perfect taste in dress and an ever present watchfulness to discriminate between politeness and snobbishness, is beyond a doubt.

White House Weddings.

The first wedding to occur in the White House was that of Miss Todd, a relative by marriage of President Madison. Then in their order came the weddings of Elizabeth Tyler, a daughter of President Tyler; John Quincy Adams, Jr.; Miss Easten and Miss Lewis, both during General Jackson's administration; Martha Monroe, Nellie Grant; Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes, and, last, President Cleveland.

Defined.

Harold came into the study one day. The boy had an aptitude for working, and his father used to cater to his mechanical appetite at all times. That morning Harold's eyes were bright.

"Oh, father, did you see about that Yankee down east that made an engine entirely of paper?"

Mr. Jackson smiled. "No, my boy. Tell me about it. Was it a donkey engine?"

"No. Stationary."—Boston Budget.

Wanted No Interference.

Mrs. de Fashion (to her new Chinese cook)—John, why do the Chinese bind the feet of their women?

John—So they not trottee round kitchen and botheree cook.—Life.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Cleanse
The Vitiated
Blood
When you see
Its impurities
Bursting through
The Skin
In Pimples,
Blotches
And Sores.

Rely on Sulphur Bitters and Health will follow.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published

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FOR THE TABLE.
We have a small consignment of JELLY DISHES which we offer at 10c. each. These will be found very useful on every well regulated table, especially in summer. They make a neat plate for a jelly mould, and grace the table by their attractive make. They are of extra nice glassware, and can hardly be detected from the $1.50 article. They are only
10 CENTS EACH.
French & Puffer,
245 Central Street.

Are You Ready for Hot Weather?
Prepare by buying a good Oil Stove or Refrigerator. Perhaps you need a Baby Carriage. These can be had at bargain prices at
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DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Lime,
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HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.
Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.
LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 55-5.

$5000 WORTH OF TRUNKS,
Valises, Bags, Grips, Shawl Straps, Extension Cases, and every kind of goods usually kept in a well stocked Trunk Manufactory. We have outgrown our store, and in order to continue business we have got to have more room, and in order to do this work we will be obliged to get all our goods removed, so for the next ten days we will sell goods at prices that will be so low that everybody can have a trunk by calling at the
LOWELL
Trunk Manufactory
70-72 Middlesex Street.
Old Wooden Building.
P. F. Devine, Prop.

PETER J. BRADY,
GROCER,
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Choice, Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour, the best in the city.

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50 CENTRAL ST.

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MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
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70 per cent. dividends are paid on five-year policies.
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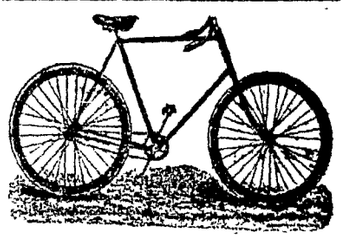
Dress Suits to Let.



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THE HOUSEHOLD.

NOTES FROM THE SEASIDE AND COUNTRY PIAZZA.

Directions for Cooking Lettuce and Other Kinds of Vegetables—Bamboo Furniture Good Housekeeping.

Women, old and young, who fill hotel piazzas at summer resorts ply their needles as diligently as if their tasks had a commercial value. Where there are so many fancy workers one looks for an infinite variety of achievment, but Harper's Bazar reports that to a great extent the changes are all rung upon the same theme.

The beautiful silk embroidery in the flat satin stitch is still the prevalent decoration for the numberless articles that have been prepared for the late summer's leisure.

Instead of being confined to the routine patterns, one can now order from dealers all sorts of special designs for working. If desired, an example of the finished work is given by an embroidered corner, but this is not altogether a good idea in every case, for the difference between the model and the work of the amateur is sometimes too apparent.

A pretty table center, with doilies to correspond, is made of white linen embroidered in exact imitation of the onion pattern china. The hem is covered with a smaller edition of the same pattern. Blue silk as nearly as possible of the shade seen on the china is used, and the tiny Dresden mark of crossed swords is worked on a corner of each piece.

Among the dainties of table fittings are the sets of center and plate mats worked with the flowered Dresden pattern. Forgetmenots, bluebells and rosebuds in miniature are powdered over the surface. Groups of the same are effectively collected in the corners. The little crossed swords have their place upon these pieces if the worker chooses.

Some of the handsomest doilies to be seen are made of small squares of linen cambric edged and nearly covered with honiton lace braid basted on in scallops and medallions and fastened with buttonholing done with white silk. The linen is cut away beneath the decoration, and the effect is a small plain center with a wide border of rich lace. Fancy lace stitches done with white silk may be used to fill the openings made by turning the braid into different forms. The braid generally used is a chain of openwork ovals.

To Cook Lettuces.

These make a delicious and very simply prepared vegetable dish. The plainest and perhaps the most satisfactory way of cooking them is as follows: Choose some fine firm lettuces, strip them of their outer leaves, then tie them round or confine them in a thin string net and put them into a stewpan without any water, but strewn with a sufficient quantity of salt. When tender (and they will take a very short time to become so), strain them carefully of all the water, taking care not to damage them in so doing. Then, when quite free from all the liquor, put them into a shallow saucepan, with butter, salt, pepper and some good strong gravy. Let them simmer gently for about half an hour; then serve. Lettuces are also delicious when prepared as follows: Boil them as above stated and strain well; then cook them for an hour in a white sauce made thus: Stir over the fire a piece of butter in an enameled saucepan with some flour; add a little water, about half a wineglass, and very slowly a cupful of cream, stirring gently all the time. Put in salt and pepper to taste.

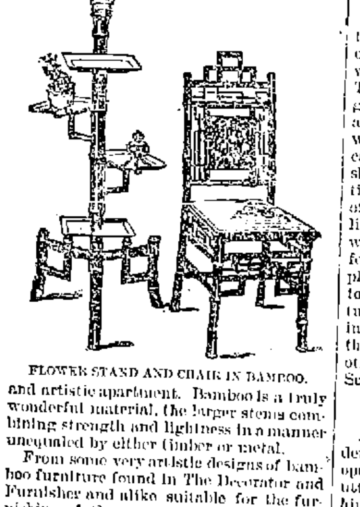
French Charlotte Russe.

A genuine French charlotte russe is not stiffened by gelatin, but is made of whipped cream flavored and sweetened in various ways. The cake which forms the cover is always sponge cake, and the most convenient form is that of the simple lady fingers that are to be found in any bakeshop. These dainty little cakes are generally used for a charlotte russe by the French.

To make individual molds split the lady fingers and cut them in halves. Have at hand six small charlotte russe molds. These should be about 2½ inches high, 2 inches across the bottom and sloping toward the top. Line the molds with the pieces of lady fingers, being careful to keep the outside of the cakes against the molds. It will take about a pint of cream beaten to a stiff froth to fill these individual charlottes and leave a little to make a dressing around them.

Bamboo Furniture.

Nothing can be more artistic or desirable for summer furnishing than bamboo furniture. For exquisite daintiness and beauty of outline it is the furniture of all others for the summer cottage, and a few pieces will make a graceful, comfortable



FLOWER STAND AND CHAIR IN BAMBOO.

and artistic apartment. Bamboo is a truly wonderful material, the larger stems combining strength and lightness in a manner unequaled by either timber or metal.

From some very artistic designs of bamboo furniture found in The Decorator and Furnisher and alike suitable for the furnishing of the summer home or the fresh air parlor known as the piazza are reproduced two, a bamboo flower stand and a chair with leather seat, both extremely beautiful.

Hints In Good Housekeeping.

The first duty of the morning is to air the sleeping rooms and to do it thoroughly.

Every bed should have heavy cotton sacks to fit the mattress, bolster and pillows. They are easily removable if soiled.

On an average we spend a third of our time in bed. Some people would apparently like to spend the other two-thirds in the same way.

Impure air is more likely to cause bad dreams than a guilty conscience. Either is out of place when we wish to sleep sweetly and soundly.

Quiet.

"Tell me, does your sister keep her birthdays still?"

"Yes. She keeps them very still."—Detroit Free Press.

In an English Chophouse.

Gentleman—How is it there's no gravy to this meat, waiter?

Waiter—Gravy's a hextra, sir!—Exchange.

HER DREAM FULFILLED.

A Servant's Warning Was Ignored, and a Human Life Was Lost.

I am indebted for the following narrative to my friend, Mrs. S. Phillis Atkinson of 14 Bateman street, Cambridge, who vouches for its accuracy, and I am fortunate in being able to give names and addresses as some guarantee of the facts. She says:

Nearly 60 years ago an uncle of mine, William Goggs of Fakenham, a bachelor, had an old housekeeper named Tabitha. She was quite an eccentric, with her ginger colored wig and curls and her mob cap of frills. Uncle allowed her to be the "master" of the place. He, fond of his horses, was mounting one in the yard when a bedroom window was thrown up, and Tabitha in a tone of awe called out, "Master, master, don't go out on that brute today!"

"Why not, Tabitha? He's a beauty."

"Master, you are not to go out on that there horse."

"Why, Tabitha?"

"I dreamed, master, last night that you went out just as you are doing now, and you were brought home dead, with your face all cut."

"Oh, that's nothing, Tabitha! He won't hurt his master, will he?" stooping and patting his neck, and out of the yard he went.

He was riding to see his old aunt, residing near the place where he was born, and having to open a gate he dismounted. Leading his high mettled animal to the bank to remount, his foot appeared to have slipped, judging from the state of the ground. The horse must have plunged, turned sharply and kicked out, his hoof crushing his master's face, and off he bolted. The riderless horse was seen by a shepherd, search was made, the dead body was discovered and carried into the village farmhouse where he was born.—Newton Crosland in Light.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Remedies For the Habit That Entails a Diminution of Power.

Is there no remedy for extravagance? Practically we suspect there is none except poverty, for the habit of spending has its root rather in character than in circumstances or in training, but there are two or three correctives which, if a man suspects himself of the foible, he may possibly induce himself to adopt. One is never to spend anything fresh without considering quietly whether he really desires the thing the expenditure is to buy. Will he care about it the day after the purchase? He will find nine times out of ten that if he can resist his impulse for 24 hours he can resist it altogether; that the value of the money will grow in his eyes and not the value of the thing he thinks so indispensable.

Another corrective is to buy nothing of any sort without paying for it at once. It is the bills which come in twice a year which cripple a man, who will find that if he pays at once the money assumes a new importance in his eyes. Clever tradesmen know this so well that they would rather stand out of their cash than accept ready money, and even dislike to be paid by check at too short intervals of time. Beyond these precautions there is, we believe, none which men who are extravagant by habit can take unless indeed they are of a reflective turn and can compel themselves to remember that all extravagance entails a diminution of power. They have no more moral right to deplete their purses foolishly than to avoid profitable work which they can do or deliberately place their savings in investments which they know to be bad. They would think it sinful to throw half crowns at sparrows, but a great many forms of extravagance are not a bit better than that.—London Spectator.

Variations of the Compass.

There are certain places on the earth's surface which are known as being "on the line of no variation," the compass at such places not being deflected either to the east or the west, except by local causes. At present this line passes near Wilmington, N. C.; Charlotteville, Va., and Pittsburg. On the east side of this line the variation is toward the west, increasing in intensity with the distance from it. At New York city at the time the last government observations were made the variation was 6 degrees west, and at Portland, Me., it was 13 degrees and a fraction west. On the other side of this "line of no variation" the declination is toward the east, of course, being 5 degrees at Key West and 20 at San Francisco. Observation has long since established the fact that this variation undergoes a progressive change in amount, and, after long periods, in direction also. In the eastern states the north pole of the needle is moving westward at about the rate of 1 degree in 12 years. At London the change in deflection was 24 degrees and 27 minutes between the years 1657 and 1815, which appears to represent the maximum amount of variation.—St. Louis Republic.

Wisdom of the Elephant.

It appears from trustworthy anecdotes that the Asiatic elephants in a few months of captivity acquire the rules of conduct which it is necessary to impose upon them. The speediness of this intellectual subjugation may be judged from the fact that, after a short term of domestication, they will take a willing and intelligent part in capturing their kindred of the wilderness, showing in this work little or no disposition to rejoin the wild herds. In the case of no other animal do we find anything like such an immediate adhesion to the ways of civilization. We have to account for this eminent peculiarity of the elephant on the supposition, which appears to be thoroughly justified, that the creature has, even in its wild state, a type of intelligence and instincts more nearly like those of men than is the case with any other wild mammal.—Professor Shaler in Scribner's Magazine.

An Interesting Experiment.

A vessel containing a certain white powder is placed upon the table, when the operator advances, waving his wand and uttering some magic words coined by himself, when, lo! of a sudden the room is lighted up with a brilliant light, so effulgent that it dims the eyes of the spectators. The secret is this: The powder is composed of equal weights of loaf sugar and chlorate of potash, separately reduced to fine powder and then well mixed together. This is placed in a cup, and when the powder is touched with the least drop of sulphuric acid it will instantly burst into a flame. The end of the glass rod should be dipped in the acid immediately before use.—New York Recorder.

He Stopped Bowing.

Hon. B. F. Moore was for years the leading lawyer in North Carolina. He always went clean shaved—as barefaced as any lawyer ought to be. Not long before his death he appeared at court with a full gray beard, almost covering his entire face. Colonel L. C. Edwards, a member of the bar, distinguished for his courtesy of manner, congratulated him on his improved appearance and added, with a bow, "Mr. Moore, it gives you such a distinguished appearance." Mr. Moore bowed. "It makes you so much handsomer, Mr. Moore." He smiled and bowed lower. "It hides so much of your face, Mr. Moore." The bows ceased.—Green Bag.

SIGN OF THE RED FLAG.

SOME SECRETS OF THE AUCTION BUSINESS LAID BARE.

A Chat With an Expert Who Makes Fine Distinctions In Grading Auctioneers—A Graduate of Chatham Street, "the Bargain Counter of America."

From the outer wall a red flag lying limp in the hot atmosphere and from the inside a hard, rasping voice jerking out fragments of the English language with vicious energy, alternately commanding and pleading, and anon hurling samples of fine scorn and biting sarcasm at a hard, unfeeling world.

It was an auction sale of jewelry, and the "gentlemanly lecturer," so to speak, was there passing around on the inside doing his great act.

In a few spare moments a reporter got hold of the aforesaid gentlemanly lecturer, and finding him affable and pleasant in manner interviewed him as to his career as follows:

"Where did I commence? Why, where do you suppose—where would an artist in the business begin except in Chatham street, New York, the bargain counter of America, the sucker's vale of tears? I began there right after the war. Oh, things were easy in those days—everybody with money to throw to the birds, and a whole lot of people ready to buy stuff that they had no more use for than a cat has for an accordeon. Auctioneers have never had any such graft as that was right after the war except in boom days in a mining town, when the fellows used to dig gold and buy brass. When you can find a town where everybody has money, where the test of tone is the ability to tell the time of day without taking a peep at the sun, and where men regard it to be the correct thing to wear a solitaire diamond on a blue flannel shirt, then you have found the auctioneer's dream of paradise. Such a place has been nearest approached in my time by Rapid City in the boom times of the Black Hills and by Leadville and Cripple Creek later on.

"Take the business as it now is, it is enough to make an auctioneer discouraged. One thing that is sad for the gentlemen of our profession to note is that the public is getting very cunning. Con men—and when I speak of con men I want it understood that I do not think that they are in any way allied to auctioneers—have to go a long way out in the brush these days to find a purchaser for a gold brick, and the man who sells goods in auction stores has to face the disheartening fact that he is talking to a lot of wise men who only smile when asked to start a solid gold watch for $5.

"There are not more than 300 good auctioneers in America outside of those fellows who sell secondhand plows and broken down horses out in the country in the latter part of the winter. We do not count them as of our profession. The highest rank among auctioneers is taken by the men who sell jewelry. They must know when they pick up a watch how much it is worth and the least it can be sold for without an actual loss. Next comes the class of men who conduct genuine sales, such as those caused by a dissolution of partnership or a real failure. To the third class belong a lot of fellows who will sell anything and who are willing a thousand times a day to pledge their word and 'honor' that the brass watch which they are trying to sell for $8.75 is of 14 carat gold. The better a man is at this business the less noise he makes. When you hear one of these 'forty-forty-forty-forty-make-it-a-half' men, you can make up your mind that he is some cheap guy who was educated on secondhand boarding house furniture. Now, with me, I try to cultivate many of the characteristics of the actor, and it is my aim to shift my mien from the light and airy persiflage of comedy to the impressive manner of the tragedian. When some man offers $5 for an article, you don't hear me rattle away like a small boy's toy windmill, with a clipper attached to it, 'five, five, five, five, make it six,' but in a quiet way I say, 'I am offered $5.'

"This I accompany with either a smile, as if such an offer were one of the funniest circumstances in all my variegated experience, or a look of tragic despair, as if I were haunted by the idea that I was being used as a means for robbing my employer. Got to be a good judge of human nature, of course. Some men will shy at a smile, while others will stampede at the first suggestion of tragedy. Women are good patrons of an auction after you get them broke in, but they are naturally more suspicious than men and are bargain hunters. There are a whole lot of women who will buy stuff that they don't need just because it is cheap. You remember that story of the woman who bought a silver doorplate with the name of Jenkins on it on the chance that she might some day have a daughter who might grow up and might marry some Mr. Jenkins. They are the kind—may their tribe increase—who are the auctioneer's angels.

"Funniest thing that ever happened to me while I was selling goods was one night in Minneapolis, where I was selling a lot of silverine watches. I explained what silverine was and then held up a yellow watch when a little Irishman said, 'I suppose, Mr. Levy, that that one is butterine?'

"But time's up. Here she goes again."

And the voice expert darted behind the counter, mounted his platform and in 32 seconds by the watch after unsuccessfully trying to get the assembled crowd to bid on a $200 diamond stud disposed of a 25 cent pair of sleeve buttons to a confiding woman for $3 and when left was busy explaining the virtues of a filled case chronometer to a lumberman from Michigan.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Umbrella Story.

A few days ago while a gentleman was buying stamps at the postoffice some one took his umbrella, as he believes, by mistake, and the loser put this card in the morning paper:

"The kind friend who carried off my umbrella at the postoffice yesterday will bear in mind that the 'gates of heaven' are only 24 inches wide. My umbrella measures 28. At the other place he won't need it. Didn't Dives pray for just one drop of water? He had better return it to 208 Chamber of Commerce, and no questions will be asked."

A few days later a boy brought in an umbrella, but, alas! not the advertiser's. He had caught the wrong conscience.—Boston Transcript.

The World Getting Old.

Young Man (enthusiastically)—This is an age of progress.

Old Man (pityingly)—Progress! Nonsense. The world is going backward, sir. Why, sir, in my young days even the monthly magazines came out six weeks ahead of time. Yes, sir.—New York Weekly.

Method In Her Madness.

She called him birdy, lovy dove,
And then, his eye bedimming,
She said, "Don't buy those trousers, dear;
My ball dress needs retrimming."
—Life.

Where They Sit.

Young maids sit—ah, happy chaps—
Young maids sit in young men's laps.
Old maids sit—when past their prime—
Old maids sit in the lapse of time.

WHERE NEW YORK EXCELS.

The City's Free Hospitals and Dispensaries. The Great Work They Do.

In but few of the great cities of the world is there better provision made than in New York for the relief of the sick and the needy. Dispensaries, hospitals and infirmaries, which are mainly free to the poor, abound in the city, and the amount of money expended in their support runs up to millions of dollars a year. Bellevue hospital is the largest of the municipal institutions of its kind and is certainly one of the most serviceable. There are special hospitals for eye, ear and throat affections, for the crippled and ruptured, for children and women, for the aged and infirm, for colored patients, for surgical cases, for contagious diseases and for maternity cases—in short, for all afflicted people. There are institutions supported by Catholic, by Protestant and by Jewish beneficence. There are a number of hospitals in which the homeopathic system of medicine is practiced and which are fortunate in the possession of large funds. Then the free dispensaries render service to hundreds of thousands of the people of New York every year.

There are plenty of physicians who complain that the provision made here for gratuitous medical service is far more extensive than it ought to be. They say it "cuts into private practice" and is taken advantage of by some people who are able to pay their doctors. They say also that on account of it they have often to reduce their fees to patients, who would rather seek help at a dispensary or hospital than pay heavy bills for attendance at home. The reply to these complaints of the faculty is that the great majority of the sick people who go to public institutions are certainly unable to meet the charges ordinarily made for private medical care and would be subjected to unnecessary suffering if provision for their relief were not made by benevolent men and women.—New York Sun.

LEW WALLACE'S MISTAKE.

In One of His Novels He Gets Mixed In His Geography.

The conversation moved along with the ticking of the little clock on one of the bookcases before us. A pet cat that was prowling around knocked down a book from its place. The master picked it up. It was a copy of "Ben-Hur." The talk turned on the author.

"I asked Wallace one day," said the talker, "if he had made any geographic mistakes in either of his two last works. He told me that in one of the best descriptions he had he was mistaken as to the locality. But he said that six months after the book was out he received a letter from a woman calling his attention to the mistake. She gave him all the evidence necessary to establish the truth of her statement, and his investigations corroborated what she had written."

"Did he correct it in a later edition?"

"I asked him that, and he said he had not. It was not because he did not respect the woman, but he said if he made the correction he would remove what had been an impression on the minds of many for years, and as the mistake involved no infringement on historical fact he concluded to let it stand."—Chicago Herald.

Ancient Irish Monks as Civilizers.

The ancient Irish monks raised from the soil all that was needful. Their corn was always ground in their own mills. They obtained milk cheese and butter from their own herds. They kept their own sheep and made their garments from the wool, which they combed and spun themselves. They cut the turf and quarried stone on their own lands. They made their own simple furniture and kitchen utensils. When they died, they were buried without pomp or delay in the monastic habit, with the cowl drawn over the face. They were no burden to the community. Food, clothing, shelter, they provided for themselves; even the soil they tilled. The community scarcely afforded them protection, though it owed them everything. They taught the children, developed the land, dried the swamps, irrigated the fields, felled the forests, bridged the rivers. They schooled the eye, and the ear, and the hand of the child, who learned from them the thousand mysteries of colors and sounds and how to use the tools of the sculptor, and the painter, and the architect. They kept alive the respect for law in an age of general lawlessness, the memory of civil order and peace in the midst of anarchy, the reminiscences of Hellenic culture in a rough and barbarous society.—Donahoe's Magazine.

An Old Time Wager.

Tragedian Cooper, who flourished in the old staging days, was a handsome, herculean fellow and dwelt in one of the prettiest of the old fashioned Bristol villas. Upon a heavy bet he wagered to play in New York and Philadelphia on alternate nights for a whole week in 1824. He traveled 100 miles between each performance, going almost without sleep, and won his bet.

The state of the roads was so bad that the fatigue of the week must have been a terrific train upon him. Stagecoaches then ran to New Brunswick, where a boat was met. With the best of luck the journey might be accomplished in 12 hours, but when the president's message was whirled through, by means of many relays, at the magical rate of 10 miles an hour the very climax of fast travel was thought indeed to have been attained.—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

Rubber Soled Shoes.

"The sporting man," says an old dealer, "does not have a sole monopoly upon the rubber bottomed shoe. I have a few male customers whose shoes are provided with thin rubber tap soles at all seasons of the year. They are mostly antiovershoe wearers, and they claim that the light tap keeps out dampness from the bottom of the foot, gives the wearer an elastic tread and prevents the perspiring of the feet that overshoes produce."—Boots and Shoes Weekly.

A Remarkable Comedy.

The most remarkable comedy ever written is "The Visionaries," by Desmarets, the protege of Richelieu. Every character in the play has a hallucination of one kind or another. One is a coward who thinks he has conquered the world, another a poet who conceives himself better than Homer, another a lover who becomes enamored of every heroine he reads of in a romance, another a beggar who thinks himself richer than Crœsus.—Exchange.

Diminished Enthusiasm.

"The local team must have been playing very poor ball," said the experienced merchant.

"Why, I didn't know you paid any attention to baseball."

"I don't know anything about it except what I gather from casual observation. I have noted that my office boy's grandmother has died only twice this summer."—Washington Star.

Overlooked.

Great Actor—You'll have to get some one else to take my part in this new play. Why, sir, in the first act I have to kiss the leading lady three times.

Manager—What of that?

Great Actor—You forget that she is my wife.—New York Herald.

GOOD HEALTH.

ENGLISH HYGIENE WITH BICYCLE AND FIVE MEALS.

How These Serve as Tonics to Improve the Complexion—A Good Appetite an Important Consideration—Good Form Carries the World With It.

As reported by the New York World, Miss Frances Willard's complexion improver and eye brightener is the bicycle, prescribed by Dr. B. W. Richardson, one of England's greatest hygienists. She takes it in large doses, and it took her 30 hours to learn it. In learning Miss Willard had two rules and rode up to them. She says: "The major premise I took was, 'I will not fall.' That is rule one. There is an old Yorkshire proverb, 'It's dogged as does it,' which I took for rule two. I used to repeat it a dozen times."

Other things besides the bicycle that Miss Willard took for her health while in England were:

"Five meals a day. I never thought I would come to it, but I did. I had to. There is no resisting the heavy, soggy climate in any other way."

"And were your teeth under tea all the while?"

"I must admit that I drank tea. I took it very weak, with lots of cream, but I was never able to decline it. As soon as I awoke a pretty maid brought me a pretty service, with shell cups, a pot of the fragrant, steaming beverage and a dish of biscuits. At 9 o'clock I had more tea, with a breakfast of fruit, eggs and toast. At 9 we had lunch—a meat lunch, but not heavy meat. Beefsteak was ordered for us, while the family had chicken, squab, fish or some other light meat. I very soon lost my liking for steak and took what the rest had. We had tea and caraway cake at 6, dinner at 8, and at 10, instead of more tea, I had Indian cornmeal and milk."

Extract of Marrow For Anemia.

It has been claimed, according to the New York Herald's European edition, although it has never been proved, that the marrow of the bones of young animals takes a part in forming blood—that is to say, that it transforms white globules into red. From this theory has sprung the idea of using marrow in the treatment of anemia, as has been tried by M. Dixon Mann.

The physician of the Salford Royal hospital claims to have obtained excellent results in two cases of chlorosis and in a small boy very much weakened by repeated loss of blood by the administration of a glycerin extract of red veal marrow taken from animals freshly killed. After a few weeks' treatment microscopical examination of the blood showed a noticeable increase in the number of red globules, and there was at the same time improvement in the general condition.

The extract used had the appearance of a dark red liquid not at all unpleasant in odor or taste and was given in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls a day.

GOOD FORM.

It Carries the Great World With It, Let Lesser Mortals Say What They Will.

"Twenty years ago a man or woman in even the smartest set of New York society would have been puzzled to give a definition of the term 'good form,' which is now so constantly used. The good old knights and dames of those days whose birth, breeding and education had taught them all that is comprised in that well worn term had never heard the expression and never applied it to themselves or their friends. They were refined, educated and accomplished men and women, full of that delicate appreciation of others and that unwillingness to hurt the feelings or irritate the susceptibilities of those with whom they were brought in contact, which is the very essence of refinement. It is true that the men sometimes gave utterance to a sturdy round oath without careful consideration of who might hear them, and the dear old dames would in an unguarded moment ask a direct question touching the affairs of their friends or neighbors, which in these days is the first and greatest offense against good form. But, for all that, they were honest and true, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and ready—nay, glad—to give of their time and their strength to nurse the sick and suffering, to watch by the dead and to comfort the broken hearted. All those offices of love and devotion helped to soften the hearts of those who ministered and to annihilate the germs of selfishness and self seeking which are latent in every human heart. And the nature thus purified and elevated reacted upon the outer man and gave to the women a softness of manner and sweetness of expression which one seldom sees now on the faces of those who have passed 20 years of age."

Good form, as the writer of the foregoing explains in Harper's Bazar, had its origin in England and is taken in with its mother's milk by every English child of a certain birth and rank. Americans who have not had the early training must, to attain it in perfection, go through a course of polishing—I might say pumice stoning—by which every natural emotion, every impulsive movement of mind or body, may be forever stilled. Never to ask a question, never to show feeling, never to utter a syllable betraying fear, love, curiosity or even interest in those about you; to keep the body in as complete subjection as the mind, with every muscle and fiber in absolute repose and not an eyelash trembling even were a bomb exploding in the street or a tree struck by lightning before your door—this is good form as the English understand it. The absence of it is very bad form and not to be tolerated in the best society either of London or New York.

That it is attractive in many instances, gives a wonderful finish to the manners when set off by perfect taste in dress and an ever present watchfulness to discriminate between politeness and snobbishness, is beyond a doubt.

White House Weddings.

The first wedding to occur in the White House was that of Miss Todd, a relative by marriage of President Madison. Then in their order came the weddings of Elizabeth Tyler, a daughter of President Tyler; John Quincy Adams, Jr.; Miss Easton and Miss Lewis, both during General Jackson's administration; Martha Monroe; Nellie Grant; Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes, and, last, President Cleveland.

Defined.

Harold came into the study one day. The boy had an aptitude for working, and his father used to cater to his mechanical appetite at all times. That morning Harold's eyes were bright.

"Oh, father, did you see about that Yankee down east that made an engine entirely of paper?"

Mr. Jackson smiled. "No, my boy. Tell me about it. Was it a donkey engine?"

"No. Stationary."—Boston Budget.

Wanted No Interference.

Mrs. de Fashion (to her new Chinese cook)—John, why do the Chinese bind the feet of their women?

John—So they not trotten round kitchen and botheree cook.—Life.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Cleanse The Vitiated Blood When you see Its impurities Bursting through The Skin In Pimples, Blotches And Sores.

Rely on Sulphur Bitters and Health will follow.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

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FOR THE TABLE.

We have a small consignment of JELLY DISHES which we offer at 10c. each. These will be found very useful on every well regulated table, especially in summer. They make a neat plate for a jelly mould, and grace the table by their attractive make. They are of extra nice glassware, and can hardly be detected from the $1.50 article. They are only 10 CENTS EACH.

French & Puffer, 245 Central Street.

Are You Ready for Hot Weather? Prepare by buying a good Oil Stove or Refrigerator. Perhaps you need a Baby Carriage. These can be had at bargain prices at VICTOR PIHL'S, CORNER CENTRAL AND NORTH STS.

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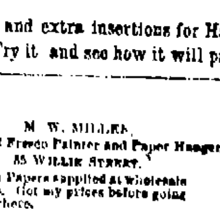

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BILLHEADS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office.

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, JULY 28.

SUN RISES	4 33	MOON RISES	12 01 AM
SUN SETS	7 08	FULL SEA	7 00 AM
LENGTH OF DAY	14 35		7 30 PM

Forecast for New England: Fair; warmer; southwest winds.

NO OTHER.

The only penny paper in Lowell receiving cable and telegraphic dispatches is THE SUN. We print the latest news of the world up to the time of going to press with each edition.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner Cigar.

Louis Dudevoir left last evening for Quebec.

Marie Anne Lemerose is passing her vacation in Providence, R. I.

Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I. of Texas is stopping at St. Joseph's parochial residence.

Joseph Lefebore has returned from a visit to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre in Canada.

A bookcase to hold the reports from other cities will be put in the aldermanic committee room.

Cook, Taylor & Co., advertise ladies' mackintoshes, a garment suitable for every month of the year. Don't leave home for a vacation without a garment. See the ad. in this paper.

Thirty-Four Meters Wanted.

Thirty-four applications have already been made for water meters.

Are You a Peabody?

The reunion of the Peabody family will be held at Topsfield, August 8.

Belgian Block Paving.

The paving with Belgian blocks on Pawtucket street is nearly completed from beyond the canal bridge near the Vesper boat club to School street.

Chalifoux's Newsboy Outing.

Next Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, J. L. Chalifoux will distribute in his store, to the 500 newsboys of Lowell, tickets free for his fifth annual outing which will occur Wednesday, Aug 1st.

Last Night's Scores.

In the duck pin tournament at Les Miserable alleys, last evening, the scores were as follows: Carney 294, J. Donohoe 280; Woerdon 300; Carney 288; Marren 255, J. Donohoe 254; Carney 290; Marren 271; J. Donohoe 262; Woerden 246.

Macadamizing Westford Street.

Workmen have been leveling Westford street for the past week. They started at Chelmsford street and have now got as far as Smith street. They are digging up the old road, and putting down fresh macadam and the steam roller crushes it up fine and hardens the surface.

Life Not Worth Living.

That is what a person will say who is troubled with summer complaint. There are hundreds today who would give half they possessed to get a cure for their summer troubles. They do not know that Dow's Cholera Cordial "no cure, no pay," easily obtained, is one of the best remedies in the market.

New Officers Nominated.

Pride of Lowell lodge I. O. G. T., admitted two new members last evening. Nominations for the various officers were made as follows; Worthy chief templar, B. Bickford; vice templar, S. Dole: B. Beard, W. S.; B. Woods, T. S.; L. Linscott, W. T.; S. Blake, W. C.; B. Parker, W. M.; S. Patrick, W. G.; B. Greenwood, W. S.

Mrs. Paran Stevens Lost.

Mrs. Paran Stevens' petition, on behalf of herself and her daughter, Mrs. Paget, for the removal of her son-in-law, John L. Melcher, as trustee of the estate of Paran Stevens, has been denied by Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mrs. Stevens alleged that Melcher was a gambler, and therefore not a proper person to be executor. A similar proceeding failed before.

"Pa" Was the Referee.

At six a. m. at the corner of Union and Gorham streets there was a scrap between two boys, in which the father of one boy was referee. A crowd of 300 witnessed it, but when five women came along and berated the referee for allowing the fight he called it a "draw." Just about this time Officer Curran came in sight and the crowd dispersed.

A Political Seance.

W. S. Knox of Lawrence was among the guests at the Martin Luthers outing yesterday, Ex-Representative Foss of this city was also present. In the evening Mr. Knox stopped at the American house, so did Mr. Foss—for a while. Both were closeted for several hours. It is well known that Mr. Knox wants to go to Congress, and people are beginning to wonder if this seance had any bearing on the matter.

Their Friends Visited Them.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Woodward observed the third anniversary of their wedding, last evening at their home, 598 Bridge street, corner of Shedd street. Many friends called to tender congratulations and well wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and many hopes for happy returns of the day were expressed.

The company was favored with vocal and instrumental music. Light refreshments were served by the D. L. Page company. Mr. Woodward is the genial manager of F. R. Cordley & Co.'s banking house.

NUMBERS 2500.

Largest Single Society in the City is the St. Anne Sodality of St. Joseph's Church.

The novena to St. Anne, which has been in progress at St. Joseph's church for nine days, closed Thursday evening.

In the morning a solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I., assisted by Rev. Fr. Campeau, O. M. I., deacon; and Rev. Fr. Flat, O. M. I., subdeacon.

Fifteen hundred women, all mothers of families received holy communion. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Fr. Nolin, O. M. I.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, there was the veneration of the relics of St. Anne. The church was crowded, and the decorations about the shrine of St. Anne were grand.

Mothers were present with their little children, and the large gathering made an impressive sight. The services were conducted by Rev. Frs. Amyot, O. M. I., and Nolin, O. M. I.

In the evening there was a reception into the sodality of St. Anne. Seventy nine women were enrolled, which makes the present membership 2500.

Rev. Frs. Amyot, O. M. I., and Nolin, O. M. I., again conducted the services. The novena was a grand success.

DENTIST

Old Hundred 10c. cigar.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

There are 454 inmates at the city farm.

Old newspapers 5 cents a hundred at THE SUN office.

Lowell architects are preparing plans for the new Rockingham hotel.

Patten & Co. ha the finest potted and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

A true, life-like photo is something everybody admires. Marion makes that kind. Visit his studio in Barristers' hall and have a sitting made.

A mastiff gave a shepherd dog a mauling in front of Ellingwood's late last night, and the howling of the canine caused a commotion in the neighborhood.

Laborers Take Warning.

We have reduced the price of coal for your benefit. Buy your coal of D. W. Horne & Son, 15 Central street.

This Beats All Records.

$5.00 crayon portrait given with every dozen $3.50 cabinet photos for the next 30 days. Emerson & Co., 118 Merrimack st.

Still Lower Steerage Rates

$10 to any railroad station in England. $10 to Queenstown and Glasgow, Scotland, at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street.

The Doctor's a Hustler.

Dr. Thompson of Moxie nerve fame, is on a business tour through the west. His Moxie is in great demand there, and it has become a household remedy. The doctor is a hustler, and is always on the move. Each mail brings large orders from the west.

Sure of 20 Per Cent.

Speaking of the incorporation of the Fifield Tool company and the placing of stock on the market, one of the best known business men in the city made the statement to THE SUN yesterday that it will be the best investment ever offered Lowell people. Even in the present hard times it was certain of paying a 20 per cent. dividend. In five years an investor is pretty certain of having reimbursed himself on his outlay. Besides, the stock is being sold at home.

Fitzgerald Committed Suicide.

Timothy J. Fitzgerald ended his life yesterday by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The deed was committed in a room at the residence of E. Trefry on Elm street, Andover. Mr. Fitzgerald was a widower and was 38 years old. He formerly resided here and was employed in the Merrimack mills but severed his connection there to enter the grocery business in Andover. While a resident here he was a member of the Young Men's Catholic Literary association and also of St. Patrick's choir. A mother, two brothers and one child survive him. The remains will be interred in this city.

Sons of St. George.

The Sons of St. George held one of their regular sociables last evening at Post 185 hall and a very pleasant time was passed by all present. The business meeting was held early in the evening and the reports show a season of remarkable prosperity. Fifty new members have been admitted during the past six months.

After business, ice cream, cake and coffee were served, and the following program was rendered with Mr. Samuel Hoigate as master of ceremonies: There were vocal solos by Messrs. Joseph Schofield, Walter Hird, Joseph Wilmot, William Birtwell, James Bennett, Joseph Shore and Robert Worship; harmonica solos by Thomas Greenhalge and classical readings by Frank Hanniford. There was also an address on the order by Dr. Jackson. The festivities lasted till about 11 o'clock. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. Frank Pascall, Ernest E. Bailey, Peter Bennett, William Kershaw and John Orrell.

CENTRAL ST. STATION.

Is Not Worth Enough to Warrant Expending Half a Million in Changing Grades.

It is now pretty certain that the Central street depot will be closed in the near future. It has been estimated that it will cost $500,000 to abolish the Church street grade crossing and the entire franchise of the road and its property on Central street is hardly worth half the sum. Perhaps the contemplated action of the management to close the depot is in hopes the abuttors who would suffer from a change in grade might be induced to withdraw their claims if the depot was not given up.

A CURE AFFECTED.

Devout Worshipper at St. Joseph's Church Said to Have Been Cured of a Bodily Ailment.

A miracle is reported at St. Joseph's church during the novena to St. Anne which terminated Thursday evening.

A lady who has been a cripple for years, and who has been obliged to support herself with crutches, approached holy communion Thursday morning. She has faithfully attended all the exercises of the novena.

Thursday morning she was able to leave her crutches in church and return home unaided. The crutches are now hanging in the church and have already been seen by hundreds of people. The lady is now receiving the congratulations of her friends.

This is the second cure effected during religious services, a lame man being restored to strength about two years ago.

ACCIDENT TO VEHICLES.

Two of Them Proved to be Wrecks in Public Places.

Two carriage accidents created considerable excitement in Post Office square, yesterday afternoon, but luckily no serious damage resulted from either one.

Harry Green, an insurance agent, was driving past the post office and the vehicle becoming caught in the car tracks he attempted to turn out. As he did one of the front wheels caught in a frog, the axle was broken off short, the body of the carriage dropped, and Mr. Green was tossed into the street, but escaped uninjured.

A few moments later Sheriff Stiles' horse which was standing on the opposite side of the street was seen to jump clear of the carriage and run up on the sidewalk in front of Partridge's cafe before it was stopped by Officer Cawley.

The animal was hitched to the post and the hitching rope in some manner got over its head thus frightening the horse. In the struggle a shaft strap was broken.

AN ARTIFICIAL MAIDEN.

It is Easy Enough to be Beautiful if You Only Know How.

Moles and Blemishes on the Face, Moustaches on Women, Pug or Crooked Noses, Large Mouths, Outstanding Ears—there is no reason for putting up with such disfigurements now-a-days. They, and lots more, are all easily removed by well-known Surgical and Electrical processes. For years the treatment of such things has been a specialty at the John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 125 West 42d St., New York. Regular Physicians there doing nothing else all the time. Their 130 Page Book, telling all about it, will be mailed, sealed, to your address for 10c. in stamps or silver.

NO MORE SLAUGHTER.

Rod and Gun Club Decides Against a Slaughter of Game in the Fall.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Rod and Gun club was held last evening and several matters of importance were talked over. The principal topic for discussion was the annual hunt which is usually held in the fall. This event has been severely criticised in the past, because of the slaughter which resulted from the conditions under which the hunt has been managed. The club is usually divided into two sides, and a two or three days hunt would be arranged and the side which had procured the greatest amount of game, compelled the other side to pay for the supper for the whole club. In the rivalry thus created, the members sacrificed both bird and beast, thinking only of killing.

Some of the members have never favored this system, and it was decided to give the board of directors power to arrange an enjoyable outing for one day, and to arrange for a supper to follow the event. It was also voted to appoint a committee to change the present shooting grounds at Lakeview, and to get some other place.

The following directors were elected; Dr. Downs, L. A. Derby, Henry Boynton, Arthur Butterfield and Henry Burton. Mr. Derby was elected secretary, and the directors will fill the other offices at their next meeting.

Appoint a Fish Warden.

There ought to be a fish warden at Tyng's pond, Lakeview. In and out of season there is an indiscriminate slaughter of fish by would-be fishermen who think more of pulling fish out of the water than of using the same for food.

This pond is the best fishing ground in this vicinity and there would be better fishing if jurisdiction were exercised. Three men went to the pond, yesterday, and caught 373 little ones. This was a reckless haul of fish.

First Baptist Church Supply.

During Dr. Seymour's absence from the city, the pulpit at the First Baptist church will be supplied as follows: Rev. J. W. Boothe of Holyoke, Aug. 5; Rev. J. K. Ewar of Providence, Aug. 12; Rev. D. B. Cheeney of Wisconsin Aug. 19; Rev. D. C. Eddy of Brooklyn, Aug. 26.

Have You Seen Her?

Annie Ivory, aged 25 years, of 136 Manchester street, a slightly demented woman, wandered away from home yesterday and has not been found. Her relatives are anxious as to her whereabouts as she may have wandered out into the country.

Got a Sprained Knee.

Officer Whittaker tumbled down the steps leading from Otis to Bleachery street, while patrolling his beat about 2.30 Wednesday morning. He is laid up in bed with a badly sprained knee.

Now Connect the Farm Drains.

Work on the new Chelmsford street sewer is nearly completed. A change of grade and concentration of pipes will be necessary in order to connect the city farm drains with the sewer.

Off to Halifax.

The L. C. A. A. cricket eleven left for its Canadian trip today and was accompanied by Col. Chadwick, Royal W. Gates, Fred A. Buttrick and N. W. Norcross.

WITH GREAT EFFECT.

Japanese Made a Determined Attack Upon Chinese Transports — Nothing New Learned at Washington.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The Chinese transports sunk off the Corean coast by Japanese guns belonged to the fleet of 11 steamers which sailed from Taku on July 20 with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gunboats, while the faster ones steamed at full speed, so as to land their troops as soon as possible.

On the transports which arrived first at the Corean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the north. Most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms, or merely bows and arrows. The attack upon the steamers by the Japanese, which took place last Wednesday, is described briefly in a dispatch just received from Nagasaki.

The firing was commenced by a Japanese shore battery when the Chinese were trying to debark their men from the first steamer. A cruiser steamed up and opened fire on all transports which were laying to to discharge their men. The Chinese were unable to make any effectual resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which two transports suffered severely.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is understood that pressure has been brought to bear upon China and Japan from several directions to leave their difficulties to the United States, and that this will probably succeed, although not until much bad blood that now exists between China and Japan is spilled.

Up to the close of office hours the state department was without any formal notice of a declaration of war between China and Japan, and so far as could be learned the only telegrams bearing on the situation in Asia was the cable dispatch from Captain Day of the Baltimore announcing that the Japanese held the Corean king captive, and that he had landed marines to protect the United States legation at Seoul.

Is Poorer by $400.

BOSTON, July 28.—Fred Hughes, who arrived at Young's Hotel last night from California, engaged a hackman at the Boston and Albany depot, and when he dismissed it he neglected to take out a handbag which he carried. The bag contained over $400, and Mr. Hughes does not expect to see it again.

Counterfeiters Plead Guilty.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.—George Jordan and John Devlin, who have been passing counterfeit quarter and half dollars throughout the various saloons hereabouts, were arrested here. Both men pleaded guilty.

By a Big Majority.

PARIS, July 28.—In the senate the government's anti-anarchist bill, which passed the chamber of deputies in spite of much opposition, was adopted by a vote of 265 to 34.

Dr. W. Lawton Bliss, the noted specialist from New York is now at the Lowell Medical and Surgical Institute, 30 Prescott street. He can be consulted for his three great specialties—dyspepsia, catarrh and diseases of women. It is said he has acquired world wide fame for the treatment of those diseases. He remains here only a short time.

Clearance Sale!!!

Now is the time to get your vacation or business suit or trouser, at greatly reduced prices. Best values in the city at Alexander's, importer and tailor, 63 Central street.

Did You Get a Fan?

If not! You must have seen the nice ones we are giving away free to all our patrons. Dickson Bros., 68 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Second hand pool and billiard tables. Address S. SUN office.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A SCIENTIFIC GAME

In Which the Points Were In Favor of the Beaneaters.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The inefficient batting of the Baltimore team caused the game to go on the Boston side of the score card. The home team, while playing championship ball, could not equal the game that the Bostons put up.

Boston	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1		—7
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Base hits—Boston, 12; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Boston, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Stivetts and Ryan; McMahon, Gleason and Robinson.

At Brooklyn:

Washington	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Washington, 11; Brooklyn, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Kennedy and Dailey.

At Philadelphia:

Philadelphia	2	2	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	—13
New York	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 20; New York, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 6. Batteries—Harper and Cross; Rusie and Farrell.

At Cincinnati:

Cincinnati	0	8	4	1	0	1	0	0		—14
Chicago	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	2	3	—12

Base hits—Cincinnati, 20; Chicago, 17. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughn; Stratton and Schriver.

At Pittsburg:

Cleveland	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—9
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Cleveland, 16; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Nichols and Sugden.

At St. Louis:

St. Louis	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0		—6
Louisville	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Louisville, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Hawley and Miller; Wadsworth and Grim.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 6; Brockton, 6—Called on account of darkness after 13 innings.

At Pawtucket—Haverhill, 15; Pawtucket, 14.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 11; Fall River, 6.

At Bangor—Bangor, 3; Portland, 2.

Charged With Libel.

NEW YORK, July 28.—D. C. DeMerritt, one of the publishers of The Financial News, was arrested on a charge of libel preferred by President Greenhut of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company. The paper stated that it had been informed that a receivership of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company was pending.

Against the New Republic.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 28.—J. A. Cummings, S. Parker and H. A. Widemann passed through this city yesterday. They bear a commission from the dethroned queen of Hawaii, and are en route to the national capital to try and prevent a recognition of the new republic of Hawaii.

Chiko Has Passed Away.

DAYTON, O., July 28.—Chiko, the chimpanzee attached to Barnum & Bailey's circus, died here. Mr. Bailey had refused an offer of $10,000 for the animal. Chiko was brought to this country by Barnum & Bailey last spring at a cost of $10,000. He was one of the largest chimpanzees in captivity.

Will continue the Struggle.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 28.—The striking coke workers held another delegate convention here yesterday. They voted to continue the strike.

Against Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The house committee on judiciary voted to report Senator Hoar's bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic, which recently passed the senate.

Mrs. Alvin Barton
Walpole, Mass.

Troubles Vanished

After Giving Hood's Sarsaparilla a Fair Trial.

Impure Blood, That Tired Feeling, Kidney Trouble.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Scrofula sores in my neck grew worse and worse, discharging freely and giving me much pain. A friend recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla. At that time I was completely worn down, did not have much appetite and easily became tired. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and gradually

The Sores Began to Heal,

my health improved, an appetite came to me and my flesh took on a good color. Now the sores are all but gone, my health is better than it has been for a long time and my kidney trouble has vanished. My gratification at the success of this medicine has been so great that I shall always have a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. ALVIN BARTON, Walpole, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

BARGAINS!

2 cans Peaches	25 cents
2 cans Salmon	25 cents
2 cans Peas	25 cents
4 bottles Ammonia	25 cents
3 mugs Mustard	25 cents
2 lbs Hops	25 cents
1 gallon Mollasses	25 cents
6 boxes Macaroni	25 cents
8 dozen Crackers	25 cents
4 packages Corn Starch	25 cents
5 lbs Tapioca	25 cents
3 lbs Raisins	25 cents
6 lbs Currants	25 cents
5 lbs Starch	25 cents
10 bars Soap	25 cents
3 boxes Sardines	25 cents
3 boxes Mince Meat	25 cents
3 bottles of Root Beer	25 cents

FARLEY'S .·. CASH .·. GROCERY,

New No. 140 Corham St.

Requisition Refused.

LANSING, Mich., July 28.—Governor Rich has refused to grant the requisition of the governor of California for the extradition of Alonzo J. Whiteman, ex-senator from Wisconsin, who was charged with forgery. The governor was satisfied that the signature that was alleged to have been forged by Whiteman was genuine. Whiteman will be given his liberty.

An Interesting Case.

LACONIA, N. H., July 23.—The charges of unprofessional conduct against Police Justice Bedford will be heard in court next Monday. The action is the outcome of charges brought by Frank J. Brown of Laconia, who has been prominent in liquor prosecutions, who feels aggrieved at the actions of the police justice in several cases.

All Were Rescued.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., July 28.—The steam yacht Alert was run into astern by the passenger steamer Islander in the St. Lawrence river. The Alert was cut in two, and sank, a total wreck, while those aboard, seven in number, narrowly escaped drowning. No lives were lost.

J. L. CHALIFOUX.

Note the Difference

Between "Regular" and "Clearance Sale" Prices.

Men's Single-breasted All-wool Sack Suits, regular $7, $8, and $9 grades. reduced to $4.49.

Men's Double-breasted All-wool Sack Suits, regular $7, $8, and $9 grades, reduced to $4.49.

Men's single-breasted fine All-wool Sack Suits, regular $10, $12, and $13 grades, reduced to $6.99.

Men's Double-breasted fine, All-wool Sack Suits, regular $10, $12, and $13 grades, reduced to $6.99.

NO HALF-HEARTED, TIMID REDUCTIONS.

We want a sharp, quick sale, and have cut prices so low on summer suits that anybody with even the remotest idea of values will see that these are genuine bargains.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

Central and Middle Streets.

Special Prices During OUR Clearance Sale

Brass Towel Racks, regular price 25c, now 3c. each, 2 for 5c.
A few more rolls of Matting 8 1-2c.
25c. Matting now 18c.
35c. Matting now 25c.
50c. Matting now 35c.
Some of these Mattings have cotton warp.

SPECIALS!
$7.00 Baby Carriage $4.75.
18.50 Baby Carriage 14.50.
21.00 Baby Carriage 16.00.
23.00 Baby Carriage 18.00.
10.50 Refrigerator for 8.00.
14.00 Refrigerator for 10.00.

All Carpets marked down, just think of this, Extra Super All-Wool Ingrain, made, laid and lined, 65c., the regular price of this carpet alone is 65c. Just think of it.

This comprises my stock of Baby Carriages and Refrigerators, and those in need of hot weather furniture will do well to call at once. Cash we want, and cash we shall have if low prices will do it.

J. J. GAYNOR & CO.,

New Number. 35 Prescott Street.

CARPET REMNANTS.

We have a large stock of Carpet Remnants and Samples which we are selling very cheap. Just the thing for Rugs and Mats. Goods that usually sell for 65c. per yard, you can buy from us for 25c. per yard; 85c. goods for 50c.; $1.25 goods for 65c.

Remnants large enough for a good sized carpet we can sell you for half price. Bring the measure of your room and you can get a carpet very cheap. We can furnish you anything you need in the furniture or carpet line at bottom prices. Our stock is one of the largest and best selected in Lowell. We guarantee our goods first class and our prices the lowest. We are here to stay and when you want anything in our line come to

Gookin Bros., NO. 66 PRESCOTT ST.

SMASH UP in the BUTTER MARKET

AT THE

UNION MARKET

TO-DAY.

Best Creamery at 15 to 18c. per lb.

CALL AND SEE US.

WALSH'S UNION MARKET, Middlesex St. Foot of South St

HAVE YOUR ENGRAVING DONE —BY— **Nudd the Engraver,**

Room 5, Spalding Block, Central Street

Engraving in all its branches. Door Plates, Badges, Medals, &c., made to order at short notice.

DRS. CUFF & CONSTANTINEAU

Surgeon Dentists

Rooms 5, 6, 7 8, Bon Marche Build'g, 159 Merrimack Street.

JAMES MARREN,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent,

121 CENTRAL STREET.

Insurance placed in the most reliable companies.

All orders sent to P. O. Box 486 shall be promptly attended to.

Great Removal Sale.

We are about to remove to more commodious quarters and find it necessary to close out our present stock of Harnesses of every description. The greatly reduced prices will place our stock within reach of everybody in need of Harnesses. Have leased for a term of years the "Old Brabrook Stand," established in 1827.

J. C. DONOVAN, 57 Market street.

OUR GRAND FIRE, SMOKE and WATER SALE

OF HOWARD T. KILLAM & CO.'S STOCK

Of Somerville, Mass. From the opening hour on Wednesday morning, until the closing hour on Thursday evening our store was filled with a surging crowd of good natured purchasers. Hundreds went away unable to get waited upon. That they were pleased with the bargains offered, could be told by the stack of bundles they were carrying. For the balance of the week even greater bargains will be offered. The entire duplicate Fire Stock and our own stock included, in this great Sale will be put on our counters for Friday and Saturday.

The only opportunity this season to buy summer merchandise for a mere fraction of cost.

DON'T MISS IT!! DON'T MISS IT!! It's dollars saved to you to buy today.

ONE COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Read the List for Friday and Saturday; July 27 and 28.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Children's fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's price 10c, fire price 3c each.
Ladies' fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's price 15c, fire price 4 c each.
Children's fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's Price 25c, fire price 13c
Men's Best Camel's Hair Merino Shirts and Drawers, Killam's price 50c, fire price 21c each.
Ladies' fine Egyptian Cotton Jersey Vests, Killam's price 25c, fire price 11c.
Children's All-Wool Scarlet Vests, soaking wet, Killam's price 50c, fire price 9c
Children's fine Ipswich Fast Black Hose, all sizes, Killam's price 20c, fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose, Killam's price 12 1-2c, fire price 5c pair.
Men's Seamless Half Hose, without any seams, Killam's price 15c, fire price 5c pair.
Ladies' Seamless Fast Black and Fancy Hosiery, Killam's price 25c, fire price 12 1-2c pair.
Children's Seamless Fast Black Hosiery, all sizes, with double knees, Killam's price 25c, fire price 12c pair.
Ladies' Heavy Weight Fast Black Hosiery, Killam's price 19c, fire price 9c pair.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in black and colors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair.
Children's fine Lisle Thread Gloves, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair
Ladies' and Misses' pure Silk Jersey Mitts, Killam's price 25c, fire price 11c pair.
Ladies' fine Silk and Lisle Gauntlet Gloves, in black and colors, Killam's price 50 and 75c. fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' fine Milanese Silk Gloves, Killam's price 50c, fire price 25c pair.
A lot odds and ends damaged Gloves, Killam's price 50c, fire price 5c pair.
1 lot Kid Gloves, in tans only, Killam's price $1 25 pair, fire price 29c pair.
1 lot Kid Gauntlet Gloves, Killam's price $1.50, fire price 29c pair.

SMALL WARE DEPARTMENT.

1 lot best Ivory Buttons, Killam's price 12½c, fire price 4c dozen.
1 lot Cutter's Embroidery Silk, Killam's price 5c, fire price 2 for 1c.
1 lot Fancy Featherine Trimmings, Killam's price 69, 98c and $1.25, fire price 9c yard.
1 lot best Rubber Dress Shields, Killam's price 17c, fire price 5c pair.
1 lot best Stockinette Dress Shields, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair.
1 lot two-handled Steel Curling Irons, Killam's price 20c, fire price 6c each.
Best Steel Hair Pins, Killam's price 3c, fire price 3 papers for 1c.
Best quality Steel Scissors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c.
Best De Long Hooks and Eyes, Killam's price 15c, fire price 7c card.
500 gross white Pearl Buttons, Killam's price 10c dozen, fire price 2c dozen.
1000 boxes Button Fasteners, Killam's price 10c, fire price 1c box.
300 dozen Best Linen Thread, Killam's price 8c, fire price 3c spool.
900 papers large Jet Head Shawl Pins, Killam's price 15c, fire price 2c dozen.
800 dozen Belden's Spool Silk 100 yards, Killam's price 10c, fire price 4c spool
1 lot rubber Dress Protectors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 5c each.
1 lot best Safety Pins, Killam's price 8c, fire price 1c dozen.
1000 dozen Willimantic Spool Cotton, slightly damp, Killam's price 5c, fire price 2c spool.
1 lot best English Pins, Killam's price 5c, fire price 1c paper.
1 lot best Toilet Soap, all kinds, Killam's price 10c and 15c, fire price 5c.
1 lot Cuticura Soap, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c cake.
1 lot Colgate Soaps, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c.
1 lot best horn Hair Pins, Killam's price 25c, fire price 5c a dozen
1 lot solid leather Belts, with silver buckles, Killam's price 25 and 35c, fire price 5c each.
1 lot rubber coat and vest Buttons, in all colors and black, Killam's price 25 and 35c, fire price 5c dozen
Best quality of Vaseline, Killam's price 10c, fire price 4c bottle.
1 lot solid leather Hand Bags, Killam's price 75c, fire price 25c.
1 lot leather Chatelaine Bags, Killam's price 75c, fire price 25c.

WRAPPERS, SHIRT WAISTS, ETC.

1 lot pretty Wrappers, Killam's price 75c, fire 39c each.
1 lot Wrappers, Killam's price $1, fire price 59c each.
1 lot Wrappers and Tea Gowns, Killam's price $1.25 and $1.50, fire price 69c each.
1 lot White Lawn Shirt Waists, Killam's price 50c, fire price 19c.
1 lot print Shirt Waists, in light and dark grounds, Killam's price 65c, fire price 29c.
1 lot pretty print and blue percale Shirt Waist, lace trimmings, Killam's price $1, fire price 49c.
1 lot laundered Shirt Waists in pretty colors, Killam's price $1 25, fire price 49.
1 lot Dr. Warners Summer Corsets, in every size, Killam's price $1, fire price 39c pair.
1 lot of French Sateen Corsets, in all colors, Killam's price $1, fire price 39c pair.
1 lot of children's white and colored Tiers, Killam's price 39c, fire price 19c.
1 lot children's Gingham Dresses, Killam's price 75c, fire price 39c.

MILLINERY DEPT.

1 lot ladies' and children's Straw Hats, in all this season's shapes, Killam's price 50c to $1, fire price 9c each.
1 lot trimmed white Sailors, Killam's price $1, fire price 25c.
1 lot children's muslin Bonnets, Killam's price 35c, fire price 9c each.
1 lot children's lawn Hats, Killam's price 59c, fire price 15c.
1 lot children's Straw Flats, with silk wire edges, Killam's price $1, fire price 19c.
1 lot fancy summer Veiling, Killam's price 37c fire price 9c a yard.

LACES, HANDK'FS, RIBBONS.

1 lot laces, all damaged more or less, Killam's price 25c to 75c, fire price 9c yard.
1 lot Valenciennes Laces Killam's price 9c to 12½c, fire price 3 and 5c yard
1 lot printed border Handkerchiefs, always 10c, fire price 5c
1 lot ladies' fine Embroidered linen Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c each.
1 lot gents' linen initial Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 35c, fire price 13c
1 lot gents linen, colored border Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 15c, our price 5c
5000 yards all silk Baby Ribbons, in all colors, Killam's price 4c, fire price 1c yard.
1 lot fancy Ribbons, Killam's price 8c, fire price 1c yard
1 lot silk Winsor Ties, Killam's price 25c, fire price 11c.
1 lot all silk Ribbons, Killam's price 12½, fire price 5c yard.
All Killam's & Co.'s Hamburg Edgings, marked at prices that will clean them out at once.

COTTON UNDERWEAR DEPT.

1 lot of ladies' Corsets Covers, Killam & Co.'s price 19c, fire price 9 cents each:
1 lot of ladies' lace trimmed drawers, Killam's price 50c, fire price 21c.
1 lot Chemises, Killam's price 50c, fire price 25c, and hundreds of other lots, enough to fill the entire paper. Be sure and be on hand tomorrow, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock sharp. A word to the wise is—enough.

Moir Bros. & Co., 119, 121, 123 Merrimack St.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, JULY 28.
Sun Rises........ 4 35 | Moon Rises. 12 01 AM
Sun Sets........ 7 08 | Full Sea { 7 10 AM / 7 30 PM
Length of Day.. 14 35 |

Forecast for New England: Fair; warmer; southwest winds.

NO OTHER.

The only penny paper in Lowell receiving cable and telegraphic dispatches is THE SUN. We print the latest news of the world up to the time of going to press with each edition.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner Cigar.

Louis Dudevoir left last evening for Quebec.

Marie Anne Lemerose is passing her vacation in Providence, R. I.

Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I. of Texas is stopping at St. Joseph's parochial residence.

Joseph Lefebore has returned from a visit to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre in Canada.

A bookcase to hold the reports from other cities will be put in the aldermanic committee room.

Cook, Taylor & Co., advertise ladies' mackintoshes, a garment suitable for every month of the year. Don't leave home for a vacation without a garment. See the ad. in this paper.

Thirty-Four Meters Wanted.

Thirty-four applications have already been made for water meters.

Are You a Peabody?

The reunion of the Peabody family will be held at Topsfield, August 8.

Belgian Block Paving.

The paving with Belgian blocks on Pawtucket street is nearly completed from beyond the canal bridge near the Vesper boat club to School street.

Chalifoux's Newsboy Outing.

Next Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, J. L. Chalifoux will distribute in his store, to the 500 newsboys of Lowell, tickets free for his fifth annual outing which will occur Wednesday, Aug 1st.

Last Night's Scores.

In the duck pin tournament at Les Miserable alleys, last evening, the scores were as follows: Carney 294, J. Donohoe 290; Woerdon 300; Carney 288; Marren 275, J. Donohoe 254; Carney 200; Marren 271; J. Donohoe 262; Woerden 240.

Macadamizing Westford Street.

Workmen have been leveling Westford street for the past week. They started at Chelmsford street and have now got as far as Smith street. They are digging up the old road, and putting down fresh macadam and the steam roller crushes it up fine and hardens the surface.

Life Not Worth Living.

That is what a person will say who is troubled with summer complaint. There are hundreds today who would give half they possessed to get a cure for their summer troubles. They do not know that Dow's Cholera Cordial "no cure, no pay," easily obtained, is one of the best remedies in the market.

New Officers Nominated.

Pride of Lowell lodge I. O. G. T., admitted two new members last evening. Nominations for the various officers were made as follows; Worthy chief templar, B. Bickford; vice templar, S. Dole; B. Beard, W. S.; B. Woods, T. S.; L. Luscott, W. T.; S. Blake, W. C.; B. Parker, W. M.; S. Patrick, W. G.; B. Greenwood, W. S.

Mrs. Paran Stevens Lost.

Mrs. Paran Stevens' petition, on behalf of herself and her daughter, Mrs. Paget, for the removal of her son-in-law, John L. Melcher, as trustee of the estate of Paran Stevens, has been denied by Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mrs. Stevens alleged that Melcher was a gambler, and therefore not a proper person to be executor. A similar proceeding failed before.

"Pa" Was the Referee.

At six a. m. at the corner of Union and Gorham streets there was a scrap between two boys, in which the father of one boy was referee. A crowd of 300 witnessed it, but when five women came along and berated the referee for allowing the fight he called it a "draw." Just about this time Officer Curran came in sight and the crowd dispersed.

A Political Seance.

W. S. Knox of Lawrence was among the guests at the Martin Luthers outing yesterday, Ex-Representative Foss of this city was also present. In the evening Mr. Knox stopped at the American house, so did Mr. Foss—for a while. Both were closeted for several hours. It is well known that Mr. Knox wants to go to Congress, and people are beginning to wonder if this seance had any bearing on the matter.

Their Friends Visited Them.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Woodward observed the third anniversary of their wedding, last evening at their home, 508 Bridge street, corner of Shedd street. Many friends called to tender congratulations and well wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and many hopes for happy returns of the day were expressed.

The company was favored with vocal and instrumental music. Light refreshments were served by the D. L. Page company. Mr. Woodward is the genial manager of F. R. Cordley & Co.'s banking house.

NUMBERS 2500.

Largest Single Society in the City is the St. Anne Sodality of St. Joseph's Church.

The novena to St. Anne, which has been in progress at St. Joseph's church for nine days, closed Thursday evening.

In the morning a solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I., assisted by Rev. Fr. Campeau, O. M. I., deacon; and Rev. Fr. Flat, O. M. I., subdeacon.

Fifteen hundred women, all mothers of families received holy communion. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Fr. Nolin, O. M. I.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, there was the veneration of the relics of St. Anne. The church was crowded, and the decorations about the shrine of St. Anne were grand.

Mothers were present with their little children, and the large gathering made an impressive sight. The services were conducted by Rev. Frs. Amyot, O. M. I., and Nolin, O. M. I.

In the evening there was a reception into the sodality of St. Anne. Seventy nine women were enrolled, which makes the present membership 2500.

Rev. Frs. Amyot, O. M. I., and Nolin, O. M. I., again conducted the services. The novena was a grand success.

Dr. Coburn DENTIST 37 MERR. ST.

Old Hundred 10c. cigar.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

There are 454 inmates at the city farm.

Old newspapers 5 cents a hundred at THE SUN office.

Lowell architects are preparing plans for the new Rockingham hotel.

Patten & Co. ha the finest potted and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

A true, life-like photo is something everybody admires. Marion makes that kind. Visit his studio in Barristers' hall and have a sitting made.

A mastiff gave a shepherd dog a mauling in front of Ellingwood's late last night, and the howling of the canine caused a commotion in the neighborhood.

Laborers Take Warning.

We have reduced the price of coal for your benefit. Buy your coal of D. W. Horne & Son, 15 Central street.

This Beats All Records.

$5.00 crayon portrait given with every dozen $3.50 cabinet photos for the next 30 days. Emerson & Co., 118 Merrimack st.

Still Lower Steerage Rates.

$10 to any railroad station in England. $10 to Queenstown and Glasgow, Scotland, at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street.

The Doctor's a Hustler.

Dr. Thompson of Moxie nerve fame, is on a business tour through the west. His Moxie is in great demand there, and it has become a household remedy. The doctor is a hustler, and is always on the move. Each mail brings large orders from the west.

Sure of 20 Per Cent.

Speaking of the incorporation of the Fifield Tool company and the placing of stock on the market, one of the best known business men in the city made the statement to THE SUN yesterday that it will be the best investment ever offered Lowell people. Even in the present hard times it was certain of paying a 20 per cent. dividend. In five years an investor is pretty certain of having reimbursed himself on his outlay. Besides, the stock is being sold at home.

Fitzgerald Committed Suicide.

Timothy J. Fitzgerald ended his life yesterday by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The deed was committed in a room at the residence of E. Trefry on Elm street, Andover. Mr. Fitzgerald was a widower and was 38 years old. He formerly resided here and was employed in the Merrimack mills but severed his connection there to enter the grocery business in Andover. While a resident here he was a member of the Young Men's Catholic Literary association and also of St. Patrick's choir. A mother, two brothers and one child survive him. The remains will be interred in this city.

Sons of St. George.

The Sons of St. George held one of their regular sociables last evening at Post 185 hall and a very pleasant time was passed by all present. The business meeting was held early in the evening and the reports show a season of remarkable prosperity. Fifty new members have been admitted during the past six months.

After business, ice cream, cake and coffee were served, and the following program was rendered with Mr. Samuel Holgate as master of ceremonies: There were vocal solos by Messrs. Joseph Schofield, Walter Hird, Joseph Wilmot, William Birtwell, James Bennett, Joseph Shore and Robert Worship; harmonica solos by Thomas Greenhalge and classical readings by Frank Hanniford. There was also an address on the order by Dr. Jackson. The festivities lasted till about 11 o'clock. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. Frank Pascall, Ernest E. Bailey, Peter Bennett, William Kershaw and John Orrell.

CENTRAL ST. STATION.

Is Not Worth Enough to Warrant Expending Half a Million in Changing Grades.

It is now pretty certain that the Central street depot will be closed in the near future. It has been estimated that it will cost $600,000 to abolish the Church street grade crossing and the entire franchise of the road and its property on Central street is hardly worth half the sum. Perhaps the contemplated action of the management to close the depot is in hopes the abutters who would suffer from a change in grade might be induced to withdraw their claims if the depot was not given up.

A CURE AFFECTED.

Devout Worshipper at St. Joseph's Church Said to Have Been Cured of a Bodily Ailment.

A miracle is reported at St. Joseph's church during the novena to St. Anne which terminated Thursday evening.

A lady who has been a cripple for years, and who has been obliged to support herself with crutches, approached holy communion Thursday morning. She has faithfully attended all the exercises of the novena.

Thursday morning she was able to leave her crutches in church and return home unaided. The crutches are now hanging in the church and have already been seen by hundreds of people. The lady is now receiving the congratulations of her friends.

This is the second cure effected during religious services, a lame man being restored to strength about two years ago.

ACCIDENT TO VEHICLES.

Two of Them Proved to be Wrecks in Public Places.

Two carriage accidents created considerable excitement in Post Office square, yesterday afternoon, but luckily no serious damage resulted from either one.

Harry Green, an insurance agent, was driving past the post office and the vehicle becoming caught in the car tracks he attempted to turn out. As he did one of the front wheels caught in a frog, the axle was broken off short, the body of the carriage dropped, and Mr. Green was tossed into the street, but escaped uninjured.

A few moments later Sheriff Stiles' horse which was standing on the opposite side of the street was seen to jump clear of the carriage and run up on the sidewalk in front of Partridge's cafe before it was stopped by Officer Cawley.

The animal was hitched to the post and the hitching rope in some manner got over its head thus frightening the horse. In the struggle a shaft strap was broken.

AN ARTIFICIAL MAIDEN.

It Is Easy Enough to be Beautiful if You Only Know How.

Moles and Blemishes on the Face, Moustaches on Women, Pug or Crooked Noses, Large Mouths, Outstanding Ears—there is no reason for putting up with such disfigurements nowadays. They, and lots more, are all easily removed by well-known surgical and electrical processes. For years the treatment of such things has been a specialty at the John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 125 West 42d St., New York. Regular Physicians there doing nothing else all the time. Their 150 Page Book, telling all about it, will be mailed, sealed, to your address for 10c. in stamps or silver.

NO MORE SLAUGHTER.

Rod and Gun Club Decides Against a Slaughter of Game in the Fall.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Rod and Gun club was held last evening and several matters of importance were talked over. The principal topic for discussion was the annual hunt which is usually held in the fall. This event has been severely criticised in the past, because of the slaughter which resulted from the conditions under which the hunt has been managed. The club is usually divided into two sides, and a two or three days hunt would be arranged and the side which had procured the greatest amount of game, compelled the other side to pay for the supper for the whole club. In the rivalry thus created, the members sacrificed both bird and beast, thinking only of killing.

Some of the members have never favored this system, and it was decided to give the board of directors power to arrange an enjoyable outing for one day, and to arrange for a supper to follow the event. It was also voted to appoint a committee to change the present shooting grounds at Lakeview, and to get some other place.

The following directors were elected; Dr. Downs, L. A. Derby, Henry Boynton, Arthur Butterfield and Henry Burton. Mr. Derby was elected secretary, and the directors will fill the other offices at their next meeting.

Appoint a Fish Warden.

There ought to be a fish warden at Tyng's pond, Lakeview. In and out of season there is an indiscriminate slaughter of fish by would-be fishermen who think more of pulling fish out of the water than of using the same for food.

This pond is the best fishing ground in this vicinity and there would be better fishing if jurisdiction were exercised. Three men went to the pond, yesterday, and caught 378 little ones. This was a reckless haul of fish.

First Baptist Church Supply.

During Dr. Seymour's absence from the city, the pulpit at the First Baptist church will be supplied as follows: Rev. J. W. Boothe of Holyoke, Aug. 5; Rev. J. K. Ewar of Providence, Aug. 12; Rev. D. D. Cheeney of Wisconsin Aug. 19; Rev. D. C. Eddy of Brooklyn, Aug. 26.

Have You Seen Her?

Annie Ivory, aged 25 years, of 136 Manchester street, a slightly demented woman, wandered away from home yesterday and has not been found. Her relatives are anxious as to her whereabouts as she may have wandered out into the country.

Got a Sprained Knee.

Officer Whittaker tumbled down the steps leading from Otis to Bleachery street, while patrolling his beat about 2.30 Wednesday morning. He is laid up in bed with a badly sprained knee.

Now Connect the Farm Drains.

Work on the new Chelmsford street sewer is nearly completed. A change of grade and concentration of pipes will be necessary in order to connect the city farm drains with the sewer.

Off to Halifax.

The L. C. A. A. cricket eleven left for its Canadian trip today and was accompanied by Col. Chadwick, Royal W. Gates, Fred A. Buttrick and N. W. Norcross.

WITH GREAT EFFECT.

Japanese Made a Determined Attack Upon Chinese Transports — Nothing New Learned at Washington.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The Chinese transports sunk off the Corean coast by Japanese guns belonged to the fleet of 11 steamers which sailed from Taku on July 20 with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gunboats, while the faster ones steamed at full speed, so as to land their troops as soon as possible.

On the transports which arrived first at the Corean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the north. Most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms, or merely bows and arrows. The attack upon the steamers by the Japanese, which took place last Wednesday, is described briefly in a dispatch just received from Nagasaki.

The firing was commenced by a Japanese shore battery when the Chinese were trying to debark their men from the first steamer. A cruiser steamed up and opened fire on all transports which were laying to to discharge their men. The Chinese were unable to make any effectual resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which two transports suffered severely.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is understood that pressure has been brought to bear upon China and Japan from several directions to leave their difficulties to the United States, and that this will probably succeed, although not until much bad blood that now exists between China and Japan is spilled.

Up to the close of office hours the state department was without any formal notice of a declaration of war between China and Japan, and so far as could be learned the only telegrams bearing on the situation in Asia was the cable dispatch from Captain Day of the Baltimore announcing that the Japanese held the Corean king captive, and that he had landed marines to protect the United States legation at Seoul.

Is Poorer by $400.

BOSTON, July 28.—Fred Hughes, who arrived at Young's Hotel last night from California, engaged a herdic at the Boston and Albany depot, and when he dismissed it he neglected to take out a handbag which he carried. The bag contained over $400, and Mr. Hughes does not expect to see it again.

Counterfeiters Plead Guilty.

PROVIDENCE, July 29.—George Jordan and John Devlin, who have been passing counterfeit quarter and half dollars throughout the various saloons hereabouts, were arrested here. Both men pleaded guilty.

By a Big Majority.

PARIS, July 28.—In the senate the government's anti-anarchist bill, which passed the chamber of deputies in spite of much opposition, was adopted by a vote of 205 to 31.

Dr. W. Lawton Bliss, the noted specialist from New York is now at the Lowell Medical and Surgical Institute, 36 Prescott street. He can be consulted for his three great specialties—dyspepsia, catarrh and diseases of women. It is said he has acquired world wide fame for the treatment of those diseases. He remains here only a short time.

Clearance Sale!!!

Now is the time to get your vacation or business suit or trouser, at greatly reduced prices. Best values in the city at Alexander's, Importer and tailor, 65 Central street.

Did You Get a Fan?

If not! You must have seen the nice ones we are giving away free to all our patrons. Dickson Bros., 68 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Second hand pool and billiard tables. Address R. SUN office.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A SCIENTIFIC GAME

In Which the Points Were In Favor of the Beaneaters.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The inefficient batting of the Baltimore team caused the game to go on the Boston side of the score card. The home team, while playing championship ball, could not equal the game that the Bostons put up.

Boston	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1		—7
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Base hits—Boston, 12; Baltimore, 10. Errors—Boston, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Stivetts and Ryan; McMahon, Gleason and Robinson.

At Brooklyn:

Washington	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Washington, 11; Brooklyn, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Kennedy and Dailey.

At Philadelphia:

Philadelphia	2	2	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	—13
New York	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 20; New York, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 6. Batteries—Harper and Cross; Rusie and Farrell.

At Cincinnati:

Cincinnati	0	8	4	1	0	1	0	0		—14
Chicago	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	2	3	—12

Base hits—Cincinnati, 20; Chicago, 17. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 8. Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughn; Stratton and Schriver.

At Pittsburg:

Cleveland	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—9
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Nichols and Sugden.

At St. Louis:

St. Louis	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0		—6
Louisville	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Louisville, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Hawley and Miller; Wadsworth and Grim.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 6; Brockton, 6—Called on account of darkness after 13 innings.

At Pawtucket—Haverhill, 15; Pawtucket, 14.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 11; Fall River, 6.

At Bangor—Bangor, 3; Portland, 2.

Charged With Libel.

NEW YORK, July 28.—D. C. DeMerritt, one of the publishers of The Financial News, was arrested on a charge of libel preferred by President Greenhut of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company. The paper stated that it had been informed that a receivership of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company was pending.

Against the New Republic.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 28.—J. A. Cummings, S. Parker and H. A. Widemann passed through this city yesterday. They bear a commission from the dethroned queen of Hawaii, and are en route to the national capital to try and prevent a recognition of the new republic of Hawaii.

Chiko Has Passed Away.

DAYTON, O., July 28.—Chiko, the chimpanzee attached to Barnum & Bailey's circus, died here. Mr. Bailey had refused an offer of $10,000 for the animal. Chiko was brought to this country by Barnum & Bailey last spring at a cost of $10,000. He was one of the largest chimpanzees in captivity.

Will Continue the Struggle.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 28.—The striking coke workers held another delegate convention here yesterday. They voted to continue the strike.

Against Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The house committee on judiciary voted to report Senator Hoar's bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic, which recently passed the senate.

Mrs. Alvin Barton
Walpole, Mass.

Troubles Vanished

After Giving Hood's Sarsaparilla a Fair Trial.

Impure Blood, That Tired Feeling, Kidney Trouble.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Scrofula sores in my neck grew worse and worse, discharging freely and giving me much pain. A friend recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla. At that time I was completely worn down, did not have much appetite and easily became tired. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and gradually

The Sores Began to Heal,

my health improved, an appetite came to me and my flesh took on a good color. Now the sores are all but gone, my health is better than it has been for a long time and my kidney trouble has vanished. My gratification at the suc-

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

cess of this medicine has been so great that I shall always have a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. ALVIN BARTON, Walpole, Mass.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

BARGAINS!

2 cans Peaches	25 cents
2 cans Salmon	25 cents
3 cans Peas	25 cents
4 bottles Ammonia	25 cents
3 mugs Mustard	25 cents
2 lbs Hops	25 cents
1 gallon Molasses	25 cents
6 boxes Macaroni	25 cents
8 dozen Crackers	25 cents
4 packages Corn Starch	25 cents
5 lbs Tapioca	25 cents
3 lbs Raisins	25 cents
6 lbs Currants	25 cents
5 lbs Starch	25 cents
10 bars Soap	25 cents
5 boxes Sardines	25 cents
3 boxes Mince Meat	25 cents
3 bottles of Root Beer	25 cents

FARLEY'S :. CASH :. GROCERY,

Now No. 140 Gorham St.

Requisition Refused.

LANSING, Mich., July 28.—Governor Rich has refused to grant the requisition of the governor of California for the extradition of Alonzo J. Whiteman, ex-senator from Wisconsin, who was charged with forgery. The governor was satisfied that the signature that was alleged to have been forged by Whiteman was genuine. Whiteman will be given his liberty.

An Interesting Case.

LACONIA, N. H., July 28.—The charges of unprofessional conduct against Police Justice Bedford will be heard in court next Monday. The action is the outcome of charges brought by Frank J. Brown of Laconia, who has been prominent in liquor prosecutions, who feels aggrieved at the actions of the police justice in several cases.

All Were Rescued.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., July 28.—The steam yacht Alert was run into astern by the passenger steamer Islander in the St. Lawrence river. The Alert was cut in two, and sank, a total wreck, while those aboard, seven in number, narrowly escaped drowning. No lives were lost.

J. L. CHALIFOUX.

Note the Difference

Between "Regular" and "Clearance Sale" Prices.

Men's Single-breasted All-wool Sack Suits, regular $7, $8, and $9 grades, reduced to $4.49.

Men's Double-breasted All-wool Sack Suits, regular $7, $8, and $9 grades, reduced to $4.49.

Men's single-breasted fine All-wool Sack Suits, regular $10, $12, and $13 grades, reduced to $6.99.

Men's Double-breasted fine, All-wool Sack Suits, regular $10, $12, and $13 grades, reduced to $6.99.

NO HALF-HEARTED, TIMID REDUCTIONS.

We want a sharp, quick sale, and have cut prices so low on summer suits that anybody with even the remotest idea of values will see that these are genuine bargains.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

Central and Middle Streets.

Special Prices During our Clearance Sale

Brass Towel Racks, regular price 25c, now 3c. each, 2 for 5c.
A few more rolls of Matting 8 1-2c.
25c. Matting now 18c.
35c. Matting now 25c.
50c. Matting now 35c.
Some of these Mattings have cotton warp.

All Carpets marked down, just think of this, Extra Super All-Wool Ingrain, made, laid and lined, 65c., the regular price of this carpet alone is 65c. Just think of it.

SPECIALS!
$7.00 Baby Carriage $4.75.
18.50 Baby Carriage 14.50.
21.00 Baby Carriage 16.00.
23.00 Baby Carriage 18.00.
10.50 Refrigerator for 8.00.
14.00 Refrigerator for 10.00.

This comprises my stock of Baby Carriages and Refrigerators, and those in need of hot weather furniture will do well to call at once. Cash we want, and cash we shall have if low prices will do it.

J. J. GAYNOR & CO.,

New Number, 85 Prescott Street.

CARPET REMNANTS.

We have a large stock of Carpet Remnants and Samples which we are selling very cheap. Just the thing for Rugs and Mats. Goods that usually sell for 65c. per yard, you can buy from us for 25c. per yard; 85c. goods for 50c.; $1.25 goods for 65c.

Remnants large enough for a good sized carpet we can sell you for half price. Bring the measure of your room and you can get a carpet very cheap. We can furnish you anything you need in the furniture or carpet line at bottom prices. Our stock is one of the largest and best selected in Lowell. We guarantee our goods first class and our prices the lowest. We are here to stay and when you want anything in our line come to

Cookin Bros., NO. 66 PRESCOTT ST.

SMASH UP in the BUTTER MARKET

AT THE

UNION MARKET

TO-DAY.

Best Creamery at 15 to 18c. per lb.

CALL AND SEE US.

WALSH'S UNION MARKET, Middlesex St. Foot of South St

HAVE YOUR ENGRAVING DONE

—BY—

Nudd the Engraver,

Room 5, Spalding Block, Central Street

Engraving in all its branches. Door Plates, Badges, Medals, &c., made to order at short notice.

DRS. CUFF & CONSTANTINEAU

Surgeon Dentists

Rooms 5, 6, 7 8, Bon Marche Build'g, 159 Merrimack Street.

JAMES MARREN,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent,

121 CENTRAL STREET.

Insurance placed in the most reliable companies.

All orders sent to P. O. Box 486 shall be promptly attended to.

Great Removal Sale.

We are about to remove to more commodious quarters and find it necessary to close out our present stock of Harnesses of every description. The greatly reduced prices will place our stock within reach of everybody in need of Harnesses. Have leased for a term of years the "Old Brabrook Stand," established in 1827.

J. C. DONOVAN,
67 Market street.

OUR GRAND FIRE, SMOKE and WATER SALE

OF HOWARD T. KILLAM & CO.'S STOCK

Of Somerville, Mass. From the opening hour on Wednesday morning, until the closing hour on Thursday evening our store was filled with a surging crowd of good natured purchasers. Hundreds went away unable to get waited upon. That they were pleased with the bargains offered, could be told by the stack of bundles they were carrying. For the balance of the week even greater bargains will be offered. The entire duplicate Fire Stock and our own stock included, in this great Sale will be put on our counters for Friday and Saturday.

The only opportunity this season to buy summer merchandise for a mere fraction of cost.
DON'T MISS IT!! DON'T MISS IT!! It's dollars saved to you to buy today.

ONE COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Read the List for Friday and Saturday; July 27 and 28.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Children's fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's price 10c, fire price 3c each.
Ladies' fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's price 15c, fire price 4 c each.
Children's fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's Price 25c, fire price 13c.
Men's Best Camel's Hair Merino Shirts and Drawers, Killam's price 50c, fire price 21c each.
Ladies' fine Egyptian Cotton Jersey Vests, Killam's price 25c, fire price 11c.
Children's All-Wool Scarlet Vests, soaking wet, Killam's price 50c, fire price 9c.
Children's fine Ipswich Fast Black Hose, all sizes, Killam's price 20c, fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose, Killam's price 12 1-2c, fire price 5c pair.
Men's Seamless Half Hose, without any seams, Killam's price 15c, fire price 5c pair.
Ladies' Seamless Fast Black and Fancy Hosiery, Killam's price 25c, fire price 12 1-2c pair.
Children's Seamless Fast Black Hosiery, all sizes, with double knees, Killam's price 25c, fire price 13c pair.
Ladies' Heavy Weight Fast Black Hosiery, Killam's price 19c, fire price 9c pair.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in black and colors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair.
Children's fine Lisle Thread Gloves, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' and Misses' pure Silk Jersey Mitts, Killam's price 25c, fire price 14c pair.
Ladies' fine Silk and Lisle Gauntlet Gloves, in black and colors, Killam's price 50 and 75c, fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' fine Milanese Silk Gloves, Killam's price 50c, fire price 25c pair.
A lot odds and ends damaged Gloves, Killam's price 50c, fire price 5c pair.
1 lot Kid Gloves, in tans only, Killam's price $1.25 pair, fire price 29c pair.
1 lot Kid Gauntlet Gloves, Killam's price $1.50, fire price 29c pair.

SMALL WARE DEPARTMENT.

1 lot best Ivory Buttons, Killam's price 12½c, fire price 4c dozen.
1 lot Cutter's Embroidery Silk, Killam's price 5c, fire price 2 for 1c.
1 lot Fancy Featherine Trimmings, Killam's price 69, 89 and $1.25, fire price 5c yard.
1 lot best Rubber Dress Shields, Killam's price 17c, fire price 5c pair.
1 lot best Stockinette Dress Shields, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair.

1 lot two-handled Steel Curling Irons, Killam's price 20c, fire price 6c each.
Best Steel Hair Pins, Killam's price 3c, fire price 3 papers for 1c.
Best quality Steel Scissors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c.
Best De Long Hooks and Eyes, Killam's price 15c, fire price 7c card.
500 gross white Pearl Buttons, Killam's price 10c dozen, fire price 2c dozen.
1000 boxes Button Fasteners, Killam's price 10c, fire price 1c box.
300 dozen Best Linen Thread, Killam's price 8c, fire price 3c spool.
900 papers large Jet Head Shawl Pins, Killam's price 15c, fire price 2c dozen.
800 dozen Belden's Spool Silk 100 yards, Killam's price 10c, fire price 4c spool.
1 lot rubber Dress Protectors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 5c each.
1 lot best Safety Pins, Killam's price 5c, fire price 1c dozen.
1000 dozen Willimantic Spool Cotton, slightly damp, Killam's price 5c, fire price 2c spool.
1 lot best English Pins, Killam's price 5c, fire price 1c paper.
1 lot best Toilet Soap, all kinds, Killam's price 10c and 15c, fire price 5c.
1 lot Cuticura Soap, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c cake.
1 lot Colgate Soaps, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c.
1 lot best horn Hair Pins, Killam's price 25c, fire price 5c a dozen.
1 lot solid leather Belts, with silver buckles, Killam's price 25 and 35c, fire price 5c each.
1 lot rubber coat and vest Buttons, in all colors and black, Killam's price 25 and 35c, fire price 5c dozen.
Best quality of Vaseline, Killam's price 10c, fire price 4c bottle.
1 lot solid leather Hand Bags, Killam's price 75c, fire price 25c.
1 lot leather Chatelaine Bags, Killam's price 75c, fire price 25c.

WRAPPERS, SHIRT WAISTS, ETC.

1 lot pretty Wrappers, Killam's price 75c, fire 39c each.
1 lot Wrappers, Killam's price $1, fire price 50c each.
1 lot Wrappers and Tea Gowns, Killam's price $1.25 and $1.50, fire price 69c each.
1 lot White Lawn Shirt Waists, Killam's price 50c, fire price 19c.
1 lot print Shirt Waists, in light and dark grounds, Killam's price 65c, fire price 29c.
1 lot pretty print and blue percale Shirt Waist, lace trimmings, Killam's price $1, fire price 49c.

1 lot laundered Shirt Waists in pretty colors, Killam's price $1.25, fire price 49.
1 lot Dr. Warners Summer Corsets, in every size, Killam's price $1, fire price 39c pair.
1 lot of French Satteen Corsets, in all colors, Killam's price $1, fire price 39c pair.
1 lot of children's white and colored Tiers, Killam's price 39c, fire price 19c.
1 lot children's Gingham Dresses, Killam's price 75c, fire price 39c.

MILLINERY DEPT.

1 lot ladies' and children's Straw Hats, in all this season's shapes, Killam's price 50c to $1, fire price 9c each.
1 lot trimmed white Sailors, Killam's price $1, fire price 25c.
1 lot children's muslin Bonnets, Killam's price 35c, fire price 9c each.
1 lot children's lawn Hats, Killam's price 50c, fire price 15c.
1 lot children's Straw Flats, with silk wire edges, Killam's price $1, fire price 19c.
1 lot fancy summer Veiling, Killam's price 37c fire price 9c a yard.

LACES, HANDK'FS, RIBBONS.

1 lot laces, all damaged more or less, Killam's price 25c to 75c, fire price 9c yard.
1 lot Valenciennes Laces, Killam's price 9c to 12½c, fire price 3 and 5c yard.
1 lot printed border Handkerchiefs, always 10c, fire price 5c.
1 lot ladies' fine Embroidered linen Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c each.
1 lot gents' linen initial Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 35c, fire price 19c.
1 lot gents' linen, colored border Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 15c, our price 5c.
5000 yards all silk Baby Ribbons, in all colors, Killam's price 4c, fire price 1c yard.
1 lot fancy Ribbons, Killam's price 8c, fire price 1c yard.
1 lot silk Winsor Ties, Killam's price 25c, fire price 11c.
1 lot all silk Ribbons, Killam's price 12½, fire price 5c yard.
All Killam's & Co.'s Hamburg Edgings, marked at prices that will clean them out at once.

COTTON UNDERWEAR DEPT.

1 lot of ladies' Corsets Covers, Killam & Co.'s price 19c, fire price 9 cents each;
1 lot of ladies' lace trimmed drawers, Killam's price 60c, fire price 21c.
1 lot Chemises, Killam's price 50c, fire price 25c, and hundreds of other lots, enough to fill the entire paper. Be sure and be on hand tomorrow, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock sharp. A word to the wise is—enough.

Moir Bros. & Co., 119, 121, 123 Merrimack St.

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

VOL. XXIII. NO. 49. LOWELL, MASS., SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1894. 8 PAGES ONE CENT.

Second Edition

5 O'CLOCK

☞THE SUN is the only paper in Lowell receiving The Associated Press, cable and telegraphic despatches. Most of the news items in this issue can be found in the other local papers tomorrow, if you are willing to wait till then.

NOT REAL WAR.

TROUBLE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN ONLY PRELIMINARY.

Formal Declaration of Hostilities Expected Sometime Next Week—All Collisions Will be Considered as Casus Belli.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

TIEN TSIN, China, July 28.—War has not been declared officially, either in Tokio or Pekin. It is believed in government circles that it will not be declared for several days. If the exchanges of notes now proceeding result amicably, the collisions that have already taken will be mutually disallowed. Otherwise they will be regarded as casus belli.

Telegraphing between Japan and Korea has been stopped; therefore no direct reports can be obtained in Yokohama, where nothing is known of a declaration of war. The Japanese authorities stopped on Sunday the Nagasaka mail steamer bound for Shanghai.

Hottest Day of the Season.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The weather bureau today reported this to be the hottest day of the season.

A GIRDER BRIDGE.

THIS WILL BE THE KIND ON EAST MERRIMACK STREET.

It Will be the Third of its Kind in the State—Ferris, of Ferris Wheel Fame, Had His Hand in Its Construction As An Inspector of the Iron Work.

If you wish to see human nature—to study it in all its prases—just spend an hour or two on the temporary foot bridge at East Merimack street and watch the army of spectators looking at the workmen who are building the new bridge over the Concord river.

Every class seems to congregate here from the sedate old gentleman who is out for a walk to the species of the genus homo commonly known as "sons of rest." It is also very interesting to listen to their conversation, for as a rule you will find knots of three or four, one of whom is always busy telling the others how much he does not know about bridge building.

There are very few people in this city who know just what sort of a bridge this is to be. Of course everyone can tell you it is to be an iron bridge, and a few that it is to be a girder bridge—but not one in five hundred could tell you what a girder bridge is. As its name would indicate, a bridge built on girders, and girders are iron beams.

This bridge will consequently be built on iron beams. The Central bridge has iron trusses standing above, so has the Pawtucket bridge. There will be three girders, each with a depth of six feet, giving great strength as a bridge of this kind needs. The side girders will be between the roadway and the sidewalk on each side, while the center girder will be under the middle of the roadway. Iron arms will project from these girders to support the sidewalks. The roadway will be a solid bed of iron, covered with a layer of concrete, and on top of this will be a paving of granite blocks, the same as the streets are paved with on either side of the bridge. The sidewalks will be of concrete, and the railing on the outside will be almost the same as that on the Brooklyn bridge. The city water main and the corporation water pipe will be hung under the bridge. The iron for the bridge is ready, but it has to undergo three inspections. Mr. Ferris, the famous inventor of the Ferris wheel, was the inspector. The contract requires the bridge to be ready by Oct. 1, and the stone contractors are to have their work done by Sept. 1. One of the piers has been finished and the middle pier is well under way. The breaking of the coffer dam made a lot of delay last week, but Contractor Barton is almost certain they will be finished in time.

There are but two other girder bridges in this state, one at Fitchburg and the other at Holyoke.

Still Lower Rates.

ONLY $10 to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast.

James F. O'Donnell,

AGENT, CUNARD LINE.

Market Street, Corner of Worthen

All the latest designs in fine pleasure vehicles.

Our Business Wagons are specially constructed to withstand the wear of pavements and car tracks.

We can save you money. Get our prices and look over our assortment before you purchase elsewhere.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD.

LESTER'S

School of Dancing

AND DEPORTMENT

WILL REOPEN

SEPTEMBER 1st. 1894.

FIFIELD FOR CONGRESS.

RUMORED HE WILL BE BOOMED FOR CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Fifield Said That If Anything Was Done to Promote His Candidacy It Was Without His Knowledge—He is Interviewed On the Matter.

There have been rumors around town that a democratic campaign committee in the interest of Hon. George W. Fifield, as a candidate for congress has been formed in this city and Lawrence. It was said that arrangements for booming Mr. Fifield has been made and that next week the committee would call together Mr. Fifield's friends for consultation.

Mr. Fifield Interviewed.

"Were the democratic nomination for congress tendered me, today, I should refuse to accept it," said Hon. George W. Fifield to a SUN reporter today when he waited on Mr. Fifield at his office in the Appleton National bank, to ascertain if possible his views on the matter. Mr. Fifield readily consented to an interview which owing to a pressure of business on his part was necessarily brief but to the point.

"Would you consent to an interview on your position in the coming congressional fight, Mr. Fifield?" was asked.

"Well really I might say I have no interest in the matter," was the reply.

"Rumor has it that already a campaign committee has been organized in Lawrence to promote your interests in the coming contest."

"If this is so it has been done without my knowledge."

"Would you accept a nomination for congress were it tendered you by the democrats of this district?"

"Owing to the present circumstances of my business, I would not. Unless there was a change in these circumstances I should not accept it."

"Then you are not an avowed candidate?"

"No, indeed."

"Would you say that you are in the hands of your friends?"

"No. I would not even go so far as to say that. Furthermore, were the nomination offered to me today, I would not accept it."

Mr. Fifield wore a pleasant smile during the conversation and talked very readily.

THEIR NARROW ESCAPE.

Frightened Horse Tipped Over a Vehicle Containing Five Lowell People.

An accident happened yesterday which narrowly escaped being a fatality to five Lowell people. Mrs. A. P. Quimby, her daughter Mrs. H. H. Harvey, Mrs. R. T. Hadden, with a daughter of Mrs. Harvey and two children of Mrs. Hadden were driving out to Chelmsford Centre on the road leading past the house of Mr. N. A. Glidden. When a few rods east of the house the horse suddenly shied and turned around, escaping from the control of Mrs. Quimby.

One side of the carriage was lifted and the wheels struck a pile of stones at the side of the road. The carriage was overturned and the occupants were thrown to the ground. Mrs. Quimby had her shoulder injured and received a cut on one leg.

Mrs. Harvey was bruised and had several cuts about the head, and remained unconscious for some time.

Mrs. Hadden was badly shaken up and received a few slight injuries. None of the children were hurt.

Mr. Glidden, with the assistance of Mr. F. Hutchinson and a boy named Cole, took the ladies into Mr. Glidden's house where their injuries were attended to. The carriage was badly damaged.

He's a Genial Host.

Edward Teague of Pawtucketville, who recently passed the examination successfully for entrance to the Harvard Medical school, and who graduated from Philips-Andover, has been playing the part of host to a large party of Lowell people at the family cottage at Juniper Point. He has a party of ten young people from this city with him, and judging from reports they are having a fine time. He has bought a new cat boat, which is 35 feet long and cost $650, and on the first fishing trip the party caught 224 fish of different kinds.

Track Record Lowered.

Yesterday was a great day for racing at Kenoza park, Haverhill, and the free-for-all drew an immense crowd to the track. There was bad blood among the entries, to help out the interest, and Ham Brock had to keep his gray gelding on his feet to win it out.

He did this handily, however, in straight heats, but in it he twice lowered the track record, reaching 2.15¼. Edith H., did not cut the figure that was expected.

Hay Was Much Lower.

There was a drop in hay today. A young man just in from the country, occupied a seat on top of an extra large load of hay and sat there as contented as could be, till he reached the corner of Market and Central streets, when he took a tumble and half of the load went with him. He was not injured but he drove off, leaving the deposit behind him till he got time to return and clear the road.

Electric Lights Do Good Work.

Probably one of the best improvements made in the commons this year so far, in the interest of public safety, was the placing of two electric lights on the Summer street side of the South common, about fifty feet from the South street entrance.

This work was done a few days ago, and is thoroughly appreciated by people who live in that vicinity.

By A. E. O'Heir & Co., Auctioneers

Tuesday, July 31st, at 1.30 p. m., will be sold the contents of ten rooms at 24 Tyler street, consisting of upright piano, parlor set, oak and ash chamber sets, carpets, mirrors, parlor stove, range, etc. By order of Mrs. E. Scholz.

A Wine Club Camp.

The Wine club will go into camp at Duck pond, Groton, Aug. 12. The club is composed of E. D. Burns, F. Cote, M O'Brien, F. Keefe, J. McEvoy, E. D. McLaughlin, F. Breen, F. Reeves, J. Cochran.

His Coat of Tan.

District Attorney Weir has returned from his yachting trip with one of the finest coats of tan on his face and hands ever seen in this vicinity.

Game Rooster Stolen.

Nelson Lagoire of Perrin street, Nashua, reports the loss of a valuable game rooster, last Tuesday. The bird has been traced to this city.

Did You Ever

Hear of such prices before. 56 piece tea set $2 65, 112 piece dinner set $5.95. Remember we have only five crates (96 sets) to sell at this price. The U. S. Tea Co., corner Central and Prescott streets.

$100,000 TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Baltimore Judge Decides in Favor of Funds of the Iron Hall Going Back to Policy holders.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Judge Dennis has decided in favor of the petition of James F. Failey of Indiana, the general receiver of the Order of the Iron hall, to have the $100,000 in the hands of the local receivers distributed by himself.

He says, however, that while the fund will be awarded to the Indiana receiver for distribution, it will only be so ordered after the court has received satisfactory proof of the adoption of the Indiana court of such provisions os will protect the members of the order resident there and assure to them a fair distribution of all the assets.

They must be put upon an equal footing with the most favored class of the creditors in the court of the domicile of the corporation.

ARE THEY STOPPED?

Batting Mill Owners Said What the Law is on Their Side in Relation to Hale's Brook Dam.

It is stated by the agent of the board of health that the Congress street mill pond nuisance has been nearly abated because the water in the pond is now high enough to flow over the dam. The owners of the mill privilege say they will shut down the mill if the city will pay the expense. The owners show transcripts of all the deeds which give them a clear title with no restrictions as to how the water should be used, or when. Under these circumstances the efforts of the board of health may be said to have come to a halt, at least for this season, and for some time in the future. There are many people who believe there will never be any improvement in the sanitary conditions until the deep accumulation of filth at the bottom of Hale's brook is removed.

LOCAL NOTES.

A veto on the Berry lot resolution is expected.

Old papers 5 cents a hundred at THE SUN office.

Thomas J. Bennett and family are at Salem Willows.

Mr. George R. Kichardson left the city yesterday for Kennebunkport.

Don't let your hair curl up in the back; get it cut at Glidden's, Sun building.

Miss Clara Howell of C. I. Hood's office is passing her vacation in Halifax, N. S.

Mrs. McCleery and family of Bellevue street have returned from Ocean Park, Me.

Last Thursday about forty men were discharged from the First street extension.

Nothing better to put under carpets than old newspapers. We sell them at 5 cents a hundred.

There is jealousy among the wards—other wards do not like Ward Two to get so many improvements.

Lunch tongue at a bargain at the Boston Branch grocery. If you are going on a picnic get some of this.

Rev. T. Breton Smith of Lynn, a former pastor of St. Paul's church in this city, will preach there tomorrow.

Soms miscreant has been smashing the big globes in the chandeliers on either side of the main city hall staircase.

Fred Ballard of Tartes' market will start for Sherbrooke, P. Q. next Thursday, where he is to engage in business.

Among those stopping at the "Linwood," Pigeon Cove, are Mrs. William Whiting and Miss Anna Whiting.

Supt. Robert E. Knapp with his wife and two daughters, Lena and Gertrude, left for Mr. Knapp's old home in Pennsylvania, for a short stay.

A. L. Kittredge & Co. might add in their "ad." of today that they do nothing but first class work, keep first class men and do the work at moderate rates.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Woodies, Miss Alice Woodies, and Miss Alice M. Jacques left the city yesterday for Young's hotel, York beach, where they will spend the month of August.

The pastor of the Hillside church, Mr. E. L. Baker, has taken up his residence at the corner of Hildreth and Pleasant streets, Dracut. He will preach twice tomorrow.

Hundreds of people this week have taken advantage of J. L. Chalifoux's clearance sale of summer suits. The all wool suits he sells for $4.49 are very well made and trimmed, and are of remarkably good style and quality. Look at samples of them displayed in one of his windows.

DEATHS.

Timothy J. Fitzgerald formerly of this city died in Andover yesterday, aged 36. He leaves one son, his wife having died some time ago. About 12 years ago he was a member of the Young Men's Catholic Literary association and was well known among the young men of this city. The body will be brought here for interment.

Mr. Charles R. Foster of 12 Ash street, received a telegram this morning from Leeds Centre, Me., stating that his wife had been found dead in her bed about 8 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Foster had gone to Leeds Center a few weeks ago with her daughter to spend a vacation. She was 65 years old and leaves besides her husband a son and daughter to mourn her loss. She was very well known in Belvidere and a large circle of friends will miss her. She had been complaining of heart trouble lately and this was probably the cause of her death. The remains will be forwarded to Lowell for interment.

Frederick Kopper aged 65 years, died last night at 291 Lincoln street.

McManmon, florist, Prescott & Merr'k sts

Many Happy Picnickers.

The First Primitive M. E. church parishioners went to Nantasket on a picnic today and also did a large number of the Sterling & Stott's mills employes.

The Old Colony excursion to Cottage City for $1.50, good to stay over until Monday attracted a big crowd. This was one of the best excursions of the season.

The Sunday Concert.

The concert at Lakeview theatre tomorrow will be one of the best yet arranged. It will include Col. Brown, the midget musician, John H. McVickers in original songs and sayings, Miss May Armstrong, favorite vocalist, Miss Edith Cinq-Marg, Kennedy and Stewart and the American orchestra.

Ready For "Living Pictures."

Everything is in readiness for the presentation of "The Living Pictures," at Lakeview theatre and tonight a private rehearsal will be given to a party of friends of Manager Sullivan.

Saloonists Have Been Notified

The license commissioners have warned saloonists not to open up before six a. m., and to keep their windows clear. They must live up to the law as never before.

Cases of Scarlet Fever.

The board of health reports three fatal cases of scarlet fever in the city.

HOMELESS

Forest Fires Sweep Districts in Wisconsin.

RAILROAD BRIDGES AND MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

The People Forced to Flee Before the Flames.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 28.—Forest fires are producing great suffering and loss throughout this vicinity, and railroad companies have never before experienced such damage from fires. On the Wisconsin Central road it is impossible to move trains. Phillips, a manufacturing town of 2000 people, is totally destroyed by fire.

A dispatch from Fifield, a small station a few miles this side of Phillips, says that 500 women and children from Phillips are in the woods there without shelter. They sent a request for food and supplies, as the supply at Fifield is very short. The train that started from here last evening was obliged to return, as bridges are totally destroyed a few miles south. Communication with Fifield is now shut off, and it is feared that that town is also on fire.

Along the Omaha line the fires are

Raging With Terrible Fierceness.

Shore's Crossing, a little village eight miles west of Ashland, was destroyed yesterday. Not a building remains standing, and the homeless families were brought to Ashland.

The railroad bridges near this place were destroyed, and yesterday afternoon a fast Omaha freight and 16 loaded cars were entirely burned. Both the engineer and fireman were injured, and the brakeman is missing. The loss to cars and freight may reach many thousands of dollars.

The Omaha bridge across the White river at Mason is burned. Railroad officials say the loss at Mason is fully $1,000,000.

Homesteaders in the outlying districts are fleeing to the nearest towns, leaving their homes to the fury of the flames. So far no loss of life is reported.

The fire department is carefully guarding the outside limits of Ashland, and the city is not in any immediate danger.

News from Hurley states that town is enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, with fires on nearly every side.

A freight engine with a caboose has just arrived from Mason and the worst reports of fire there are confirmed. The town is literally wiped out of existence. The fire started in the lumber yard of the White River Lumber company from sparks from the forest fires, and though the 400 employes worked nobly in defense of their homes, the flames swept through the town.

The Bicycle Railway.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Boston and Lowell Bicycle Railway company elected the following officers: George A. Bruce of Somerville, E. Moody Boynton of West Newbury, Francis W. Breed of Lynn, Harland P. Conant of Somerville, A. H. Mawhinney of Boston, E. L. Sanborn of Boston, J. B. Bell of Boston, W. H. Boynton of New York and Henry W. Moulton of Newburyport. Immediately after the meeting of the incorporators a meeting of the directors was held, and Francis W. Breed of Lynn was elected president, E. Moody Boynton vice president, and E. L. Sanborn treasurer and clerk. A vote was passed that application be made immediately to the railroad commissioners or to the governor and council for permission to build.

PERSONAL.

The engagement of Mr. Walter Andrew of Dracut and Miss Minnie E. Pearson of Lowell, is announced.

Mrs. Dr. Rowe of Richmond, Me., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Powers of Taunton is staying with friends in this city.

Mrs. Tattersall of Lawrence is staying with Mrs. Charles Miller of this city.

Mr. Charles H. Hooke, formerly of this city has been elected cashier of the Globe National bank of Boston.

Mr. A. S. Lyon and son Edward R., are at Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Mitchell of Brooklyn and Miss Rose Mitchell of Boston are the guests of Miss Haggerty of Huntington street.

Mrs. Dr. F. C., and Miss Flossie Plunkett left yesterday for Rockingham, Halifax county, N. S.

Mrs. S. B. Weeks and her daughter Emma, of Phillips street are spending their vacation at Concord, N. H.

Miss Robb of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. V. I. Cumnock.

Miss Lottie D. Hall has gone to Lynn for a few weeks.

Miss Viola Robil has gone to Manchester for a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bean and daughter have gone to Newport, Vt.

Mr. William E. Spalding, formerly of this city, but now of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting friends here.

Officer Jake Favor who has been very ill at Ocean Park, Me., is reported as improving rapidly.

Miss Katie Murphy of Andrews street, is spending her vacation at Peabody.

Mrs. Frank Scott is at Rosendale and Boston.

Mr. Harry Kittredge is at Bartlett Villa, Kingston, N. H.

Rev. R. S. Burke of St. Patrick's parish has returned from his vacation in New York state. Rev. M. J. Leonard has departed on his vacation.

Rev. Fr. Staunton of Philadelphia, was the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Lawrence Cummings, on Thursday.

Police Court Sentences.

Walter V. Saunders and Clarian Saunders, charged with embezzling a cloak from Mary E. Howe, were found not guilty and discharged in court today.

Peter St. Cyr, for embezzlement was held in $300 for the Superior court.

Charles McCreedy and Maynard Pierce were found guilty of illegally keeping liquor in a camp at Mountain Rock and fined $50 each.

A Record Breaking Ride.

Ledoit E. Kimball rode his bicycle from Sebago lake, Me., to this city, yesterday, a distance of 148 miles. The road was a rough one. This is pretty nearly a record breaker.

Don't Get In This Draught.

The draught in the Merrimack "jumbo" chimney is so strong that it will lift a thousand pounds

THE MILL OUTLOOK.

REVIEW OF THE CONDITIONS AS REGARDS WOOLEN MILLS.

Raw Wool is Being Bought in Anticipation of Good Times, But Manufacturers Are Laying on Their Oars For a Change of Tide.

Woolen manufacturers have had in addition to the tariff as a factor of uncertainty an advance in the price of the raw material during the past week and between these two perplexing conditions they are more at a loss than ever as to what is best to do. The demand for goods varies little from that of a week ago and there are still more mills shut down. Philips & Kunhardt closing their mill at Lawrence and the Ashaway Co. theirs at Providence, Thursday, while the Ballardvale, Middlesex, Lawrence and some other smaller mills shut down earlier in the week. On the other hand the Lowell Mfg. company has started up its works but not with a full force and at the wages against which the hands had struck some weeks ago.

The uncertainty which has prevailed all along regarding prices is as great as ever and buyers cannot be expected to place their contracts until something definite is known as to what congress will do with the tariff bill. The contention of the manufacturers is that by the change made and the substitution of ad valorem for specific the reduction in duty in the woollen schedule averages from about 60 p. c., running up in some instances to 85 p. c. A large part of this reduction is due, of course, to the removal of the specific duties brought about by free wool.

But even when allowance is made for that, the manufacturers claim that it is a tremendous change of condition into which to suddenly plunge a great industry, and nobody can estimate how great will be the disaster that will follow it. The makers of the cheaper grade of goods will, of course, be the most direct and immediate sufferers, as these manufacturers get little benefit from free wool. At present the specific duties give them adequate protection, but should the new law become operative the foreign makers will flood this market with their goods which they will produce from materials cheaper than our people have been used to. This will necessitate an entire reorganization on the part of a good share of the domestic wool manufacturers.

HERE'S RAPID TRANSIT.

An Idea Which May Some Day be Realized But Which at Present Seems a Little Ahead of the Times.

Some time ago E. G. Baker, the well known contractor, made out plans and estimates of putting in a pneumatic tube service between Lowell and Boston. He figured it down to a nicety, and would have the tube operated on the suction plan. He would have a metal pipe of good diameter inlaid with indurated fibre. Engines at either end would furnish suction power. The pneumatic tube would be used for the mail service, and a letter dropped in it at the Lowell end would reach Boston in not over a minute and a half. His idea would be to have a single tube dra ughted for half an hour one way and then the other machine half an hour the other way. The suction engine could be run by electricity and the cost of mail service between the two would be merely nominal.

Mr. Baker firmly believes that rapid transit of this sort for the postal service is bound to come, only the trouble is people have to be educated up to new ideas before they can be introduced.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

Aired Before Judge Frye This Morning—Spicy Testimony and Counter Charges.

A little family trouble was aired in the police court today. A woman accused her husband of kicking and slapping her severely. According to the wife's story the husband took one of her white skirts off the hook and began to trample upon it. She went to pick it up and he kicked and slapped her. Her daughter who was present shouted "don't kill my mother."

Witness then told her husband she would get a warrant out for his arrest.

One of the children testified to the assault and corroborated her mother's testimony.

The defendant took the stand and denied having assaulted the woman, and said that she assaulted him. The court said the assault was undoubtedly provoked by the woman's ungovernable tongue and then he imposed the light fine of $1 upon the husband. During the trial the woman made sensational charges against her husband and he made counter charges.

THE DATE, OCT. 6.

Republican State Convention Will Be at Music Hall, Boston.

The republican state committee held a short meeting yesterday and fixed the date of the state convention for Saturday, Oct. 6, at 10 a. m. It was upon this corresponding date that last year's convention was held, and Col. Winslow says that the campaign this fall will be last year's over again—short, sharp and decisive.

The convention will be held of course in Music hall, and Hon. Wm. Cogswell has been selected to preside. Sen. Hoar is to be chairman of the committee on resolutions, and the members at large of the same committee will be—Speaker Meyer, Pres. M. E. Gates of Amherst college, Judge G. P. Lawrence of No. Andover, and Hon. Leonsine Lincoln of Fall River.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Solomon Provost, who died in Philadelphia of injuries received in an accident, took place yesterday morning from St. Joseph's church. The edifice was crowded with friends of the deceased and the altar was draped in mourning. The requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I., Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

The funeral services of the late Dr. J. R. Hayes will be held at his late home in Methuen on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock and at the Talbot Memorial chapel in the Lowell cemetery at 3 o'clock.

The funeral of Henry L. Chadwick occurred from his late home, 50 Kinsman street, this afternoon, Rev. C. L. Manchester officiating. The interment was in the Edson cemetery.

In Interest of Discipline.

The Citizen says, "It is understood that orders have been issued in the fire department forbidding the men to enter liquor saloons when on duty." The chief issued the order several weeks ago.

We'll All Join.

It was talked around yesterday that a big delegation of Les Miserables was to engage a section in a steamship and make a pilgrimage to the tomb of Victor Hugo.

LATEST

BRITANNIA

She Drifts Over Today's Course and Wins.

VIGILANT DID NOT HAVE HALF A SHOW.

No Breeze the Failing in the Penzance Race.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

PENZANCE, July 28. Fine weather, even though the sky was clouded and the wind light from the southeast, greeted the crowds of enthusiastic yachtsmen and sightseers who journeyed to this picturesque spot to see the American yacht Vigilant and the Prince of Wales' beautiful yacht, Britannia, struggle for the supremacy of the seas.

A light swell prevailed in the bay and out in the Atlantic, but it did not dampen the ardor of the yachtsmen in the least.

The prizes contested for today were the Mounts Bay prize, $300, and a silver cup valued at $75, for the winner, and $125 for the second boat.

The Vigilant, Britannia and Corsair started in the race. It was expected that the Satanita would also start, but the yacht, which has been here since Wednesday last, was not quite in trim, and left yesterday afternoon for Falmouth, where the next series of races will occur.

The course today was a triangular one, and the best sailed over this season, the three legs each being of a good distance, 8 1-2 miles long, and all of them quite open to the Atlantic. It was laid out from Guavas west to Mousehole Point, thence east to Porthleven, and finally to the home mark. This course is sailed over twice, thus making the total length of the race 50 miles.

The start was made at 10 o'clock, the Corsair crossing 10 seconds after, the Britannia 17 and the Vigilant 25 seconds.

The yachts all carried club topsails and small jibtopsails. The Corsair is allowed 35 minutes and 38 seconds.

The run over the first leg was a reach to port, with the Vigilant in the weather berth.

Just before the start and while the yachts were jockeying for the weather side, a collision between the Vigilant and the Britannia was averted only the narrowest of margins. The Vigilant lay between the Corsair and the Britannia while manoeuvering to get across the line. The little Corsair got closer to the American boat than was comfortable, and Capt. Haff had to gybe his boat to clear her. In doing so he got very close to the Britannia, the bowsprit of the Vigilant just grazing the mainsail of the big English cutter.

The wind just suited the Britannia today, and she kept increasing the lead she had gained at the start. She rounded the first mark at Mousehole Point well in the lead.

At 11 o'clock the little breeze became even fainter. The Britannia continued to gain on the next leg.

The Britannia Won.

The finish was tame and as expected, the Britannia defeated the Vigilant.

HOMELESS PEOPLE.

Town of 3000 Persons Swept Out of Existence by Fire.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 28.—Word has been received that the forest fires have swept the town of Phillips, Wis., out of existence. Three thousands persons are homeless and the loss is $2,000,000.

WHY THEY DID IT.

Official Statement of the Fight Between Chinese and Japanese.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

YOKOHOMA, July 28.—An official statement has been made of the naval conflict between Japanese and Chinese. It said that the assault was provoked, and in defence the Japanese fleet captured a Chinese cruiser and sunk a transport ship. The largest cruiser and torpedo boat in the Chinese fleet barely escaped capture.

FISHERMEN RESCUED.

They Were Seven Nights in a Dory and Suffered Awful Torture.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28—Four fishermen belonging to the Gloucester schooners Landseer and David A. Storey were landed today. They were rescued after being seven nights and six days in a dory. They got adrift in a fog. Three other men were rescued after being out three days in a dory.

"JIM" MULLIGAN DEAD.

He Became Famous During the Blaine Campaign.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

MAYNARD, July 28.—James Mulligan, of Mulligan letter fame, during the Blaine campaign, died here today. He was born in a small Irish village in 1831 and came to this country at the age of 15. He formerly lived at the Hampden hotel, Boston.

120,000 LIVES LOST.

Terrible Result of the Plague in the Chinese Empire.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

HONG KONG, July 28.—Gov. Robinson issued an an official document today showing that 120,000 persons died in the Canton district during the recent plague.

A Printer Committed Suicide.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

NEWBURYPORT, July 24.—The body of Charles A. Austin, a printer, was found in the river here with an anchor around his neck. From papers in his pocket he belonged either in Lawrence or Manchester.

Jumped to His Death.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

WESTFIELD, Mass., July 28.—While suffering from an attack of delirium resulting from rheumatic fever, Woodbert D. Cleery, a bank watchman, jumped from a two story window, and was so badly hurt that he died soon after.

Our Store will be closed Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings through July and August.

We've got a whole counterful of first rate Summer Suits for $10, first rate suits and first-rate bargains.

It's a consolidation lot, embracing suits that have sold for $12, $14, $15, and $16.

Two, three, four suits of a kind, some sizes of one style, some of another, all sizes among them.

Rightly Tailored Suits for $10—mean more than your money's worth—whether to wear about town for the next three months or to go away with.

PUTNAM & SON,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

Central Street, Cor. Warren.

THEY OPENED BIDS.

MORE WORK TO BE DONE BY THE LANDS AND BUILDINGS DEPT.

Lowell Architects Get the Awards for Plans, and Lowell Contractors Get the Jobs of Building Two New School Houses.

The lands and buildings committee held an important meeting last evening and selected plans for the Middlesex Village and Centralville schoolhouses. Plans were prepared by Stickney & Austin, Davis & Raynes, Merrill & Cutter, and Wm. Livingston & Co.

For the Billings street school Councilman Barclay moved that Davis & Raynes' plan be adopted with modifications.

Councilman O'Connor moved as an amendmont that Stickney & Austin's be adopted with slight modifications. The amendment passed. For the Middlesex Village school Wm. Livingston & Co.'s plan was accepted. It was decided to have the plans drawn with a view to steam heating and it was also voted to have dry closets after the Fuller & Warren style.

A communication from the Master Builders' Association requesting a chance to bid on the city stable extension was placed on file.

Bids were then opened for the foundation of the extension, and they were as follows; Connors & Co., $1753, 80c. per yard for extra digging and $2.50 for ledge; P. O'Hearn, $1834, masonry $8.00 per perch, ledge $2.95 per yard, excavation 60c. per yard; Edward Cawley, $1799.50, excavation 50c. ledge $3, masonry $4; W. H. Fuller $1343, excavating 40 c., ledge $2, masonry $4; Wm. H. Ward $2361, excavating 65c., ledge $3, masonry $6.50; P. F. Brady, $1700, excavating 50c., masonry $5, ledge $3; Stephen McHugh & Co., $1969, ledge $3.50, masonry $4.50, excavation 50c.

William H. Fuller being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract.

Councilman Barclay's motion to call for bids for the brick work, to be submitted next Thursday evening, passed.

Another motion to call for bids on the carpenter work, to include all work of that kind, and to furnish the gravel roof also passed, although Councilman O'Connor offered an amendment, to have the work done by Supt. Bray, owing to the scarcity of money, and also argued it as an economic measure.

The Chelmsford street school, or the Lincoln school, as it is proposed to call it, will be ready for inspection next Thursday and the committee voted to visit it on that day, also the Butler school annex.

THE VETERAN FIREMEN

Are Out in All Their Glory at the Fair Grounds Today.

The Veteran firemen are out in all their glory today.

With their friends they are holding forth at the Fair grounds and are enjoying a high old time.

At one o'clock this afternoon the "Vets," attired in their red shirts, and headed by St. Patrick's Cadet band, started from their headquarters on Market street and paraded the principal streets.

The hose teams from the Mathew and Burke Temperance institutes, were also in line, and made a fine appearance. The parade proceeded to the Fair grounds where the sports will be held.

The base ball games between the Mathews and Burkes will draw out hundreds of supporters for both sides, but the greatest rooting will be done in the hose contest.

Lee and Looby will run a hundred yards dash for $50 a side.

Had an Initiation.

The Martin Luthers had the following guests at their outing, yesterday: Mayor W. T. Rutter, C. G. Rutter, his brother, ex-Mayor A. B. Bruce, W. S. Knox, D. F. Robinson, J. H. James and E. W. Wright of Lawrence.

May Attack Lynn's Police.

Rev. Hugh Montgomery will preach on the temperance question Sunday afternoon at a small grove in East Lynn. It is promised that he will make some very sensational charges against the police department because of what he terms a lax enforcement of the law.

"Rotten with Ready Money."

A Lowell financier made the statement yesterday that Lowell men have so much money on hand and no chance for investment that a few months hence they will find themselves under the necessity of reducing the rate of interest nearly one half

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE LOWELL DAILY SUN.

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Second Edition

5 O'CLOCK

☞THE SUN is the only paper in Lowell receiving The Associated Press, cable and telegraphic despatches. Most of the news items in this issue can be found in the other local papers tomorrow, if you are willing to wait till then.

NOT REAL WAR.

TROUBLE BETWEEN CHINA AND JAPAN ONLY PRELIMINARY.

Formal Declaration of Hostilities Expected Sometime Next Week—All Collisions Will be Considered as Casus Belli.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

TIEN TSIN, China, July 28.—War has not been declared officially, either in Tokio or Pekin. It is believed in government circles that it will not be declared for several days. If the exchanges of notes now proceeding result amicably, the collisions that have already taken will be mutually disallowed. Otherwise they will be regarded as casus belli.

Telegraphing between Japan and Korea has been stopped; therefore no direct reports can be obtained in Yokohama, where nothing is known of a declaration of war. The Japanese authorities stopped on Sunday the Nagasaka mail steamer bound for Shanghai.

Hottest Day of the Season.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The weather bureau today reported this to be the hottest day of the season.

A GIRDER BRIDGE.

THIS WILL BE THE KIND ON EAST MERRIMACK STREET.

It Will be the Third of its Kind in the State—Ferris, of Ferris Wheel Fame, Had His Hand in Its Construction As An Inspector of the Iron Work.

If you wish to see human nature—to study it in all its phases—just spend an hour or two on the temporary foot bridge at East Merimack street and watch the army of spectators looking at the workmen who are building the new bridge over the Concord river.

Every class seems to congregate here from the sedate old gentleman who is out for a walk to the species of the genus homo commonly known as "sons of rest." It is also very interesting to listen to their conversation, for as a rule you will find knots of three or four, one of whom is always busy telling the others how much he does not know about bridge building.

There are very few people in this city who know just what sort of a bridge this is to be. Of course everyone can tell you it is to be an iron bridge, and a few that it is to be a girder bridge—but not one in five hundred could tell you what a girder bridge is. As its name would indicate, a bridge built on girders, and girders are iron beams.

This bridge will consequently be built on iron beams. The Central bridge has iron trusses standing above, so has the Pawtucket bridge. There will be three girders, each with a depth of six feet, giving great strength as a bridge of this kind needs. The side girders will be between the roadway and the sidewalk on each side, while the center girder will be under the middle of the roadway. Iron arms will project from these girders to support the sidewalks. The roadway will be a solid bed of iron, covered with a layer of concrete, and on top of this will be a paving of granite blocks, the same as the streets are paved with on either side of the bridge. The sidewalks will be of concrete, and the railing on the outside will be almost the same as that on the Brooklyn bridge. The city water main and the corporation water pipe will be hung under the bridge. The iron for the bridge is ready, but it has to undergo three inspections. Mr. Ferris, the famous inventor of the Ferris wheel, was the inspector. The contract requires the bridge to be ready by Oct. 1, and the stone contractors are to have their work done by Sept. 1. One of the piers has been finished and the middle pier is well under way. The breaking of the coffer dam made a lot of delay last week, but Contractor Barton is almost certain they will be finished in time.

There are but two other girder bridges in this state, one at Fitchburg and the other at Holyoke.

Still Lower Rates.

ONLY $10 to Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Glasgow, Londonderry and Belfast.

James F. O'Donnell,

AGENT, CUNARD LINE.

Market Street, Corner of Worthen

All the latest designs in fine pleasure vehicles.

Our Business Wagons are specially constructed to withstand the wear of pavements and car tracks.

We can save you money. Get our prices and look over our assortment before you purchase elsewhere.

FAY BROS. & HOSFORD.

LESTER'S

School of Dancing

AND DEPORTMENT

WILL REOPEN

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1894.

FIFIELD FOR CONGRESS.

RUMORED HE WILL BE BOOMED FOR CONGRESSMAN.

Mr. Fifield Said That If Anything Was Done to Promote His Candidacy It Was Without His Knowledge—He is Interviewed On the Matter.

There have been rumors around town that a democratic campaign committee in the interest of Hon. George W. Fifield, as a candidate for congress has been formed in this city and Lawrence. It was said that arrangements for booming Mr. Fifield has been made and that next week the committee would call together Mr. Fifield's friends for consultation.

Mr. Fifield Interviewed.

"Were the democratic nomination for congress tendered me, today, I should refuse to accept it," said Hon. George W. Fifield to a SUN reporter today when he waited on Mr. Fifield at his office in the Appleton National bank, to ascertain if possible his views on the matter. Mr. Fifield readily consented to an interview which owing to a pressure of business on his part was necessarily brief but to the point.

"Would you consent to an interview on your position in the coming congressional fight, Mr. Fifield?" was asked.

"Well really I might say I have no interest in the matter," was the reply.

"Rumor has it that already a campaign committee has been organized in Lawrence to promote your interests in the coming contest."

"If this is so it has been done without my knowledge."

"Would you accept a nomination for congress were it tendered you by the democrats of this district?"

"Owing to the present circumstances of my business, I would not. Unless there was a change in these circumstances I should not accept it."

"Then you are not an avowed candidate?"

"No, indeed."

"Would you say that you are in the hands of your friends?"

"No, I would not even go so far as to say that. Furthermore, were the nomination offered to me today, I would not accept it."

Mr. Fifield wore a pleasant smile during the conversation and talked very readily.

THEIR NARROW ESCAPE.

Frightened Horse Tipped Over a Vehicle Containing Five Lowell People.

An accident happened yesterday which narrowly escaped being a fatality to five Lowell people. Mrs. A. P. Quimby, her daughter Mrs. H. H. Harvey, Mrs. R. T. Hadden, with a daughter of Mrs. Harvey and two children of Mrs. Hadden were driving out to Chelmsford Centre on the road leading past the house of Mr. N. A. Glidden. When a few rods east of the house the horse suddenly shied and turned around, escaping from the control of Mrs. Quimby.

One side of the carriage was lifted and the wheels struck a pile of stones at the side of the road. The carriage was overturned and the occupants were thrown to the ground. Mrs. Quimby had her shoulder injured and received a cut on one leg.

Mrs. Harvey was bruised and had several cuts about the head, and remained unconscious for some time.

Mrs. Hadden was badly shaken up and received a few slight injuries. None of the children were hurt.

Mr. Glidden, with the assistance of Mr. F. Hutchinson and a boy named Cole, took the ladies into Mr. Glidden's house where their injuries were attended to. The carriage was badly damaged.

He's a Genial Host.

Edward Teague of Pawtucketville, who recently passed the examination successfully for entrance to the Harvard Medical school, and who graduated from Phillips-Andover, has been playing the part of host to a large party of Lowell people at the family cottage at Juniper Point. He has a party of ten young people from this city with him, and judging from reports they are having a fine time. He has bought a new cat boat, which is 35 feet long and cost $850, and on the first fishing trip the party caught 224 fish of different kinds.

Track Record Lowered.

Yesterday was a great day for racing at Kenoza park, Haverhill, and the free-for-all drew an immense crowd to the track. There was bad blood among the entries, to help out the interest, and Ham Brock had to keep his gray gelding on his feet to win it out.

He did this handily, however, in straight heats, but in it he twice lowered the track record, reaching 2.15¼. Edith H., did not cut the figure that was expected.

Hay Was Much Lower.

There was a drop in hay today. A young man just in from the country, occupied a seat on top of an extra large load of hay and sat there as contented as could be, till he reached the corner of Market and Central streets, when he took a tumble and half of the load went with him. He was not injured but he drove off, leaving the deposit behind him till he got time to return and clear the road.

Electric Lights Do Good Work.

Probably one of the best improvements made in the commons this year so far, in the interest of public safety, was the placing of two electric lights on the Summer street side of the South common, about fifty feet from the South street entrance.

This work was done a few days ago, and is thoroughly appreciated by people who live in that vicinity.

By A. E. O'Heir & Co., Auctioneers

Tuesday, July 31st, at 1.30 p. m., will be sold the contents of ten rooms at 24 Tyler street, consisting of upright piano, parlor set, oak and ash chamber sets, carpets, mirrors, parlor stove, range, etc. By order of Mrs. E. Scholz.

A Wine Club Camp.

The Wine club will go into camp at Duck pond, Groton, Aug. 12. The club is composed of E. D. Burns, F. Cote, M O'Brien, F. Keefe, J. McEvoy, E. D. McLaughlin, F. Breen, F. Reeves, J. Cochran.

His Coat of Tan.

District Attorney Weir has returned from his yachting trip with one of the finest coats of tan on his face and hands ever seen in this vicinity.

Game Rooster Stolen.

Nelson Lagoire of Perrin street, Nashua, reports the loss of a valuable game rooster, last Tuesday. The bird has been traced to this city.

Did You Ever

Hear of such prices before. 50 piece tea set $2.65, 112 piece dinner set $5.95. Remember we have only five crates (96 sets) to sell at this price. The U. S. Tea Co., corner Central and Prescott streets.

$100,000 TO BE DISTRIBUTED.

Baltimore Judge Decides in Favor of Funds of the Iron Hall Going Back to Policy holders.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Judge Dennis has decided in favor of the petition of James F. Failey of Indiana, the general receiver of the Order of the Iron hall, to have the $100,000 in the hands of the local receivers distributed by himself.

He says, however, that while the fund will be awarded to the Indiana receiver for distribution, it will only be so ordered after the court has received satisfactory proof of the adoption of the Indiana court of such provisions as will protect the members of the order resident there and assure to them a fair distribution of all the assets.

They must be put upon an equal footing with the most favored class of the creditors in the court of the domicile of the corporation.

ARE THEY STOPPED?

Batting Mill Owners Said What the Law is on Their Side in Relation to Hale's Brook Dam.

It is stated by the agent of the board of health that the Congress street mill pond nuisance has been nearly abated because the water in the pond is now high enough to flow over the dam. The owners of the mill privilege say they will shut down the mill if the city will pay the expense. The owners show transcripts of all the deeds which give them a clear title with no restrictions as to how the water should be used, or when. Under these circumstances the efforts of the board of health may be said to have come to a halt, at least for this season, and for some time in the future. There are many people who believe there will never be any improvement in the sanitary conditions until the deep accumulation of filth at the bottom of Hale's brook is removed.

LOCAL NOTES.

A veto on the Berry lot resolution is expected.

Old papers 5 cents a hundred at THE SUN office.

Thomas J. Bennett and family are at Salem Willows.

Mr. George R. Richardson left the city yesterday for Kennebunkport.

Don't let your hair curl up in the back; get it cut at Glidden's, Sun building.

Miss Clara Howell of C. I. Hood's office is passing her vacation in Halifax, N. S.

Mrs. McCleery and family of Bellevue street have returned from Ocean Park, Me.

Last Thursday about forty men were discharged from the First street extension.

Nothing better to put under carpets than old newspapers. We sell them at 5 cents a hundred.

There is jealousy among the wards—other wards do not like Ward Two to get so many improvements.

Lunch tongue at a bargain at the Boston Branch grocery. If you are going on a picnic get some of this.

Rev. T. Breton Smith of Lynn, a former pastor of St. Paul's church in this city, will preach there tomorrow.

Some miscreant has been smashing the big globes in the chandeliers on either side of the main city hall staircase.

Fred Ballard of Tartes' market will start for Sherbrooke, P. Q. next Thursday, where he is to engage in business.

Among those stopping at the "Linwood," Pigeon Cove, are Mrs. William Whiting and Miss Anna Whiting.

Supt. Robert E. Knapp with his wife and two daughters, Lena and Gertrude, left for Mr. Knapp's old home in Pennsylvania, for a short stay.

A. L. Kittredge & Co. might add in their "ad." of today that they do nothing but first class work, keep first class men and do the work at moderate rates.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Woodies, Miss Alice Woodies, and Miss Alice M. Jacques left the city yesterday for Young's hotel, York beach, where they will spend the month of August.

The pastor of the Hillside church, Mr. E. L. Baker, has taken up his residence at the corner of Hildreth and Pleasant streets, Dracut. He will preach twice tomorrow.

Hundreds of people this week have taken advantage of J. L. Chalifoux's clearance sale of summer suits. The all wool suits he sells for $4.49 are very well made and trimmed, and are of remarkably good style and quality. Look at samples of them displayed in one of his windows.

DEATHS.

Timothy J. Fitzgerald formerly of this city died in Andover yesterday, aged 30. He leaves one son, his wife having died some time ago. About 12 years ago he was a member of the Young Men's Catholic Literary association and was well known among the young men of this city. The body will be brought here for interment.

Mr. Charles E. Foster of 12 Ash street, received a telegram this morning from Leeds Centre, Me., stating that his wife had been found dead in her bed about 8 o'clock this morning. Mrs. Foster had gone to Leeds Center a few weeks ago with her daughter to spend a vacation. She was 65 years old and leaves besides her husband a son and daughter to mourn her loss. She was very well known in Belvidere and a large circle of friends will miss her. She had been complaining of heart trouble lately and this was probably the cause of her death. The remains will be forwarded to Lowell for interment.

Frederick Kopper aged 65 years, died last night at 291 Lincoln street.

McManmon, florist, Prescott & Merr'k sts

Many Happy Picnickers.

The First Primitive M. E. church parishioners went to Nantasket on a picnic today and also did a large number of the Sterling & Stott's mills employes.

The Old Colony excursion to Cottage City for $1.50, good to stay over until Monday attracted a big crowd. This was one of the best excursions of the season.

The Sunday Concert.

The concert at Lakeview theatre tomorrow will be one of the best yet arranged. It will include Col. Brown, the midget musician, John H. McVickers in original songs and sayings, Miss May Armstrong, favorite vocalist, Miss Edith Cinq-Mars, Kennedy and Stewart and the American orchestra.

Ready For "Living Pictures."

Everything is in readiness for the presentation of "The Living Pictures," at Lakeview theatre and tonight a private rehearsal will be given to a party of friends of Manager Sullivan.

Saloonists Have Been Notified

The license commissioners have warned saloonists not to open up before six a. m., and to keep their windows clear. They must live up to the law as never before.

Cases of Scarlet Fever.

The board of health reports three fatal cases of scarlet fever in the city.

HOMELESS

Forest Fires Sweep Districts in Wisconsin.

RAILROAD BRIDGES AND MANY HOUSES DESTROYED.

The People Forced to Flee Before the Flames.

ASHLAND, Wis., July 28.—Forest fires are producing great suffering and loss throughout this vicinity, and railroad companies have never before experienced such damage from fires. On the Wisconsin Central road it is impossible to move trains. Phillips, a manufacturing town of 2000 people, is totally destroyed by fire.

A dispatch from Fifield, a small station a few miles this side of Phillips, says that 500 women and children from Phillips are in the woods there without shelter. They sent a request for food and supplies, as the supply at Fifield is very short. The train that started from here last evening was obliged to return, as bridges are totally destroyed a few miles south. Communication with Fifield is now shut off, and it is feared that that town is also on fire.

Along the Omaha line the fires are Raging With Terrible Fierceness.

Shore's Crossing, a little village eight miles west of Ashland, was destroyed yesterday. Not a building remains standing, and the homeless families were brought to Ashland.

The railroad bridges near this place were destroyed, and yesterday afternoon a fast Omaha freight and 10 loaded cars were entirely burned. Both the engineer and fireman were injured, and the brakeman is missing. The loss to cars and freight may reach many thousands of dollars.

The Omaha bridge across the White river at Mason is burned. Railroad officials say the loss at Mason is fully $1,000,000.

Homesteaders in the outlying districts are fleeing to the nearest towns, leaving their homes to the fury of the flames. So far no loss of life is reported.

The fire department is carefully guarding the outside limits of Ashland, and the city is not in any immediate danger.

News from Hurley states that town is enveloped in a dense cloud of smoke, with fires on nearly every side.

A freight engine with a caboose has just arrived from Mason and the worst reports of fire there are confirmed. The town is literally wiped out of existence. The fire started in the lumber yard of the White River Lumber company from sparks from the forest fires, and though the 400 employes worked nobly in defense of their homes, the flames swept through the town.

The Bicycle Railway.

BOSTON, July 28.—The Boston and Lowell Bicycle Railway company elected the following officers: George A. Bruce of Somerville, E. Moody Boynton of West Newbury, Francis W. Breed of Lynn, Harland P. Conant of Somerville, A. H. Mawhinney of Boston, E. L. Sanborn of Boston, J. B. Bell of Boston, W. H. Boynton of New York and Henry W. Moulton of Newburyport. Immediately after the meeting of the incorporators a meeting of the directors was held, and Francis W. Breed of Lynn was elected president, E. Moody Boynton vice president, and E. L. Sanborn treasurer and clerk. A vote was passed that application be made immediately to the railroad commissioners or to the governor and council for permission to build.

PERSONAL.

The engagement of Mr. Walter Andrew of Dracut and Miss Minnie E. Pearson of Lowell, is announced.

Mrs. Dr. Rowe of Richmond, Me., is visiting friends here.

Mrs. Powers of Taunton is staying with friends in this city.

Mrs. Tattersall of Lawrence is staying with Mrs. Charles Miller of this city.

Mr. Charles H. Hooke, formerly of this city has been elected cashier of the Globe National bank of Boston.

Mr. A. S. Lyon and son Edward R., are at Rochester, N. Y.

Miss Mitchell of Brooklyn and Miss Rose Mitchell of Boston are the guests of Miss Haggerty of Huntington street.

Mrs. Dr. F. C., and Miss Flossie Plunkett left yesterday for Rockingham, Halifax county, N. S.

Mrs. S. D. Weeks and her daughter Emma, of Phillips street are spending their vacation at Concord, N. H.

Miss Robb of Philadelphia is the guest of Mr. and Mr. V. I. Cummock.

Miss Lottie D. Hall has gone to Lynn for a few weeks.

Miss Viola Robil has gone to Manchester for a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Bean and daughter have gone to Newport, Vt.

Mr. William E. Spalding, formerly of this city, but now of San Francisco, Cal., is visiting friends here.

Officer Jake Favor who has been very ill at Ocean Park, Me., is reported as improving rapidly.

Miss Katie Murphy of Andrews street, is spending her vacation at Peabody.

Mrs. Frank Scott is at Rosendale and Boston.

Mr. Harry Kittredge is at Bartlett Villa, Kingston, N. H.

Rev. R. S. Burke of St. Patrick's parish has returned from his vacation in New York state. Rev. M. J. Leonard has departed on his vacation.

Rev. Fr. Staunton of Philadelphia, was the guest of his brother-in-law, Mr. Lawrence Cummings, on Thursday.

Police Court Sentences.

Walter V. Saunders and Clarian Saunders, charged with embezzling a cloak from Mary E. Howe, were found not guilty and discharged in court today.

Peter St. Cyr, for embezzlement was held in $300 for the Superior court.

Charles McCready and Maynard Pierce were found guilty of illegally keeping liquor in a camp at Mountain Rock and fined $50 each.

A Record Breaking Ride.

Ledolt E. Kimball rode his bicycle from Sebago lake, Me., to this city, yesterday, a distance of 148 miles. The road was a rough one. This is pretty nearly a record breaker.

Don't Get In This Draught.

The draught in the Morrimack "jumbo" chimney is so strong that it will lift a thousand pounds

THE MILL OUTLOOK.

REVIEW OF THE CONDITIONS AS REGARDS WOOLEN MILLS.

Raw Wool is Being Bought in Anticipation of Good Times, But Manufacturers Are Laying on Their Oars For a Change of Tide.

Woolen manufacturers have had in addition to the tariff as a factor of uncertainty an advance in the price of the raw material during the past week and between these two perplexing conditions they are more at a loss than ever as to what is best to do. The demand for goods varies little from that of a week ago and there are still more mills shut down. Phillips & Kunhardt closing their mill at Lawrence and the Ashuway Co. theirs at Providence, Thursday, while the Ballardvale, Middlesex, Lawrence and some other smaller mills shut down earlier in the week. On the other hand the Lowell Mfg. company has started up its works but not with a full force and at the wages against which the hands had struck some weeks ago.

The uncertainty which has prevailed all along regarding prices is as great as ever and buyers cannot be expected to place their contracts until something definite is known as to what congress will do with the tariff bill. The contention of the manufacturers is that by the change made and the substitution of ad valorem for specific the reduction in duty in the woolen schedule averages from about 60 p. c., running up in some instances to 95 p. c. A large part of this reduction is due, of course, to the removal of the specific duties brought about by free wool.

But even when allowance is made for that, the manufacturers claim that it is a tremendous change of condition into which to suddenly plunge a great industry, and nobody can estimate how great will be the disaster that will follow it. The makers of the cheaper grade of goods will, of course, be the most direct and immediate sufferers, as these manufacturers get little benefit from free wool. At present the specific duties give them adequate protection, but should the new law become operative the foreign makers will flood this market with their goods which they will produce from materials cheaper than our people have been used to. This will necessitate an entire reorganization on the part of a good share of the domestic wool manufacturers.

HERE'S RAPID TRANSIT.

An Idea Which May Some Day be Realized But Which at Present Seems a Little Ahead of the Times.

Some time ago E. G. Baker, the well known contractor, made out plans and estimates of putting in a pneumatic tube service between Lowell and Boston. He figured it down to a nicety, and would have the line operated on the suction plan. He would have a metal pipe of good diameter inlaid with indurated fibre. Engines at either end would furnish suction power. The pneumatic tube would be used for the mail service, and a letter dropped in it at the Lowell end would reach Boston in not over a minute and a half. His idea would be to have a single tube dra ughted for half an hour one way and then the other machine half an hour the other way. The suction engine could be run by electricity and the cost of mail service between the two would be merely nominal.

Mr. Baker firmly believes that rapid transit of this sort for the postal service is bound to come, only the trouble is people have to be educated up to new ideas before they can be introduced.

FAMILY TROUBLES.

Aired Before Judge Frye This Morning—Spicy Testimony and Counter Charges.

A little family trouble was aired in the police court today. A woman accused her husband of kicking and slapping her severely. According to the wife's story the husband took one of her white skirts off the hook and began to trample upon it. She went to pick it up and he kicked and slapped her. Her daughter who was present shouted "don't kill my mother."

Witness then told her husband she would get a warrant out for his arrest.

One of the children testified to the assault and corroborated her mother's testimony.

The defendant took the stand and denied having assaulted the woman, and said that she assaulted him. The court said the assault was undoubtedly provoked by the woman's ungovernable tongue and then he imposed the light fine of $1 upon the husband. During the trial the woman made sensational charges against her husband and he made counter charges.

THE DATE, OCT. 6.

Republican State Convention Will Be at Music Hall, Boston.

The republican state committee held a short meeting yesterday and fixed the date of the state convention for Saturday, Oct. 6, at 10 a. m. It was upon this corresponding date that last year's convention was held, and Col. Winslow says that the campaign this fall will be last year's over again—short, sharp and decisive.

The convention will be held of course in Music hall, and Hon. Wm. Cogswell has been selected to preside. Sen. Hoar is to be chairman of the committee on resolutions, and the members at large of the same committee will be—Speaker Meyer, Pres. M. E. Gates of Amherst college, Judge G. P. Lawrence of No. Andover, and Hon. Leonaine Lincoln of Fall River.

FUNERAL SERVICES.

The funeral of Solomon Provost, who died in Philadelphia of injuries received in an accident, took place yesterday morning from St. Joseph's church. The edifice was crowded with friends of the deceased and the altar was draped in mourning. The requiem high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I., Interment was in St. Joseph's cemetery.

The funeral services of the late Dr. J. R. Hayes will be held at his late home in Methuen on Monday afternoon at 1 o'clock and at the Talbot Memorial chapel in the Lowell cemetery at 3 o'clock.

The funeral of Henry L. Chadwick occurred from his late home, 50 Kinsman street, this afternoon, Rev. C. L. Manchester officiating. The interment was in the Edson cemetery.

In Interest of Discipline.

The Citizen says, "It is understood that orders have been issued in the fire department forbidding the men to enter liquor saloons when on duty." The chief issued the order several weeks ago.

We'll All Join.

It was talked around yesterday that a big delegation of Les Miserables was to engage a section in a steamship and make a pilgrimage to the tomb of Victor Hugo.

LATEST

BRITANNIA

She Drifts Over Today's Course and Wins.

VIGILANT DID NOT HAVE HALF A SHOW.

No Breeze the Failing in the Penzance Race.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

PENZANCE, July 28. Fine weather, even though the sky was clouded and the wind light from the southeast, greeted the crowds of enthusiastic yachtsmen and sightseers who journeyed to this picturesque spot to see the American yacht Vigilant and the Prince of Wales' beautiful yacht, Britannia, struggle for the supremacy of the seas.

A light swell prevailed in the bay and out in the Atlantic, but it did not dampen the ardor of the yachtsmen in the least.

The prizes contested for today were the Mounts Bay prize, $300, and a silver cup valued at $75, for the winner, and $125 for the second boat.

The Vigilant, Britannia and Corsair started in the race. It was expected that the Satanita would also start, but the yacht, which has been here since Wednesday last, was not quite in trim, and left yesterday afternoon for Falmouth, where the next series of races will occur.

The course today was a triangular one, and the boat sailed over this season, the three legs each being of a good distance, 6 1-2 miles long, and all of them quite open to the Atlantic. It was laid out from Guavas west to Mousehole Point, thence east to Portbleven, and finally to the home mark. This course is sailed over twice, thus making the total length of the race 60 miles.

The start was made at 10 o'clock, the Corsair crossing 10 seconds after, the Britannia 17 and the Vigilant 25 seconds.

The yachts all carried club topsails and small jibtopsails. The Corsair is allowed 35 minutes and 38 seconds.

The run over the first leg was a reach to port, with the Vigilant in the weather berth.

Just before the start and while the yachts were jockeying for the weather side, a collision between the Vigilant and the Britannia was averted only the narrowest of margins. The Vigilant lay between the Corsair and the Britannia while manoeuvering to get across the line. The little Corsair got closer to the American boat than was comfortable, and Capt. Haff had to gybe his boat to clear her. In doing so he got very close to the Britannia, the bowsprit of the Vigilant just grazing the mainsail of the big English cutter.

The wind just suited the Britannia today, and she kept increasing the lead she had gained at the start. She rounded the first mark at Mousehole Point well in the lead.

At 11 o'clock the little breeze became even fainter. The Britannia continued to gain on the next leg.

The Britannia Won.

The finish was tame and as expected, the Britannia defeated the Vigilant.

HOMELESS PEOPLE.

Town of 3000 Persons Swept Out of Existence by Fire.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

WEST SUPERIOR, Wis., July 28.—Word has been received that the forest fires have swept the town of Phillips, Wis., out of existence. Three thousands persons are homeless and the loss is $2,000,000.

WHY THEY DID IT.

Official Statement of the Fight Between Chinese and Japanese.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

YOKOHOMA, July 28.—An official statement has been made of the naval conflict between Japanese and Chinese. It said that the assault was provoked, and in defence the Japanese fleet captured a Chinese cruiser and sunk a transport ship. The largest cruiser and torpedo boat in the Chinese fleet barely escaped capture.

FISHERMEN RESCUED.

They Were Seven Nights in a Dory and Suffered Awful Torture.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

HALIFAX, N. S., July 28—Four fishermen belonging to the Gloucester schooners Landseer and David A. Storey were landed today. They were rescued after being seven nights and six days in a dory. They got adrift in a fog. Three other men were rescued after being out three days in a dory.

"JIM" MULLIGAN DEAD.

He Became Famous During the Blaine Campaign.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

MAYNARD, July 28.—James Mulligan, of Mulligan letter fame, during the Blaine campaign, died here today. He was born in a small Irish village in 1821 and came to this country at the age of 15. He formerly lived at the Hampden hotel, Boston.

120,000 LIVES LOST.

Terrible Result of the Plague in the Chinese Empire.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

HONG KONG, July 28.—Gov. Robinson issued an an official document today showing that 120,000 persons died in the Canton district during the recent plague.

A Printer Committed Suicide.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

NEWBURYPORT, July 24.—The body of Charles A. Austin, a printer, was found in the river here with an anchor around his neck. From papers in his pocket he belonged either in Lawrence or Manchester.

Jumped to His Death.

By Associated Press to THE SUN.

WESTFIELD, MASS., July 28.—While suffering from an attack of delirium resulting from rheumatic fever, Woodbert D. Cleery, a bank watchman, jumped from a two story window, and was so badly hurt that he died soon after.

Our Store will be closed Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings through July and August.

We've got a whole counterful of first rate Summer Suits for $10, fine rate suits and first-rate bargains.

It's a consolidation lot, embracing suits that have sold for $12, $14, $15, and $16.

Two, three, four suits of a kind, some sizes of one style, some of another, all sizes among them.

Rightly Tailored Suits for $10—mean more than your money's worth—whether to wear about town for the next three months or to go away with.

PUTNAM & SON,

ONE-PRICE CLOTHIERS,

Central Street, Cor. Warren.

THEY OPENED BIDS.

MORE WORK TO BE DONE BY THE LANDS AND BUILDINGS DEPT.

Lowell Architects Get the Awards for Plans, and Lowell Contractors Get the Jobs of Building Two New School Houses.

The lands and buildings committee held an important meeting last evening and selected plans for the Middlesex Village and Centralville schoolhouses. Plans were prepared by Stickney & Austin, Davis & Raynes, Merrill & Cutter, and Wm. Livingston & Co.

For the Billings street school Councilman Barclay moved that Davis & Raynes' plan be adopted with modifications.

Councilman O'Connor moved as an amendment that Stickney & Austin's be adopted with slight modifications. The amendment passed. For the Middlesex Village school Wm. Livingston & Co.'s plan was accepted. It was decided to have the plans drawn with a view to steam heating and it was also voted to have dry closets after the Fuller & Warren style.

A communication from the Master Builders' Association requesting a chance to bid on the city stable extension was placed on file.

Bids were then opened for the foundation of the extension, and they were as follows; Connors & Co., $1753, 80c. per yard for extra digging and $2.50 for ledge; P. O'Hearn, $1894, masonry $3.00 per perch, ledge $2.05 per yard, excavation 60c. per yard; Edward Cawley, $1799.50, excavation 50c. ledge $3, masonry $4; W. H. Fuller $1943, excavating 40 c., ledge $2, masonry $4; Wm. H. Ward $2301, excavating 65c., ledge $3, masonry $6.50; P. F. Brady, $1700, excavating 50c., masonry $5, ledge $3; Stephen McHugh & Co., $1960, ledge $3.50, masonry $4.50, excavation 50c..

William H. Fuller being the lowest bidder was awarded the contract.

Councilman Barclay's motion to call for bids for the brick work, to be submitted next Thursday evening, passed.

Another motion to call for bids on the carpenter work, to include all work of that kind, and to furnish the gravel roof also passed, although Councilman O'Connor offered an amendment, to have the work done by Supt. Bray, owing to the scarcity of money, and also argued it as an economic measure.

The Chelmsford street school, or the Lincoln school, as it is proposed to call it, will be ready for inspection next Thursday and the committee voted to visit it on that day, also the Butler school annex.

THE VETERAN FIREMEN

Are Out In All Their Glory at the Fair Grounds Today.

The Veteran firemen are out in all their glory today.

With their friends they are holding forth at the Fair grounds and are enjoying a high old time.

At one o'clock this afternoon the "Vets," attired in their red shirts, and headed by St. Patrick's Cadet band, started from their headquarters on Market street and paraded the principal streets.

The hose teams from the Mathew and Burke Temperance institutes, were also in line, and made a fine appearance. The parade proceeded to the Fair grounds where the sports will be held.

The base ball games between the Mathews and Burkes will draw out hundreds of supporters for both sides, but the greatest rooting will be done in the hose contest.

Lee and Looby will run a hundred yards dash for $50 a side.

Had an Initiation.

The Martin Luthers had the following guests at their outing, yesterday:

Mayor W. T. Rutter, C. G. Rutter, his brother, ex-Mayor A. H. Bruce, W. S. Knox, D. F. Robinson, J. H. James and E. W. Wright of Lawrence.

May Attack Lynn's Police.

Rev. Hugh Montgomery will preach on the temperance question Sunday afternoon at a small grove in East Lynn. It is promised that he will make some very sensational charges against the police department because of what he terms a lax enforcement of the law.

"Rotten with Ready Money."

A Lowell financier made the statement yesterday that Lowell men have so much money on hand and no chance for investment that a few months hence they will find themselves under the necessity of reducing the rate of interest nearly one half

THE FINAL LESSON.

What Labor Should Learn From the Great Railway Strike.

The Government Must Be in Fact of, For and By the People—Laws Construed in Plutocracy's Interest—The Villainous Course of the Press and What it Means.

"The greatest strike ever known." Such is the general characterization of the strike which grew out of the boycott levied upon Pullman palace cars by the American Railway union. It depends upon the point of view whether, in measuring the affair and declaring it greater than any of its predecessors, one has in mind its extent as to territory covered and persons involved, the issues at stake or the prophecy it contained of the future of the industrial movement. It would be a waste of time and space to compare this contest between employees and employers with any of the struggles which have taken place within the past 20 years. As a matter of fact, it has been, judged simply as a boycott and strike, of no more immediate importance than several similar struggles, beginning with that of 1877, when the relative strength of labor sentiment and organization, the scope of the prevailing industrial system and population are considered. As to the questions at issue, the main contention and the incidental matters which were brought out by the contest, they were undoubtedly of greater importance than any ever before involved in a strike, for the plain reason that the aggressions of capitalism and the extension of its powers have multiplied the grievances of the wage slaves.

The two most startling and impressive phases of this increased power of aggregated capital are shown in the eagerness of political and military masters to serve it without questioning the merits of its claims to protection and in the blind following it receives from the daily press. The powers that be displayed unusual and unjustifiable haste in employing the military powers of the government for the purpose of aiding the corporations in their avowed object of crushing the American Railway union. The intelligent man who calmly reflects upon the events of early July will find himself puzzled to understand how it came about that the interstate commerce law, which was passed at the demands of an outraged people for relief from the lawlessness, tyranny and avarice of the railway corporations, was employed by the attorney general and his associates in government for the support of these same corporations when engaged in a tyrannical warfare upon the lawful organization of the railway employees. If the action of the people's officials was dictated and guided by the honest belief that it was in conformity with the "spirit of our institutions," then surely it is time to inquire if we had not better remodel those institutions, employ new interpreters or rewrite and radically amend the Declaration of Independence.

If it be suggested that in crises such as we have just passed through the government could not inquire into the equities or ethics of the controversy, but must act at once for the maintenance of law and order, then it is time we had a little statesmanship at Washington. Any pudding head could order out the soldiery to shoot rioters or supposed rioters. It may be added that when the military posses were ordered to Chicago they were not required to maintain order; that the governor of the state, the mayor of the city and thousands of its best citizens testified to that effect. On the Fourth of July, while we of the east were reading press bulletins depicting scenes of rioting and big headings stating that "The Regulars Are Fighting the Mob," the regular soldiers were engaged in a game of baseball between nines chosen from their ranks at Grand Crossing. Until the United States authorities interfered in the contest between the companies and their employees there was not the slightest destruction of property, and not a drop of blood had been shed. The show of force made by the corporation side was like a red rag to a bull, and the rabble, which had no connection with the American Railway union, accepted the chance offered to show its contempt for the government and for "the rights of property."

I do not pretend that there were no strikers in the railway yards, nor that they did not attempt to embarrass the companies in their efforts to move trains, but all the evidence goes to show that they did not destroy property nor commit acts of personal violence, and the instructions of the officers of the union, given almost hourly, were for members of the union to refrain from all acts of violence to person or property. Beyond its members the authority of the union did not extend, and it is not fair to charge the union with the depredations committed by those not under its control. It would seem that Federal Judges Wood and Grosscup understood that the authorities could not render complete assistance to the corporations under the laws relating to the rights of property and the peace of the community, and so they created a little piece of law to fit the case and cover the union men who were not likely to violate the statutes of the United States or of Illinois. In their injunction issued on Monday, July 2, these two judges made a ruling for which there is no statutory foundation and which establishes the precedent for unjust and oppressive interference by the federal authorities with the rights and liberties of citizens.

In the injunction issued by Judges Wood and Grosscup all persons whatsoever are ordered to refrain from "compelling or inducing or attempting to compel or induce by threats, intimidation, persuasion, force or violence any of the employees of any of said railroads to refuse or fail to perform any of their duties as employees of any of said railroads * * * or to leave the service of such railroads." In the main this order is, as the Chicago Times said, "eminently just and equally unnecessary," but to get at its real purpose and to clearly understand the latest precedent established for abridging the rights of the citizen it is necessary to select those portions which are clearly innovations and which offer the only excuse for the promulgation of laws understood by all and which the officers are sworn to enforce. Note this sentence, constructed without the slightest strain upon its meaning or intent, from what is quoted above: "All persons whatsoever are ordered to refrain from attempting to induce by persuasion employees to leave the service of such roads." It is not necessary to discuss the full meaning of that sentence nor the extent to which it can and may be applied if allowed to stand. Each reader can work it out for himself, but this thought I will offer: If the order issued by Judges Wood and Grosscup is accepted as good law, then all labor organizations are forbidden to discuss or vote upon a proposal to strike for any cause.

To my mind the hatefulest and most serious phase of the strike and the incidents growing out of it is the attitude assumed by almost the entire daily press of the country. I no longer am surprised that it is called "the satanic press." If plutocracy was as strong in all its parts as it is in journalism, democracy and a republican form of government would be doomed in this country. Never since the printing press was invented, not in any land at any period, was there ever such infamous use made of it as during this trouble between the railways and their employees. With the constant reminder that no cause can triumph which does not have the approval of public sentiment the plutocratic press, upon which a vast majority of the people depend for information, exaggerated, misrepresented and lied outrageously all through the trouble for the purpose of prejudicing the public against the strikers. The dastardly policy of falsehood and deceit was not confined to so called editorial matter. Even the news and telegraphic matter was cut to the villainous pattern designed in the brains prostituted by the filthy lucre of plutocracy. Pullman and the railroad managers are angels of spotless purity compared with the black hearted fiends who, to gain applause in plutocratic circles and to win the dollars of the barons of commerce, have deceived the people and blackened the reputations of some of God's noblemen.

There is no occasion for me to quote from the blasphemous sheets. My readers have seen the evidence themselves, and I would not know where to begin. By a rough estimate over 2 000 columns of the poisonous stuff passed over my desk during the period of three weeks, and I haven't seen one-hundredth of it. I was talking with the old veteran, John Swinton, on this subject the other day, deploring the fact that men so base could be found by the agents of capitalism within the ranks of journalism. "Why," said he, "Buchanan, you can hire men to write upon any side of any subject at any time, and I was about to say for any price." You can understand what I mean, then, when I say that one of the two most startling phases of this question under discussion is the attitude which was assumed by the daily press. It means positive danger to the republic. The metropolitan daily press of this country, with few exceptions, is as dangerous a foe to democratic institutions as the press of Russia. A strong statement? True nevertheless. No sane man who is informed doubts but that plutocracy is aiming to establish "a strong government" over the people of the United States. It cannot be done all at once, but it may be reached by degrees if the people are successfully hoodwinked as to the significance of each step and the end aimed at. The press is employed to do the hoodwinking. Is it plain?

Some of my newspaper men acquaintances smile when I give utterance to these sentiments in their presence, and others tell me I am a foolish crank. All the same there isn't one of them but admits that he either has to write as he is ordered or quit, and that many of the ordinary items of news must be constructed in accordance with the "position of the paper" even if the writer has to omit a part of the truth or add a lie. These truths being recognized, it is only necessary to know what the position of the paper is to determine whether there is any sense or reason in my claim. The elevator boy knows that the policy of the paper is fixed by and guided through the bank account of the proprietor. "The paper is edited from the business office" is one of the commonest of expressions among the fraternity. There were a few exceptions to the general rule among metropolitan dailies during the strike, and at the risk of being charged with working in an "ad." I am going to mention one: The Chicago Times was absolutely fair from the start. It told the truth without fear or favor, and its editorial treatment of the subject took the side of justice and genuine law and order. It did not deal in buncombe about "anarchistic strikers," "misguided followers" and "self constituted leaders drunken with power," but while declaring that the cause of the strikers was just and the aims of the American Railway union clearly within the law that paper would not condone the offense of violence to property or persons.

As a result of the course pursued by The Times there were in Chicago and vicinity ten times as many friends of the strikers among those who had no direct concern in the strike as there were of those similarly positioned in the other large cities of the country, and yet the burdens consequent upon the strike fell heaviest upon the people of that community. It is a pleasure to be able to record that the Chicago Times gained in circulation during the strike more than an average of 2,000 daily. With the exception of The Times and The News-Record, the course pursued by the Chicago dailies was so infamous that it stirred the indignation of the newsboys up to the pitch that about 1,000 of these little merchants refused to handle any but the two papers mentioned. The printers employed on one of the plutocratic sheets adopted resolutions denunciatory of the editorial utterances of that paper and demanded their insertion in its columns. They were printed next morning. The New York Sun stands at the top of the vile heap. In its service of mammon it went so far as to lick the shoes of Grover Cleveland, whom it denounces when the labor question isn't on tap as the arch traitor, fiend and anarchist combined. It is said that the room in which the New York Sun's editorials are written has padded walls and barred windows.

Now as to my point of view in declaring the A. R. U. strike the greatest the country has ever known. I view it from a hope that labor will at some future day unify its ranks and make an effort through the means at its command to secure its rights, and all of its rights. From that standpoint the strike was of incalculable benefit, and future historians may write George M. Pullman down as one of the benefactors of his race. You have heard of the colored member of congress who voted aye on the bill to allow Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the southern confederacy, a pension out of the government's treasury. When asked by a northern member how it was that he, an ex-slave, could vote for such a measure, he said that Jefferson Davis did more than any other man toward giving the slave his freedom, and he wanted to show his gratitude. I apologize to the south for using the name of Jefferson Davis to point a possible moral in which such a creature as George M. Pullman figures. The Pullman strike and the boycott which followed it made perfectly plain the necessity for a complete union of all the labor forces not only for the purpose of carrying out strikes and boycotts when they are necessary, but for a more sensible and farreaching reason.

The course which wisdom dictates that labor should now take is that which leads to the supremacy of labor in the making and administering of law. I know this is not a new idea, but there is additional proof just at hand that it is sound. Pass by for the time the claim that the railroads should be owned and operated by the government—which must be the final solution of the question—why cannot labor say: We accept the precedent established at Chicago; we admit the right of the government to take a hand in the management and operation of railways, as quasipublic institutions, under certain circumstances. Now we purpose, by the force of our votes, to have a voice in saying how that right shall be applied. It shall no longer be the rule that railway corporations may claim the assistance of the government on the plea that they need help in moving the mails and then insist upon extending that assistance to their whole service and by befogging the situation succeed in turning the guns of the army upon vags or women and children, and thus prejudicing the public against a reasonable demand of the railway employees.

The laws relating to business corporations sadly need amending, it is true; but, bad as they are, if they were administered by those who have strong enough sympathy with the common people to withstand the pressure which is brought to bear by plutocracy when a contest comes, they would be found to be less objectionable than they now appear. In this railway strike it was not so much the law that did the wrong as the constructions which were put upon it by men whose interests and affiliations are all against the railway workingmen, and whom we may always expect to go the way these did when the supreme test comes. The tendency of all our machinery of state is to pull with the plutocratic side. The workingmen of the country, who are in the majority overwhelmingly, are to blame that this is so, and the politicians who serve plutocracy laugh in their sleeves and say, "D—n the workingman! He isn't entitled to sympathy," and they see that he doesn't get justice. All workingmen should learn a lesson for election day from the big railway strike of 1894, and those who were already half awake and said, "We must throw our votes for the candidate who will support our measures," should now be able to see that labor must both make and administer the law.

The scattered forces of labor must get together, and they must not stand upon the order of getting, but get at once. If every workingman who has given so freely of his sympathy to the outraged employees of the Pullman company will cast his vote in his own interest in November next, a long step will be taken toward the triumph of the people. Join hands with the farmers of the country, who have suffered more from the unchecked powers of railway corporations than any other class of citizens, and the little band of congressmen who now are fighting so valiantly yet futilely the cormorants will become a power against which plutocracy cannot stand. If the People's Party is not all you would like it to be, it is because you have not come forward and voiced your wishes and given it your co-operation. Of one thing there can be no question—all that the party does demand is for the betterment of the condition of those who toil, whether in field, factory or mine. "Started in to write about the strike and wound up by giving the People's Party a boost" I think I hear you say. Most natural thing in the world. An intelligent consideration of the former could but end in recognition of the latter.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

After the Elopement.

Bride—Here is a telegram from papa.

Groom—What does he say?

Bride (reads)—"Do not return, and all will be forgiven."—T——

PRACTICAL "HOWS."

LENGTH OF TIME VARIOUS FOODS SHOULD BE COOKED.

A Valuable Aid for Young Housekeepers to Paste Up in the Kitchen—Culinary Rules and Regulations—Other Matters.

BAKING MEATS.

Beef Sirloin, Rare—Eight minutes for each pound.

Beef Sirloin, Well Done—Ten to 15 minutes for each pound.

Beef Rib or Rump—Ten to 15 minutes for each pound.

Beef Fillet—Twenty to 25 minutes.

Lamb, Well Done—Fifteen minutes for each pound.

Mutton, Rare—Ten to 12 minutes for each pound.

Mutton, Well Done—Fifteen to 18 minutes for each pound.

Pork, Well Done—Twenty-five to 30 minutes for each pound.

Veal, Well Done—Eighteen to 20 minutes for each pound.

Braised Meat—Three and a half to four hours.

Chickens—Weighing from three to five pounds, 1 to 1½ hours.

Turkeys—Weighing from 9 to 12 pounds, 3 to 3½ hours.

Fish—Of average thickness, weighing from six to eight pounds, one hour.

CAKE AND PASTRY.

Sponge Cake—Forty-five to 55 minutes.

Plain Cake—Twenty to 45 minutes.

Cookies—Ten to 12 minutes.

Gingerbread—Twenty to 30 minutes.

Plum Pudding—Two and a quarter to three hours.

Tapioca or Rice Pudding—One hour.

Bread Pudding—Sixty-five minutes.

Pies With Two Crusts—Thirty to 40 minutes.

Graham Rolls—Half an hour.

Wheat Rolls—Ten to 18 minutes.

Bread—Forty to 60 minutes.

Biscuit—Ten to 18 minutes.

BROILING.

Beefsteak—Cut 1½ inches thick, five to eight minutes.

Beefsteak—One inch thick, three to five minutes.

Mutton Chops—Eight to 10 minutes.

Chickens—Eighteen to 25 minutes.

Fish—Thin, four to eight minutes.

Fish—Thick, 10 to 15 minutes.

Ham—Seven to 10 minutes.

BROILING FISH.

Bass—Ten minutes for each pound.

Bluefish — Ten minutes for each pound.

Fresh Cod or Haddock—Six minutes for each pound.

Halibut—In square, 15 minutes for each pound.

Salmon—In square, 15 minutes for each pound.

Small Fish—Six to eight minutes for each pound.

Oysters—Three to four minutes, or until the edges curl.

MEATS.

Veal—Two or three hours.

Beef—Three or four hours.

Mutton—Two or three hours.

Ham—Five to 5½ hours.

Sweetbreads—Twenty to 25 minutes.

Chicken—One to 1½ hours.

Fowls—Two to three hours.

Tongue—Two to three hours.

VEGETABLES.

String Beans—One and a half to two hours.

Shell Beans—One to two hours.

Cauliflower—Thirty to 40 minutes.

Cabbage, New—Thirty to 45 minutes.

Corn, Young—Five to 10 minutes.

Carrots—Fifty to 60 minutes.

Asparagus—Fifteen to 18 minutes.

Onions—Thirty-five to 45 minutes.

Oyster Plant—Forty to 60 minutes.

Peas—Fifteen to 20 minutes.

Potatoes, Boiled—Twenty to 30 minutes.

Potatoes, Steamed—Thirty to 45 minutes.

Turnips—Thirty-five to 50 minutes.

Parsnips—Thirty-five to 45 minutes.

How to Tie Shoestrings.

Though a shoestring is a very easy thing to tie, not one person in a hundred knows how to do it. We all know how to tie a bow and of what a bow consists—two loops and a knot in the middle. Now, suppose before you tighten your bow, and while you still have a loop in each hand, you take the loop in your right hand and pass it through the knot in the middle. Now go your usual way and give both loops a good hard tug to tighten them, and there you are! No more untied shoestrings. No more lost cars. When you want to unfasten it, take one of the tag ends in your hand, give a good pull, and the thing is done, or rather undone.

How to Make Fine Beef Jelly.

This is an excellent food for invalids and convalescents. Put a pound of lean beef, cut fine, into a porcelain lined stewpan, with a pint of cold water. Let it stand half an hour and then put it on the stove, where it will heat gradually. While boiling hot skim carefully, and put it where it will simmer gently for half an hour. When this is cooking, put a third of a box of gelatin in 2 tablespoonfuls of cold water. Salt the broth to taste and strain, boiling hot, over the gelatin. Stir till dissolved. Strain into cups or molds. Set away to cool.

How to Make Yeast Without Yeast.

Boil half a pint of hops for half an hour in 4 quarts of water; then strain and allow to cool. When lukewarm, add a teaspoonful of salt and half a cup of brown sugar. Mix half a cup of flour smooth with some of the liquor and pour into the mixture. Let this stand two days, when add a pound of potatoes, boiled and smashed. Stir well, let stand another day, strain and bottle. Leave the corks loose at first and allow it to stand at least 10 days before using. It usually takes one-half a cup of good yeast for four loaves of bread.

How to Make a Trunk Ornamental.

If your trunk must be in your room, it will be improved in appearance by a cover. This may be of dark blue duck, the exact shape but a trifle larger than the box. Trim the bottom with two ruffles of dark blue silk. At the sides make pockets, if desired, of the shirred silk and have a thin cushion of the duck for the top.

German postoffice employees are not permitted to marry without the special permission of the government.

A MIDNIGHT PHILOSOPHER.

His Theory of Human Nature and Full and Empty Pockets.

"Say, cap, I'm playin in hard luck tonight. Will you buy one of these jokers from me?"

The hour, midnight; the scene, Broadway; the "jokers," small packages of court plaster, one of the innumerable excuses for begging and—evading the police.

I looked at the fellow closely. I had just spent my last dollar. I felt a species of shame at not being able to purchase a "joker."

Parenthetically I may mention that I have a drawer full of jokers bought under similar conditions.

"I am dead broke," I explained to the representative of the great army of the miserable. "Why did you tackle me?"

I "tackled" him in the vernacular.

"I half thought it," he replied, with preternatural solemnity. Then he added:

"It's like this: A man wot's broke ain't sassy. He looks thoughtful. He looks kind. W'en yer pocket's full ermoney, yer ain't apt to think about other people. Yer thinks everybody's a fool wot ain't got money. Yer sassy, that's wot yer are. But w'en yer broke—oh, my!"

It was a long speech, but the "oh, my" gave him his second wind.

"W'en yer hungry, yer thinks about the tenement district. Yer can't help it. Yer thinks about little babies pantin on fire escapes an cryin for food. Yer thinks how far a dollar will go among the poor who always figger in cents."

"There's something in that," I ventured to remark.

"It's God's truth," he continued. "We never think of others till we feel a want o' sumthin ourselves. I ain't nobody's rich man, but I'm the same way myself. Consequently I never tackles a man wot's flush o' money—that is, unless he's drunk"——

"And then"—I suggested.

"Then we generally gits sumthin. But the man wot's drunk takes his money's worth out of us in insults. I've had a drunken man squirt a whole bottle o' vichy water over me and then gimme a V to git a new suit o' close."

"Which cost you"——

"Look a here, boss, yer gettin personal."

The fellow's diagnosis was correct. I took the humbug home with me, awakened my landlord and "raised" a dollar. It was tacked on to my next bill.—Frederick Stansbury in Donahoe's Magazine.

Pilots For Mountain Rattlesnakes.

The rattlesnake has a pilot. The purpose of this pilot has never been satisfactorily explained, but it undoubtedly serves to protect him in some way. It is well known that the rattlesnake is a sluggish reptile, slow of movement and shortsighted. He can strike only to the distance of his own length and is not of the constrictor species, fighting with his fangs. He is not, therefore, a dangerous adversary and can be easily whipped by a blacksnake or any of the constrictor family. Even a dog can get the mastery over a rattlesnake without much danger of being injured.

The pilot appears like a rattlesnake, except that he has no rattles and is somewhat darker in color. He is also of much quicker movement, and when other reptiles or animals appear that possibly might prove dangerous to the rattler the pilot, which is not so nearsighted as the rattlesnake, conducts the latter to a place of safety. Singularly the pilot has received but scant attention except among the native people of the section where it is found, and but little is known about him. The only species of rattlesnake having the pilot for a guide is that found in the mountains; the prairie rattler has to look out for himself.—Bow Bells.

Tigers Climb Trees.

Many animals can swim when put to it, although under ordinary circumstances they never take to water. And in the same way other animals can climb trees, although their manner of life seldom requires them to do so.

Mr. R. H. Elliot mentions at least three instances in which tigers have been seen to climb trees. One such feat was witnessed by a manager of Mr. Elliot's own estate.

He had wounded a tiger and ran to cut off its retreat. On reaching a favorite point for that purpose he tried to climb into a tree, but failed and went off and took a seat on the hillside.

Presently the tiger emerged from the jungle, went straight to the tree and began scraping the ground and roaring. Either he smelled the manager's tracks or had seen him trying to get into the tree. At all events, the tiger deliberately went up the tree, paw after paw, till he reached the first branches. Here he paused, looked the tree over and then came down backward and was shot while descending.

Mr. Elliot obtained measurements of the tree and found the first branches 16½ feet from the ground.—Youth's Companion.

How They See Accidents.

Every railroad and street car company employs a man to settle claims. One of these said in connection with a talk on his duties:

"One of the singular things in the business is that it is very rare that two witnesses to the same incident, both being interested from the same motive, will tell the same story. I do not mean word for word, but in essential details. Two men see an accident. Unless they go off and deliberately make up an agreed story they will differ nearly as much as if they were on opposite sides of the case. I have many illustrations of this. One was in connection with an electric car on Forty-seventh street. Two passengers saw an accident. One of them said it occurred on a horse car on the Thirty-ninth street line and that it happened about dark. The other man swore it was on the Forty-seventh street cable car and fixed the occurrence in broad daylight, in the afternoon. Both men were honest and meant to be correct. Similar incidents occur every day."—Chicago Herald.

Pleasant Poverty.

She thought he was a multimillionaire, yet he had prefaced his proposal of marriage with the discouraging information that he was miserably poor.

"But I don't want to become a burden on a poor man," she answered hesitatingly.

"You won't, my dear," he urged.

"Why not? You are poor, aren't you?"

"Yes, miserably poor, for what are my millions if I have not you to help me spend them?" And she was almost smothered in the rush to get to his arms.—Detroit Free Press.

To determine how much coal a bin will hold calculate 37½ cubic feet to every ton of 2,000 pounds. This rule applies substantially to either soft or hard coal.

The expressions "Halleluiah" and "Amen" are said to have been introduced into Christian worship by St. Jerome some time about the year A. D. 390.

Would Not Do So Again.

Mrs. Goode—Aren't you the tramp who was here this morning?

Odorous Oliver—Yessum.

"Well, I missed a cake I had left in the window."

"I took it, mum."

"Didn't you know better than that?"

"No, mum, not then. I hadn't eat it then, mum."—New York World.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

THE BEST LEAD PENCIL WOOD IS SCARCE.

It is a Rare Kind of American Red Cedar—Animals and the Locomotive—Poison Oak and Poison Ivy—Prophecy of a Scientist.

Most persons know that the wood of the best lead pencils is from a form of the American red cedar. The best for the purpose is said to belong to the variety known as Juniperus virginiana, variety bermudiana. Meehan's Monthly explains that this form of red cedar seems to have its home on the island of Bermuda, it being the only tree found on the island. It is supposed originally to have been started from seed of our common red cedar, brought to the island by birds or in some other way, and that the continual force of circumstances, different from those under which our red cedar exists, has caused it to change in some respects its character.

The same form is, however, now found in the south, possibly from seed brought back again from Bermuda by birds, as in the first instance. It is said that Mr. Faber, whose name is inseparably connected with lead pencils, has growing on his estates at Schloss Stein, near Nuremberg, some 12 or 13 acres of this kind of cedar, from which he expects in the future to raise enough wood for his pencils without importing it from the new world.

Animals and the Locomotive.

Science Siftings gives the observations of an engineer on the different manner in which animals are affected by a steam locomotive. Dogs will run and bark at the wheels, leaping about, but seldom get hurt. Horses will race ahead of the engine on the line and sometimes will run half a mile before they can be driven off. Oxen can hardly be persuaded to get out of the way, while a calf will sometimes stand on the line and stare at the locomotive in blank astonishment until taken by the ears and dragged away. Sheep are the most stupid. If one attempts to cross in front of a moving engine, the engineer may make up his mind for an accident, for the balance of the drove insist on getting over or dying. Hogs pay very little attention to an engine. They seem to regard it as something quite out of their line and not in any way concerning them.

Poison Oak and Poison Ivy.

The poison oak is properly the low form of the poison ivy, explains the New York Sun. The one is a high climber, while the other contents itself near the ground. The two are difficult to distinguish and are often perversely confused with the harmless and beautiful Virginia creeper. The two poisonous plants have their leaves in groups of three, while the leaf of the Virginia creeper is divided into five and sometimes more leaflets. The berry of the poison ivy is white and waxy, and the autumn coloring of the leaf is very beautiful. Many persons handle the poisonous plants without ill effects.

A simple way to remember the difference between the Virginia creeper and the poison ivy is this: If the vine has five leaves, corresponding to the five fingers of your hand, you may handle it. If it has only three leaves, you may not handle it.

A Scientist's Prophecy.

The most noticeable feature of the twentieth century, says M. Berthelot in an address delivered at a banquet of chemists, will be the entire disappearance of the farmer, the grazier and of agriculture generally. Chemistry will have solved the problem of existence so as to render unnecessary the cultivation of the soil. He draws a pleasing picture of virgin landscapes, undefiled, as he calls it, by the geometrical disfigurements of the farmer. Then there will be no more mines, no underground labor, no horrors of "black country," no strikes. A combination of physics and chemistry will have solved the fuel question. War, protection, trade restrictions, will have disappeared before the dawn of an era which embraces aerial navigation.

The Grape Fruit.

The grape fruit grows very abundantly in China, Malacia, Java, etc., where among Europeans it is called the shaddock and the pumalo. The shaddock differs considerably from our American kind, being larger and rather pear shaped, with a thicker cuticle. The flesh of the shaddock, too, has a pinkish tongue, and the flavor is not quite so pronounced a bitter. The pumalo is smaller, but the two names are applied rather indiscriminately. Ninety per cent of the grape fruit that comes to northern and western markets is reported to be the product of Florida.

The Inventor of Modern Plows.

Most people only know Thomas Jefferson as a politician and statesman; but, like other eminent men of earlier times, he was not averse to doing what he could outside the line of politics. It is claimed now that Jefferson invented the modern plow. He discovered the mathematical principles that underlie all properly constructed plows. There must be two wedges—one for cutting and one for lifting—and Jefferson showed the best proportions of each. Since his time all plows are made in accordance with the principle that he discovered.

India Rubber Expands With Cold.

It is not generally known that india rubber expands by cold, but this is reported to have been shown experimentally by Professor Dewar. A piece of rubber tissue was stretched like the head of a drum and cooled locally by the application of a pad wet with liquid air at 180 degrees below zero C. The rubber whenever touched by the cold pad expanded into puckers, and these stretched tight again as the rubber got warm.

Origin of Fiasco.

Fiasco is a term borrowed from the Italian theater. Originally it signified a failure to please on the part of an actor or singer, and is thus the opposite of furore—although why the word, which simply means a bottle, should come to be thus applied is more than anybody knows. The usual meaning of the word as used now is fizzle, or the failure of any pretentious undertaking.

The Name Mosquito.

The name mosquito is a Spanish term, signifying "little fly," and would probably be applied to any biting winged insect, regardless of structure, by the Spaniards who first landed on the continent.

A Familiar Quotation.

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting,
With exactness grinds he all.
—Friedrich von Logau.

Her Mind Made Up on That Head.

Scheming Mamma—You ought to think twice, Laura, before you reject Colonel Grizzle. He is a little elderly, it is true, but he is rich, amiable, popular, and as for brains, Laura——

Proud but Impatient Daughter—Yes, yes, mamma, his brains are all right, I have no doubt, but I don't want to marry a man who carries his gray matter on the outside of his head.—Chicago Tribune.

Special Bargains In Puddings

may seem queer, but when you realize what a variety of toothsome, and nutritious dishes can be made from

SEA MOSS FARINE,

such as puddings, blanc mange, ice cream, custard, etc., at a cost of only

A CENT AND A HALF

for the Farine used, it does not seem so queer. Don't think because the package looks small you do not get enough for your money. Corn starch, farina, etc., retailing for 10c. makes only 4 quarts of blanc mange, while Sea Moss Farine, retailing for 25c. makes full 16 quarts.

See the BARGAIN?

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

may be robbed of its charms by the blight of a poor complexion

POZZONI'S Complexion Powder

is a refreshing and beautifying preparation which imparts to the complexion the soft glow of the tea rose and removes freckles, pimples and all impurities of the skin. Pozzoni's has won its way into the confidence of ladies all over the land. A thirty years' test has proven its merit. In three shades:—Pink or flesh. White and brunette.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

SCOTT & O'DAY,

Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.

Steam, Gas and Water Piping.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

11 SOUTH STREET,

Near Middlesex.

YOUNG'S

BARGAIN STORE,

111 CENTRAL ST.

Our 50c. Night Robe Sale has been the talk of the city. This week we offer another lot of 25 dozen regular $1 goods for 59c. each. This is the LAST CHANCE of the season. First come, first served. We are determined to get a share of your trade. We know how prices will do it.

Here are a few sample prices for this week:

Men's 39c. Summer Merino Shirts and Drawers 25c. each.

Ladies' 39c. Jersey Undervests 20c. each

Ladies' 20c. Jersey Undervests 12½c. each.

49c. Shopping Bags 25c. each.

75c. and 98c. Shopping Bags, 49c. each.

Ladies' extra heavy Unbleached Hose 8c., well worth 12c.

Gent's extra heavy Seamless Hose 5c. a pair, just half price.

Ladies' Seamless Hose 10c. a pair.

Ladies' extra quality Seamless Hose, blacks and tans, 12½c. a pair.

Ladies' 29c. full regular Hose, now 19c. a pair.

Ladies' 8c. Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs 5c. each.

A 25c. Large White Apron for 15c.

Large Gingham Aprons 2 for 25c.

Shirt Waists at half price; a large line.

Our 25c. Shirt Waist is the talk of the city.

15c. Leather Belts for 5c. each.

Bodice Belts 15c. each.

49c. Summer Corsets now 39c. each.

Closing out our Immense stock of Trimming Laces at Half price. Don't forget to call early and avoid the rush at

111 CENTRAL ST.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

LOWELL, MASS.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. - - - CHARTERED 1865.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. For particulars address: The Superior.

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE FINAL LESSON.

What Labor Should Learn From the Great Railway Strike.

The Government Must Be in Fact of, For and By the People—Laws Construed in Plutocracy's Interest—The Villainous Course of the Press and What it Means.

"The greatest strike ever known." Such is the general characterization of the strike which grew out of the boycott levied upon Pullman palace cars by the American Railway union. It depends upon the point of view whether, in measuring the affair and declaring it greater than any of its predecessors, one has in mind its extent as to territory covered and persons involved, the issues at stake or the prophecy it contained of the future of the industrial movement. It would be a waste of time and space to compare this contest between employees and employers with any of the struggles which have taken place within the past 20 years. As a matter of fact, it has been, judged simply as a boycott and strike, of no more immediate importance than several similar struggles, beginning with that of 1877, when the relative strength of labor sentiment and organization, the scope of the prevailing industrial system and population are considered. As to the questions at issue, the main contention and the incidental matters which were brought out by the contest, they were undoubtedly of greater importance than any ever before involved in a strike, for the plain reason that the aggressions of capitalism and the extension of its powers have multiplied the grievances of the wage slaves.

The two most startling and impressive phases of this increased power of aggregated capital are shown in the eagerness of political and military masters to serve it without questioning the merits of its claims to protection and in the blind following it receives from the daily press. The powers that be displayed unusual and unjustifiable haste in employing the military powers of the government for the purpose of aiding the corporations in their avowed object of crushing the American Railway union. The intelligent man who calmly reflects upon the events of early July will find himself puzzled to understand how it came about that the interstate commerce law, which was passed at the demands of an outraged people for relief from the lawlessness, tyranny and avarice of the railway corporations, was employed by the attorney general and his associates in government for the support of these same corporations when engaged in a tyrannical warfare upon the lawful organization of the railway employees. If the action of the people's officials was dictated and guided by the honest belief that it was in conformity with the "spirit of our institutions," then surely it is time to inquire if we had not better remodel those institutions, employ new interpreters or rewrite and radically amend the Declaration of Independence.

If it be suggested that in crises such as we have just passed through the government could not inquire into the equities or ethics of the controversy, but must act at once for the maintenance of law and order, then it is time we had a little statesmanship at Washington. Any pudding head could order out the soldiery to shoot rioters or supposed rioters. It may be added that when the military posses were ordered to Chicago they were not required to maintain order; that the governor of the state, the mayor of the city and thousands of its best citizens testified to that effect. On the Fourth of July, while we of the east were reading press bulletins depicting scenes of rioting and big headings stating that "The Regulars Are Fighting the Mob," the regular soldiers were engaged in a game of baseball between nines chosen from their ranks at Grand Crossing. Until the United States authorities interfered in the contest between the companies and their employees there was not the slightest destruction of property, and not a drop of blood had been shed. The show of force made by the corporation side was like a red rag to a bull, and the rabble, which had no connection with the American Railway union, accepted the chance offered to show its contempt for the government and for "the rights of property."

I do not pretend that there were no strikers in the railway yards, nor that they did not attempt to embarrass the companies in their efforts to move trains, but all the evidence goes to show that they did not destroy property nor commit acts of personal violence, and the instructions of the officers of the union, given almost hourly, were for members of the union to refrain from all acts of violence to person or property. Beyond its members the authority of the union did not extend, and it is not fair to charge the union with the depredations committed by those not under its control. It would seem that Federal Judges Wood and Grosscup understood that the authorities could not render complete assistance to the corporations under the laws relating to the rights of property and the peace of the community, and so they created a little piece of law to fit the case and cover the union men who were not likely to violate the statutes of the United States or of Illinois. In their injunction issued on Monday, July 2, these two judges made a ruling for which there is no statutory foundation and which establishes the precedent for unjust and oppressive interference by the federal authorities with the rights and liberties of citizens.

In the injunction issued by Judges Wood and Grosscup all persons whatsoever are ordered to refrain from "compelling or inducing or attempting to compel or induce by threats, intimidation, persuasion, force or violence any of the employees of any of said railroads to refuse or fail to perform any of their duties as employees of any of said railroads * * * or to leave the service of such railroads." In the main this order is, as the Chicago Times said, "eminently just and equally unnecessary," but to get at its real purpose and to clearly understand the latest precedent established for abridging the rights of the citizen it is necessary to select those portions which are clearly innovations and which offer the only excuse for the promulgation of laws understood by all and which the officers are sworn to enforce. Note this sentence, construed without the slightest strain upon its meaning or intent, from what is quoted above: "All persons whatsoever are ordered to refrain from attempting to induce by persuasion employees to leave the service of such roads." It is not necessary to discuss the full meaning of that sentence nor the extent to which it can and may be applied if allowed to stand. Each reader can work it out for himself, but this thought I will offer: If the order issued by Judges Wood and Grosscup is accepted as good law, then all labor organizations are forbidden to discuss or vote upon a proposal to strike for any cause.

To my mind the hatefulest and most serious phase of the strike and the incidents growing out of it is the attitude assumed by almost the entire daily press of the country. I no longer am surprised that it is called "the satanic press." If plutocracy was as strong in all its parts as it is in journalism, democracy and a republican form of government would be doomed in this country. Never since the printing press was invented, not in any land at any period, was there ever such infamous use made of it as during this trouble between the railways and their employees. With the constant reminder that no cause can triumph which does not have the approval of public sentiment the plutocratic press, upon which a vast majority of the people depend for information, exaggerated, misrepresented and lied outrageously all through the trouble for the purpose of prejudicing the public against the strikers. The dastardly policy of falsehood and deceit was not confined to so called editorial matter. Even the news and telegraphic matter was cut to the villainous pattern designed in the brains prostituted by the filthy lucre of plutocracy. Pullman and the railroad managers are angels of spotless purity compared with the black hearted fiends who, to gain applause in plutocratic circles and to win the dollars of the barons of commerce, have deceived the people and blackened the reputations of some of God's noblemen.

There is no occasion for me to quote from the blasphemous sheets. My readers have seen the evidence themselves, and I would not know where to begin. By a rough estimate over 2,000 columns of the poisonous stuff passed over my desk during the period of three weeks, and I haven't seen one-hundredth of it. I was talking with the old veteran, John Swinton, on this subject the other day, deploring the fact that men so base could be found by the agents of capitalism within the ranks of journalism. "Why," said he, "Buchanan, you can hire men to write upon any side of any subject at any time, and I was about to say for any price." You can understand what I mean, then, when I say that one of the two most startling phases of this question under discussion is the attitude which was assumed by the daily press. It means positive danger to the republic. The metropolitan daily press of this country, with few exceptions, is as dangerous a foe to democratic institutions as the press of Russia. A strong statement? True nevertheless. No sane man who is informed doubts but that plutocracy is aiming to establish "a strong government" over the people of the United States. It cannot be done all at once, but it may be reached by degrees if the people are successfully hoodwinked as to the significance of each step and the end aimed at. The press is employed to do the hoodwinking. Is it plain?

Some of my newspaper men acquaintances smile when I give utterance to these sentiments in their presence, and others tell me I am a foolish crank. All the same there isn't one of them but admits that he either has to write as he is ordered or quit, and that many of the ordinary items of news must be constructed in accordance with the "position of the paper" even if the writer has to omit a part of the truth or add a lie. These truths being recognized, it is only necessary to know what the position of the paper is to determine whether there is any sense or reason in my claim. The elevator boy knows that the policy of the paper is fixed by and guided through the bank account of the proprietor. "The paper is edited from the business office" is one of the commonest of expressions among the fraternity. There were a few exceptions to the general rule among metropolitan dailies during the strike, and at the risk of being charged with working in an "ad." I am going to mention one: The Chicago Times was absolutely fair from the start. It told the truth without fear or favor, and its editorial treatment of the subject took the side of justice and genuine law and order. It did not deal in buncombe about "anarchistic strikers," "misguided followers" and "self constituted leaders drunken with power," but while declaring that the cause of the strikers was just and the aims of the American Railway union clearly within the law that paper would not condone the offense of violence to property or persons.

As a result of the course pursued by The Times there were in Chicago and vicinity ten times as many friends of the strikers among those who had no direct concern in the strike as there were of those similarly positioned in the other large cities of the country, and yet the burdens consequent upon the strike fell heaviest upon the people of that community. It is a pleasure to be able to record that the Chicago Times gained in circulation during the strike more than an average of 2,000 daily. With the exception of The Times and The News-Record, the course pursued by the Chicago dailies was so infamous that it stirred the indignation of the newsboys up to the pitch that about 1,000 of these little merchants refused to handle any but the two papers mentioned. The printers employed on one of the plutocratic sheets adopted resolutions denunciatory of the editorial utterances of that paper and demanded their insertion in its columns. They were printed next morning. The New York Sun stands at the top of the vile heap. In its service of matamon it went so far as to lick the shoes of Grover Cleveland, whom it denounces when the labor question isn't on tap as the arch traitor, fiend and anarchist combined. It is said that the room in which the New York Sun's editorials are written has padded walls and barred windows.

Now as to my point of view in declaring the A. R. U. strike the greatest the country has ever known. I view it from a hope that labor will at some future day unify its ranks and make an effort through the means at its command to secure its rights, and all of its rights. From that standpoint the strike was of incalculable benefit, and future historians may write George M. Pullman down as one of the benefactors of his race. You have heard of the colored member of congress who voted aye on the bill to allow Jefferson Davis, ex-president of the southern confederacy, a pension out of the government's treasury. When asked by a northern member how it was that he, an ex-slave, could vote for such a measure, he said that Jefferson Davis did more than any other man toward giving the slave his freedom, and he wanted to show his gratitude. I apologize to the south for using the name of Jefferson Davis to point a possible moral in which such a creature as George M. Pullman figures. The Pullman strike and the boycott which followed it made perfectly plain the necessity for a complete union of all the labor forces not only for the purpose of carrying out strikes and boycotts when they are necessary, but for a more sensible and far-reaching reason.

The course which wisdom dictates that labor should now take is that which leads to the supremacy of labor in the making and administering of law. I know this is not a new idea, but there is additional proof just at hand that it is sound. Pass by for the time the claim that the railroads should be owned and operated by the government—which must be the final solution of the question—why cannot labor say: We accept the precedent established at Chicago; we admit the right of the government to take a hand in the management and operation of railways, as quasi public institutions, under certain circumstances. Now we purpose, by the force of our votes, to have a voice in saying how that right shall be applied. It shall no longer be the rule that railway corporations may claim the assistance of the government on the plea that they need help in moving the mails and then insist upon extending that assistance to their whole service and by befogging the situation succeed in turning the guns of the army upon yags or women and children, and thus prejudicing the public against a reasonable demand of the railway employees.

The laws relating to business corporations sadly need amending, it is true; but, bad as they are, if they were administered by those who have strong enough sympathy with the common people to withstand the pressure which is brought to bear by plutocracy when a contest comes, they would be found to be less objectionable than they now appear. In this railway strike it was not so much the law that did the wrong as the constructions which were put upon it by men whose interests and affiliations are all against the railway workingmen, and whom we may always expect to go the way these did when the supreme test comes. The tendency of all our machinery of state is to pull with the plutocratic side. The workingmen of the country, who are in the majority overwhelmingly, are to blame that this is so, and the politicians who serve plutocracy laugh in their sleeves and say, "D—n the workingman! He isn't entitled to sympathy," and they see that he doesn't get justice. All workingmen should learn a lesson for election day from the big railway strike of 1894, and those who were already half awake and said, "We must throw our votes for the candidate who will support our measures," should now be able to see that labor must both make and administer the law.

The scattered forces of labor must get together, and they must not stand upon the order of getting, but get at once. If every workingman who has given so freely of his sympathy to the outraged employees of the Pullman company will cast his vote in his own interest in November next, a long step will be taken toward the triumph of the people. Join hands with the farmers of the country, who have suffered more from the unchecked powers of railway corporations than any other class of citizens, and the little band of congressmen who now are fighting so valiantly yet futilely the cormorants will become a power against which plutocracy cannot stand. If the People's Party is not all you would like it to be, it is because you have not come forward and voiced your wishes and given it your co-operation. Of one thing there can be no question—all that the party does demand is for the betterment of the condition of those who toil, whether in field, factory or mine. "Started in to write about the strike and wound up by giving the People's Party a boost!" I think I hear you say. Most natural thing in the world. An intelligent consideration of the former could but end in recognition of the latter.

JOS. R. BUCHANAN.

After the Elopement.

Bride—Here is a telegram from papa.

Groom—What does he say?

Bride (reads)—"Do not return, and all will be forgiven."—Tattle.

PRACTICAL "HOWS."

LENGTH OF TIME VARIOUS FOODS SHOULD BE COOKED.

A Valuable Aid for Young Housekeepers to Paste Up in the Kitchen—Culinary Rules and Regulations—Other Matters.

BAKING MEATS.

Beef Sirloin, Rare—Eight minutes for each pound.

Beef Sirloin, Well Done—Ten to 15 minutes for each pound.

Beef Rib or Rump—Ten to 15 minutes for each pound.

Beef Fillet—Twenty to 25 minutes.

Lamb, Well Done—Fifteen minutes for each pound.

Mutton, Rare—Ten to 12 minutes for each pound.

Mutton, Well Done—Fifteen to 18 minutes for each pound.

Pork, Well Done—Twenty-five to 30 minutes for each pound.

Veal, Well Done—Eighteen to 20 minutes for each pound.

Braised Meat—Three and a half to four hours.

Chickens—Weighing from three to five pounds, 1 to 1½ hours.

Turkeys—Weighing from 9 to 12 pounds, 3 to 3½ hours.

Fish—Of average thickness, weighing from six to eight pounds, one hour.

CAKE AND PASTRY.

Sponge Cake—Forty-five to 55 minutes.

Plain Cake—Twenty to 45 minutes.

Cookies—Ten to 12 minutes.

Gingerbread—Twenty to 30 minutes.

Plum Pudding—Two and a quarter to three hours.

Tapioca or Rice Pudding—One hour.

Bread Pudding—Sixty-five minutes.

Pies With Two Crusts—Thirty to 40 minutes.

Graham Rolls—Half an hour.

Wheat Rolls—Ten to 18 minutes.

Bread—Forty to 60 minutes.

Biscuit—Ten to 18 minutes.

BROILING.

Beefsteak—Cut 1½ inches thick, five to eight minutes.

Beefsteak—One inch thick, three to five minutes.

Mutton Chops—Eight to 10 minutes.

Chickens—Eighteen to 25 minutes.

Fish—Thin, four to eight minutes.

Fish—Thick, 10 to 15 minutes.

Ham—Seven to 10 minutes.

BROILING FISH.

Bass—Ten minutes for each pound.

Bluefish — Ten minutes for each pound.

Fresh Cod or Haddock—Six minutes for each pound.

Halibut—In square, 15 minutes for each pound.

Salmon—In square, 15 minutes for each pound.

Small Fish—Six to eight minutes for each pound.

Oysters—Three to four minutes, or until the edges curl.

MEATS.

Veal—Two or three hours.

Beef—Three or four hours.

Mutton—Two or three hours.

Ham—Five to 5½ hours.

Sweetbreads—Twenty to 25 minutes.

Chicken—One to 1½ hours.

Fowls—Two to three hours.

Tongue—Two to three hours.

VEGETABLES.

String Beans—One and a half to two hours.

Shell Beans—One to two hours.

Cauliflower—Thirty to 40 minutes.

Cabbage, New—Thirty to 45 minutes.

Corn, Young—Five to 10 minutes.

Carrots—Fifty to 60 minutes.

Asparagus—Fifteen to 18 minutes.

Onions—Thirty-five to 45 minutes.

Oyster Plant—Forty to 60 minutes.

Peas—Fifteen to 20 minutes.

Potatoes, Boiled—Twenty to 30 minutes.

Potatoes, Steamed—Thirty to 45 minutes.

Turnips—Thirty-five to 60 minutes.

Parsnips—Thirty-five to 45 minutes.

How to Tie Shoestrings.

Though a shoestring is a very easy thing to tie, not one person in a hundred knows how to do it. We all know how to tie a bow and of what a bow consists—two loops and a knot in the middle. Now, suppose before you tighten your bow, and while you still have a loop in each hand, you take the loop in your right hand and pass it through the knot in the middle. Now go your usual way and give both loops a good hard tug to tighten them, and there you are! No more untied shoestrings. No more lost cars. When you want to unfasten it, take one of the tag ends in your hand, give a good pull, and the thing is done, or rather undone.

How to Make Fine Beef Jelly.

This is an excellent food for invalids and convalescents. Put a pound of lean beef, cut fine, into a porcelain lined stewpan, with a pint of cold water. Let it stand half an hour and then put it on the stove, where it will heat gradually. While boiling hot skim carefully, and put it where it will simmer gently for half an hour. When this is cooking, put a third of a box of gelatin in 2 tablespoonfuls of cold water. Salt the broth to taste and strain, boiling hot, over the gelatin. Stir till dissolved. Strain into cups or molds. Set away to cool.

How to Make Yeast Without Yeast.

Boil half a pint of hops for half an hour in 4 quarts of water; then strain and allow to cool. When lukewarm, add a teaspoonful of salt and half a cup of brown sugar. Mix half a cup of flour smooth with some of the liquor and pour into the mixture. Let this stand two days, when add a pound of potatoes, boiled and smashed. Stir well, let stand another day, strain and bottle. Leave the corks loose at first and allow it to stand at least 10 days before using. It usually takes one-half a cup of good yeast for four loaves of bread.

How to Make a Trunk Ornamental.

If your trunk must be in your room, it will be improved in appearance by a cover. This may be of dark blue duck, the exact shape but a trifle larger than the box. Trim the bottom with two ruffles of dark blue silk. At the sides make pockets, if desired, of the shirred silk and have a thin cushion of the duck for the top.

German postoffice employees are not permitted to marry without the special permission of the government.

A MIDNIGHT PHILOSOPHER.

His Theory of Human Nature and Full and Empty Pockets.

"Say, cap, I'm playin in hard luck tonight. Will you buy one of these jokers from me?"

The hour, midnight; the scene, Broadway; the "jokers," small packages of court plaster, one of the innumerable excuses for begging and—evading the police.

I looked at the fellow closely. I had just spent my last dollar. I felt a species of shame at not being able to purchase a "joker."

Parenthetically I may mention that I have a drawer full of jokers bought under similar conditions.

"I am dead broke," I explained to the representative of the great army of the miserable. "Why did you tackle me?"

I "tackled" him in the vernacular.

"I half thought it," he replied, with preternatural solemnity. Then he added:

"It's like this: A man wot's broke ain't sassy. He looks thoughtful. He looks kind. W'en yer pocket's full ermoney, yer ain't apt to think about other people. Yer thinks everybody's a fool wot ain't got money. Yer sassy, that's wot yer are. But w'en yer broke—oh, my!"

It was a long speech, but the "oh, my" gave him his second wind.

"W'en yer hungry, yer thinks about the tenement district. Yer can't help it. Yer thinks about little babies pantin on fire escapes an cryin for food. Yer thinks how far a dollar will go among the poor who always figger in cents."

"There's something in that," I ventured to remark.

"It's God's truth," he continued. "We never think of others till we feel a want o' sumthin ourselves. I ain't nobody's rich man, but I'm the same way myself. Consequently I never tackles a man wot's flush o' money—that is, unless he's drunk"——

"And then"—I suggested.

"Then we generally gits sumthin. But the man wot's drunk takes his money's worth out of us in insults. I've had a drunken man squirt a whole bottle o' vichy water over me and then gimme a V to git a new suit o' close."

"Which cost you"——

"Look a here, boss, yer gettin personal."

The fellow's diagnosis was correct. I took the humbug home with me, awakened my landlord and "raised" a dollar. It was tacked on to my next bill.—Frederick Stansbury in Donahoe's Magazine.

Pilots For Mountain Rattlesnakes.

The rattlesnake has a pilot. The purpose of this pilot has never been satisfactorily explained, but it undoubtedly serves to protect him in some way. It is well known that the rattlesnake is a sluggish reptile, slow of movement and shortsighted. He can strike only to the distance of his own length and is not of the constrictor species, fighting with his fangs. He is not, therefore, a dangerous adversary and can be easily whipped by a blacksnake or any of the constrictor family. Even a dog can get the mastery over a rattlesnake without much danger of being injured.

The pilot appears like a rattlesnake, except that he has no rattles and is somewhat darker in color. He is also of much quicker movement, and when other reptiles or animals appear that possibly might prove dangerous to the rattler the pilot, which is not so nearsighted as the rattlesnake, conducts the latter to a place of safety. Singularly the pilot has received but scant attention except among the native people of the section where it is found, and but little is known about him. The only species of rattlesnake having the pilot for a guide is that found in the mountains; the prairie rattler has to look out for himself.—Bow Bells.

Tigers Climb Trees.

Many animals can swim when put to it, although under ordinary circumstances they never take to water. And in the same way other animals can climb trees, although their manner of life seldom requires them to do so.

Mr. R. H. Elliot mentions at least three instances in which tigers have been seen to climb trees. One such feat was witnessed by a manager of Mr. Elliot's own estate.

He had wounded a tiger and ran to cut off its retreat. On reaching a favorite point for that purpose he tried to climb into a tree, but failed and went off and took a seat on the hillside.

Presently the tiger emerged from the jungle, went straight to the tree and began scraping the ground and roaring. Either he smelled the manager's tracks or had seen him trying to get into the tree. At all events, the tiger deliberately went up the tree, paw after paw, till he reached the first branches. Here he paused, looked the tree over and then came down backward and was shot while descending.

Mr. Elliot obtained measurements of the tree and found the first branches 16½ feet from the ground.—Youth's Companion.

How They See Accidents.

Every railroad and street car company employs a man to settle claims. One of these said in connection with a talk on his duties:

"One of the singular things in the business is that it is very rare that two witnesses to the same incident, both being interested from the same motive, will tell the same story. I do not mean word for word, but in essential details. Two men see an accident. Unless they go off and deliberately make up an agreed story they will differ nearly as much as if they were on opposite sides of the case. I have many illustrations of this. One was in connection with an electric car on Forty-seventh street. Two passengers saw an accident. One of them said it occurred on a horse car on the Thirty-ninth street line and that it happened about dark. The other man swore it was on the Forty-seventh street cable car and fixed the occurrence in broad daylight, in the afternoon. Both men were honest and meant to be correct. Similar incidents occur every day."—Chicago Herald.

Pleasant Poverty.

She thought he was a multimillionaire, yet he had prefaced his proposal of marriage with the discouraging information that he was miserably poor.

"But I don't want to become a burden on a poor man," she answered hesitatingly.

"You won't, my dear," he urged.

"Why not? You are poor, aren't you?"

"Yes, miserably poor, for what are my millions if I have not you to help me spend them?" And she was almost smothered in the rush to get to his arms.—Detroit Free Press.

To determine how much coal a bin will hold calculate 35⅞ cubic feet to every ton of 2,000 pounds. This rule applies substantially to either soft or hard coal.

The expressions "Hallelujah" and "Amen" are said to have been introduced into Christian worship by St. Jerome some time about the year A. D. 390.

Would Not Do So Again.

Mrs. Goode—Aren't you the tramp who was here this morning?

Odorous Oliver—Yessum.

"Well, I missed a cake I had left in the window."

"I took it, mum."

"Didn't you know better than that?"

"No, mum, not then. I hadn't eat it then, mum."—New York World.

THE CURIOSITY SHOP.

THE BEST LEAD PENCIL WOOD IS SCARCE.

It is a Rare Kind of American Red Cedar—Animals and the Locomotive—Poison Oak and Poison Ivy—Prophecy of a Scientist.

Most persons know that the wood of the best lead pencils is from a form of the American red cedar. The best for the purpose is said to belong to the variety known as Juniperus virginiana, variety bermudiana. Meehan's Monthly explains that this form of red cedar seems to have its home on the island of Bermuda, it being the only tree found on the island. It is supposed originally to have been started from seed of our common red cedar, brought to the island by birds or in some other way, and that the continual force of circumstances, different from those under which our red cedar exists, has caused it to change in some respects its character.

The same form is, however, now found in the south, possibly from seed brought back again from Bermuda by birds, as in the first instance. It is said that Mr. Faber, whose name is inseparably connected with lead pencils, has growing on his estates at Schloss Stein, near Nuremberg, some 12 or 15 acres of this kind of cedar, from which he expects in the future to raise enough wood for his pencils without importing it from the new world.

Animals and the Locomotive.

Science Siftings gives the observations of an engineer on the different manner in which animals are affected by a steam locomotive. Dogs will run and bark at the wheels, leaping about, but seldom get hurt. Horses will race ahead of the engine on the line and sometimes will run half a mile before they can be driven off. Oxen can hardly be persuaded to get out of the way, while a calf will sometimes stand on the line and stare at the locomotive in blank astonishment until taken by the ears and dragged away. Sheep are the most stupid. If one attempts to cross in front of a moving engine, the engineer may make up his mind for an accident, for the balance of the drove insist on getting over or dying. Hogs pay very little attention to an engine. They seem to regard it as something quite out of their line and not in any way concerning them.

Poison Oak and Poison Ivy.

The poison oak is properly the low form of the poison ivy, explains the New York Sun. The one is a high climber, while the other contents itself near the ground. The two are difficult to distinguish and are often perversely confused with the harmless and beautiful Virginia creeper. The two poisonous plants have their leaves in groups of three, while the leaf of the Virginia creeper is divided into five and sometimes more leaflets. The berry of the poison ivy is white and waxy, and the autumn coloring of the leaf is very beautiful. Many persons handle the poisonous plants without ill effects.

A simple way to remember the difference between the Virginia creeper and the poison ivy is this: If the vine has five leaves, corresponding to the five fingers of your hand, you may handle it. If it has only three leaves, you may not handle it.

A Scientist's Prophecy.

The most noticeable feature of the twentieth century, says M. Berthelot in an address delivered at a banquet of chemists, will be the entire disappearance of the farmer, the grazier and of agriculture generally. Chemistry will have solved the problem of existence so as to render unnecessary the cultivation of the soil. He draws a pleasing picture of virgin landscapes, undefiled, as he calls it, by the geometrical disfigurements of the farmer. Then there will be no more mines, no underground labor, no horrors of "black country," no strikes. A combination of physics and chemistry will have solved the fuel question. War, protection, trade restrictions, will have disappeared before the dawn of an era which embraces aerial navigation.

The Grape Fruit.

The grape fruit grows very abundantly in China, Malacia, Java, etc., where among Europeans it is called the shaddock and the pumalo. The shaddock differs considerably from our American kind, being larger and rather pear shaped, with a thicker cuticle. The flesh of the shaddock, too, has a pinkish tongue, and the flavor is not quite so pronounced a bitter. The pumalo is smaller, but the two names are applied rather indiscriminately. Ninety per cent of the grape fruit that comes to northern and western markets is reported to be the product of Florida.

The Inventor of Modern Plows.

Most people only know Thomas Jefferson as a politician and statesman; but, like other eminent men of earlier times, he was not averse to doing what he could outside the line of politics. It is claimed now that Jefferson invented the modern plow. He discovered the mathematical principles that underlie all properly constructed plows. There must be two wedges—one for cutting and one for lifting—and Jefferson showed the best proportions of each. Since his time all plows are made in accordance with the principle that he discovered.

India Rubber Expands With Cold.

It is not generally known that india rubber expands by cold, but this is reported to have been shown experimentally by Professor Dewar. A piece of rubber tissue was stretched like the head of a drum and cooled locally by the application of a pad wet with liquid air at 180 degrees below zero C. The rubber whenever touched by the cold pad expanded into puckers, and these stretched tight again as the rubber got warm.

Origin of Fiasco.

Fiasco is a term borrowed from the Italian theater. Originally it signified a failure to please on the part of an actor or singer, and is thus the opposite of furore—although why the word, which simply means a bottle, should come to be thus applied is more than anybody knows. The usual meaning of the word as used now is fizzle, or the failure of any pretentious undertaking.

The Name Mosquito.

The name mosquito is a Spanish term, signifying "little fly," and would probably be applied to any biting winged insect, regardless of structure, by the Spaniards who first landed on the continent.

A Familiar Quotation.

Though the mills of God grind slowly,
Yet they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience he stands waiting,
With exactness grinds he all.
—Friedrich von Logau.

Her Mind Made Up on That Head.

Scheming Mamma—You ought to think twice, Laura, before you reject Colonel Grizzle. He is a little elderly, it is true, but he is rich, amiable, popular, and as for brains, Laura——

Proud but Impatient Daughter—Yes, yes, mamma, his brains are all right, I have no doubt, but I don't want to marry a man who carries his gray matter on the outside of his head.—Chicago Tribune.

Special Bargains In Puddings

may seem queer, but when you realize what a variety of toothsome, and nutritious dishes can be made from

SEA MOSS FARINE,

such as puddings, blanc mange, ice cream, custard, etc., at a cost of only

A CENT AND A HALF

for the Farine used, it does not seem so queer. Don't think because the package looks small you do not get enough for your money. Corn starch, farina, etc., retailing for 10c. makes only 4 quarts of blanc mange, while Sea Moss Farine, retailing for 25c. makes full 16 quarts.

See the BARGAIN?

A BEAUTIFUL FACE

may be robbed of its charms by the blight of a poor complexion

POZZONI'S Complexion Powder

is a refreshing and beautifying preparation which imparts to the complexion the soft glow of the tea rose and removes freckles, pimples and all impurities of the skin. Pozzoni's has won its way into the confidence of ladies all over the land. A thirty years' test has proven its merit. In three shades:—Pink or flesh. White and brunette.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

SCOTT & O'DAY,

Plumbers and Sanitary Engineers.

Steam, Gas and Water Piping.

JOBBING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

11 SOUTH STREET,

Near Middlesex.

YOUNG'S

BARGAIN STORE,

111 CENTRAL ST.

Our 50c. Night Robe Sale has been the talk of the city. This week we offer another lot of 25 dozen regular $1 goods for 50c. each. This is the LAST CHANCE of the season. First come, first served. We are determined to get a share of your trade. We know how prices will do it.

Here are a few sample prices for this week:

Men's 39c. Summer Merino Shirts and Drawers 25c. each.

Ladies' 39c. Jersey Undervests 20c. each

Ladies' 29c. Jersey Undervests 12½c. each.

49c. Shopping Bags 25c. each.

75c. and 98c. Shopping Bags, 49c. each.

Ladies' extra heavy Unbleached Hose 8c., well worth 12c.

Gent's extra heavy Seamless Hose 5c. a pair, just half price.

Ladies' Seamless Hose 10c. a pair.

Ladies' extra quality Seamless Hose, blacks and tans, 12½c. a pair.

Ladies' 29c. full regular Hose, now 19c. a pair.

Ladies' 8c. Silk Embroidered Handkerchiefs 5c. each.

A 25c. Large White Apron for 15c.

Large Gingham Aprons 2 for 25c.

Shirt Waists at half price; a large line.

Our 25c. Shirt Waist is the talk of the city.

15c. Leather Belts for 5c. each.

Bodice Belts 15c. each.

49c. Summer Corsets now 39c. each.

Closing out our Immense stock of Trimming Laces at Half price. Don't forget to call early and avoid the rush at

111 CENTRAL ST.

NOTRE DAME ACADEMY,

LOWELL, MASS.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies

ESTABLISHED 1852. - - - CHARTERED 1865.

This school continues the careful training and thorough instruction in every department for which it has hitherto been so favorably known. For particulars address: The Superior.

A NICE OFFICE, suitable for doctor or dentist, to let in THE SUN building. Rent very low.

RAILROADS

Are Busy But Factories Are Suffering.

THE TEXTILE MARKET IS MUCH IMPROVED.

Boot and Shoe Business Continues Good.

NEW YORK, July 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review says: The heavy outgo of gold, the fall of the treasury reserve and of the price of wheat to the lowest point on record, and the increasing uncertainty about the tariff, have entirely overshadowed other influences.

Business delayed for months by the two great strikes now crowd railroads and swell returns, and gives the impression of revival in business. But it is not yet clear how far there is an increase in new traffic distinguished from that which has been merely blockaded or deferred.

In some branches there has been more activity, but in others less, because events early this week led many to infer that no change of tariff would be made. But the uncertainty is not removed, and much of the business done seems to be in the nature of insurance against possibilities.

Freight, which was delayed by the blockade, now crowds the railroads and doubtless accounts in a large degree for heavy western receipts of wheat. But earnings show little gain.

Wheat and Corn.

Wheat is found deeper still, and has sold below 55 cents, making the monthly average at New York the lowest ever known. Western receipts have been 4,455,874 bushels, against 3,129,295 last year, in part because of delayed shipments, but the movement from the farms has been heavy, while Atlantic exports have been only 1,511,604 bushels, against 2,057,050 last year.

Corn was stronger, with accounts of injury to part of the crop, and the exports are trifling.

Cotton declined 1-16th to 7 cents, though receipts from plantations were small.

Official reports count for nothing in comparison with enormous visible stocks. In the stock market there were some wide fluctuations, mainly in trusts affected by pending legislation, or in bankrupt railroads, which are discredited by the disclosures in Atchison. Naturally gold exports and the condition of the treasury check any upward effort.

Textile Industries.

Textile industries have been perceptibly stimulated, according to dealers, by disagreements, which many suppose may prevent a change of the tariff, and there has been more buying of cotton goods, with slightly higher prices for a few, notwithstanding the closing of some important mills.

Sales of wool have been greatly swelled by speculation, in the belief that wool is not likely to decline in any event, but may advance sharply if tariff changes fail. Sales for the week were 9,034,100, against 2,164,500 last year, and 9,118,500 in 1892. In four weeks of July sales have been 22,359,285 pounds, against 10,696,900 in 1893, and 29,250,350 in 1892.

Iron, Boots and Shoes.

While scarcity of coke delays resumption of work in many central and western iron mills, the light inquiry for finished products at Chicago and the disappointing demand for most kinds at Pittsburg raises doubt whether material increase can be expected when the tariff question is out of the way.

The business in boots and shoes continues good, and shipments for four weeks of July have been 11,000 cases, or 4 per cent, larger than last year, and 67,000 cases, or 11 per cent, less than in 1892 or 1891, but orders for women's light goods appear to be slackening.

Failures for three weeks of July compare well, of course, with the panic period last year, commercial liabilities being $6,317,696, of which $3 588,938 were of manufacturing and $2,483,011 of trading concerns. Commercial loans are expanding but little, and great caution still maintains soundness. For the week the failures have been 249 in the United States; 356 last year, and in Canada 39, against 23 last year.

Water Reached the Lime.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 28. — The schooner Ringleader, from Thomaston, Me., for New York, with lime, reports a slight leak around the vessel's pump, which caused the cargo of lime to take fire. The vessel is sealed up to smother the fire, and the captain and crew are quartered on deck awaiting developments.

A Boston Mystery.

BOSTON, July 28.—A man found unconscious on South street, Jamaica Plain, at midnight, was identified as Anton Hanson, 37 years old. His skull is fractured and his neck broken. He will die, and possibly the way he received his injuries will never be known.

Herz a Defaulter.

PARIS, July 28.—Dr. Cornelius Herz was formally charged with extorting 10,000,000 francs from the late Baron Reinach. As Dr. Herz did not put in an appearance the tribunal declared him a defaulter and judgment was reserved.

Sherlock Gets Fifteen Years.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 28.—Michael Sherlock, the "gentleman burglar," who, with three companions, made nearly 40 breaks in Lenox, in this vicinity, was sentenced to 15 years in state prison, one day in solitary confinement.

Preparing For Business.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commissioner of Labor Wright, as ex-officio chairman of the strike commission appointed by the president, has called a meeting of the commission in this city on Monday next.

Didn't Abate a Nuisance.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 28.—The mayor and 33 councilmen were yesterday held for court, charged with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of an open sewer recently washed out by a flood.

Midnight Fire at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.—E. A. Parris & Co.'s planing mill and a three-story building occupied by jewelers and electroplaters were burned out at midnight. The fire was caused by an explosion of sawdust in the planing mill. Loss about $20,000. Insured.

Lodging House Fired Upon.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A lodging house where were 25 non-union railroad employes was fired upon by a gang, and the men inside returned the fire. Police were called and guarded the house.

More Earthquakes.

BELGRADE, July 28.—Macedonia, Old Servia and Eastern Bulgaria have been visited by earthquakes, damaging property heavily and killing a number of persons.

ON ITS WAY NORTH.

Wellman Exploring Expedition Probably Escaped Pack-Ice, After All—"All on Board Well and Full of Hope."

LONDON, July 28.—Carl Siewera, the Norwegian Arctic enthusiast, last night received a telegram from the captain of the Erling, a Norwegian sealer, which arrived yesterday at the Island of Tromsoe. The captain of the sealer said in his dispatch that near Amsterdam island the Erling spoke the Ragnvold Jarl, the steamer which is conveying the Wellman or American Arctic expedition to the edge of the pack-ice.

The Ragnvald Jarl, in reply to signals, asked to be reported at the nearest place the Erlin touched at, saying that all was well on board. The signal from the Ragnvald Jarl was: "Please report nearest touching place. All well on board Ragnvald Jarl and full of hope."

The Ragnvald Jarl, the captain of the Erling telegraphed, had been beset by pack-ice, which had delayed her progress considerably. But, the sealer captain added, Wellman and his party were then free of the pack-ice, and they should now be well on their way to the north pole.

BACK TO BRIDGEWATER.

Firebug Wright Is Captured In a Freight Car at Brockton.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 28.—Louis A. Wright, the young firebug who escaped from the state farm at Bridgewater a few days ago, was caught here yesterday. It appears that he had been about Brockton several days, but as the police did not have a description of him, he was safe so long as he did not betray himself.

It was while Wright was engaged in waiting for a friend who promised him money that one of the night officers of the Brockton police force observed him, and instead of standing his ground and brazening the matter out, as he might have done, Wright tried to hide in a freight car. The officer was more persistent than Wright thought he would be, and he hunted until he found the culpit hidden in one corner of the car. He told the story about being there in waiting for a friend, and gave his name as Lewis, and his stopping place as the Commercial House.

His yarn was so weak, however, that the policemen would not believe him, and took him to the police station, where he detained him, when he was recognized as Wright, and when he was charged with being the fugitive from the state farm he admitted his identity. The farm authorities were notified and Wright was taken back to his old quarters.

Bowden Gets a Lashing.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 28.—J. E. T. Bowden, who achieved notoriety as manager of the Duval Athletic club, was horsewhipped almost to death yesterday by one Brunson, who alleged that Bowden had insulted Mrs. Brunson. When Brunson finished Bowden was in a pitiable condition. His face was a mass of bruised and quivering flesh, and his clothing was cut to shreds. Brunson is a six-footer and weighs over 200 pounds. Bowden is about five feet high and weighs about 95 pounds. Bowden denies that he insulted Mrs. Brunson.

Kinter For Governor.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 28.—The Democratic state convention made the following nominations: For congress, N. G. Larimere; for governor, F. M. Kinter; judge of the supreme court, Judge Templeton; commissioner of agriculture, George Kurtz. The independent candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, auditor, treasurer and insurance commission were endorsed.

Three Hundred and Forty Years Old.

KONIGSBERG, July 28.—On the occasion of the 340th anniversary of the founding of the university here, Prince Frederick Leopold, yesterday, in behalf of Emperor William, laid the foundation stone of a gymnasium, which has been presented to the university by Dr. Lange of New York.

Recovered After Three Years.

DUNDEE, Ont., July 28.—The body of Patrick Purcell, which was stolen three years ago, has been found in the St. Lawrence river. Purcell was a member of parliament. He was buried in the Purcell family's private cemetery, and the next night the body was stolen.

A Lucky Strike.

SILVER CITY, N. M., July 28.—A gold strike has been made in the Pinos Altos district which promises to be the richest made in New Mexico. The new strike is in a place where, until this summer, prospectors did not think it worth while to look for gold.

Vacation Will Be Short.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 28.—The report that the large woolen mills of Phillips & Kuhnhardt would close down for an indefinite period is untrue. The mills will be closed down for 10 days to make necessary repairs. Work will then be resumed on full time.

Presents Were Numerous.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—The silver wedding of the crown prince and Princess Frederick of Denmark was celebrated throughout the country yesterday. Nearly every court in Europe sent presents to the prince and princess.

Riot In a Pennsylvania Town.

INDIANA, Pa., July 28.—Striking miners at Glen Campbell attacked the deputies on guard, and a number of shots were fired on both sides. Sheriff Mack says he will furnish more deputies, and if necessary will call for troops.

Great Expectations.

DENVER, July 28.—Governor Waite said to a representative woman that he is a candidate for renomination, and that "there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that I will get it by not less than 20,000 majority."

Not Allowed to Sail.

BERLIN, July 28.—A Dutch steamer about to sail from Emerich for Rotterdam was discovered to have cholera on board and was detained.

None So Good.
None Goes So Far.
The 25 cent bottle of Knapp's Rootbeer Extract will produce 6 to 10 gallons of peerless rootbeer, whereas a large bottle of any other extract produces less rootbeer and of inferior quality. Moral: use the best. Get
Knapp's
ROOTBEER EXTRACT
Buy the Extract, and make the Rootbeer at home.
All Grocers and Druggists, 25c.

SUGAR

May Prolong the Sitting of the Conference.

TWO TIE VOTES IN THE SENATE.

Tariff Finally Sent Back to the Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A messenger from the executive mansion reached the house of representatives half an hour after the senate had voted to send the tariff bill back to conference with a note for Representative McMillin, the ranking house conferree, in the absence of Mr. Wilson, asking him to call at the White House.

This, following the conference between the president and Speaker Crisp earlier in the day, was taken to indicate the solicitude the president felt on the outcome of the second conference. Mr. McMillin declined to talk of his call on the president.

Messrs. McMillin and Turner are the only house conferrees in town, but Speaker Crisp has word that Mr. Montgomery and Chairman Wilson will be here today. The Democratic conferrees will hold an informal meeting today, and Senator Jones said late yesterday that the full conference committee, including Republican members, would probably be called together on Monday.

The general impression about the senate is that the conference will not be as prolonged as the former one, as senators are of the opinion that the committee either will agree on a report within two or three days after the sittings begin, or within that time decide to report another disagreement. The preponderance of the opinion is, however, that there will not be another report of disagreement. In fact, the Democratic conferrees assert that another disagreement means the defeat of the bill.

The Bone of Contention.

The indications all point to the probability that the sugar schedule again will be the principal point of contention, and that but for the differences on this point an agreement would be reached after a very brief sitting. The Democratic members of the conference went through the bill very carefully during their former sitting, and agreed on a vast majority of the items in it, so that they will not need to co[...]r those points again very fully.

It is [...]ble, however, that the Republican members of the committee will ask for an explanation for the many changes, and this action would of course have the effect of delaying the conference report.

Senator Blanchard has an entirely new sugar proposition to submit to the conference, but it is not regarded as at all likely of adoption. In outlining his proposition Senator Blanchard said that in his opinion the best way out of the complication would be to continue the bounty, diminishing it at the rate of 1-8 cent each year, and to add to the bounty 3-8 cent duty on raw sugars and 5-8 cent on refined sugars.

"This," he said, "would not increase the price of sugar to the consumer, and would yield to the treasury say $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year revenue, enough to pay the bounty from the start, with an ever-increasing surplus each year as the bounty diminishes in amount. The differential on refined sugar would be 1-4 cent, the same as proposed in the Wilson bill as reported from the ways and means committee, and only half as much as under the existing McKinley law. It would also," he added, "return the one-tenth discriminating duty against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty."

A Lively Session.

The senate at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a week of senatorial speeches, agreed to the further conference on the tariff bill asked by the house of representatives.

The test of strength came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differential of 1-8 cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard.

After an hour and a half of debate on the pending points of order, the president pro tempore, Mr. Harris, who was in the chair in the absence of Vice President Stevenson, sustained the point of order, and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from and a motion made to lay the latter motion on the table. Both motions resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists acting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote on Mr. Washburn's motion.

A Close Vote.

Intense excitement prevailed, owing to the closeness of the vote. In case of a tie the motion is lost, according to parliamentary law. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the senate to the direct vote on the Washburn motion. Upon the result hinged perhaps the fate of the measure, but though the Republicans scored the victory in securing the vote on the 1-8 cent differential, it developed that they had no reserve strength, and the vote on the Washburn motion also resulted in a tie and consequently was lost.

All the Democrats—save Mr. Hill and Mr. Irby were paired—in favor of striking out the one-eighth stood by the caucus agreement and voted against the motion. The Republicans also presented a solid front, Mr. Quay, who voted for the one-eighth when the bill was in the senate, joining with his colleagues in the hope of beating the bill by this indirect method.

The Populists acted throughout with the Republicans. After these votes no attempt was made to delay matters, and the resolution to agree to a further conference was agreed to without division. The chair then reappointed the conferrees, Messrs. Voorhees, Jones, Vest, Harris, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich, and the senate, after transacting a little routine business, adjourned until Monday.

No Quorum.

There was not a quorum of members in the house at any time, and all the business transacted was by unanimous consent. The message announcing that the senate insisted on its amendments to the tariff bill and agreed to the request of the house for a further conference was received by the house without giving rise to any demonstrations.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has about abandoned its proposed investigation of the late A. R. U. strike.

NEW LUMBER YARD,
No. 255 HILDRETH STREET.
Best Quality. Lowest Prices. Cedar Posts a Specialty.
P. V. Allen & Co.,
Telephone 568-5.

BRADY TALKS.

Corbett Is Willing to Fight Jackson at Any Time and at Any Place In the United States.

NEW YORK, July 28.—W. A. Brady, manager of Champion Pugilist "Jim" Corbett, arrived yesterday by the Britannic. He appears to be deeply interested in bringing about a meeting between Corbett and Jackson. "Jim has some very pronounced ideas of Jackson," said he. "He doesn't believe the Australian wants a finish fight. This is the reason for all the talk about a 20-round engagement at the National Sporting club, which should be called the 'Jackson' club," he added, with a sneer.

"Why they are all Jackson people to a man, and Jim wouldn't have the ghost of a chance. We know that Davies and Lord Lonsdale have been in constant communication, and the former by guaranteeing a purse of $15,000 tried to force Jim into a match, but did not succeed. George Pierre told me that two men could not fight 20 rounds in that club unless one was beaten, yet I saw four drawn battles. It's only a 16-foot ring, and Jim, after looking the place over, told them frankly he did not like their club or their money and would not fight there."

"But there are no available clubs here save those in the south," was suggested "Do you expect Jackson to fight there?"

"For my part, I don't know what to expect from Jackson, but I'll tell you what Jim expects him to do," Brady replied, impressively. "Jim thinks Jackson will come on here, make a grand stand, play about the south, and then retire; or else, after a whole lot of talking, finally agree to fight below the Mason and Dixon line.

"Then his manager will say he has conceded everything to Corbett. Jim will fight Jackson anywhere in the United States, and any time will suit him. When he gets here he will throw some turkey talk in Jackson's direction, depend upon that."

The Tarnsey Outrage.

DENVER, July 28.—Chief of Police Armstrong insists that he has proof that the plot against Adjutant General Tarnsey was hatched among sheriff's officers of El Paso county. P. D. Smithey, an ex-deputy, is said to have made some damaging statements.

Admiral Walker's Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Herbert has received a detail report of a survey made by Admiral Walker at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, with a view to the establishment of a coaling station. The report indicates that the project is feasible.

Spanish Smugglers Seized.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—The United States revenue cutter McLane seized six more Spanish vessels off Auclote yesterday. They were engaged in a smuggling expedition. A few weeks ago the McLane seized six vessels at the same place for the same offense.

Crowned With Success.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 28.—The final splice of the Anglo-American Telegraph company's cable was made yesterday at 11 a. m., Greenwich time, and the laying of the largest cable across the Atlantic was then successfully completed.

Railroad Officials' Mandate Obeyed.

CHATTANOOGA, July 28.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad company issued an order requiring all employes to resign from the A. R. U. Practically all the members of the union in Chattanooga yesterday complied with the order.

Iron Hall Money.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Judge Dennis has decided in favor of the petition of James F Failey of Indiana, the general receiver of the Order of the Iron Hall, to have the $100,000 in the hands of the local receivers distributed by himself.

Big Blaze In a Florida Town.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—Fire broke out in Dorsey's woodworking establishment, and destroyed thousands of feet of lumber and valuable machinery. Loss estimated at $100,000.

From April 1, 1893, every package will contain a cake of pure Olive Oil Toilet Soap.
I have used many WASHING POWDERS but think IVORINE is the best, as it NEVER HURTS MY HANDS in any way, as all others do.
MRS. CHAS. H. CHASE, Newport, R.I.
Ivorine
WASHING POWDER
The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.
For 50 years makers of Yankee Shaving Soap.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY
We will sell the material necessary for heating a house, AT COST FOR SPOT CASH.
THE
H. R. Barker M'f'g Co.
Guarantees this.

SPECIAL • OFFER.
3 BOTTLES 89c.
Commencing Friday morning, at nine o'clock sharp, for a few days only, THE GOLDEN SHEAF offers 1 bottle each of Claret, Cal. Port or Sherry, or 2 of Port and 1 of Claret, for the small sum of 89c.
The Golden Sheaf
55 MIDDLE ST.
PARKER BLOCK. NEAR PALMER.

K. H. BANCROFT & CO., Room 1, Shattuck's New Block,
Electrical Supplies, Electrical Repairing
Of all kinds. Telephone 39-5. Prescott Street Lowell, Mass.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A brick plant was burned at Ottumwa, Ia.

A safe was robbed of $100 at Concord, N. H.

Fire caused $5000 loss at Bridgeport, Conn.

Business houses in Antigo, Wis., were burned.

North Dakota Democrats and Populists are to unite.

Twenty buildings were destroyed by fire at Celina, O.

The British lords passed the budget to a second reading.

Dick Green was hanged at Mt. Pleasant, S. C., for murder.

General A J. Pleasanton of "bluglass" fame is dead.

The tax rate in Woburn, Mass., is $1.70 per $1000 over last year.

Sioux City (Ia.) property valued at $40,000 was destroyed by fire.

British Columbian districts are devastated by fierce forest fires.

Native farmers in Bagdad are dying from fever and starvation.

William Hickey was nominated for congress by Illinois Populists.

D B. Henderson was renominated for congress by Iowa Republicans.

The assassins of Emin Pacha, the African explorer, were convicted.

Lightning caused a panic in the Lehigh county prison at Allentown, Pa.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
A Liquid Preparation for the face, neck, arms and hands.
Quickly applied.
Effect instantaneous.
Undetectable.
Harmless.
Use it in the City and Country, at the Seaside and Mountains.
Banishes freckles.
Relieves sunburn.
Prevents tan.
Softens the skin & gives it a healthy color.
Removes pimples, sallowness, roughness, redness and rash.

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
Is characterized by that same Highest Standard of Excellence which has achieved a reputation for the Mason & Hamlin Organ as the standard of the world. The Mason & Hamlin Piano is constructed on an improved method of stringing, invented and patented in 1883, which piano experts pronounce "The Greatest Improvement in Pianos in Half a Century. The agency for these Pianos and Organs has been secured for Lowell and vicinity by
GEORGE GARDNER
45 PRESCOTT STREET.

DR. BRETON
The eminent Specialist, will be glad to see all his former patrons and any who desire his services at
44 Central Street.
Office Hours—1 to 8 p. m. Sundays and Holidays by appointment only.

Do You Go To Lawrence?
If So, Call At
THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
Which now has the Finest Dining Rooms in the city. They have been recently renovated. The Cuisine is Unsurpassed

WATSON BAKERY
Every evening at 5 o'clock Hot Tea Rolls and Cream Bread, also all kinds of Cake and Pastry. Only the best stock used in the manufacture of our goods. Parties supplied at short notice at
Nos. 24 to 30 CHARLES STREET.
Peter Watson, Prop.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled for at the Post Office at Lowell, Mass., for the Week Ending, July 28th, 1894. Publication in THE SUN authorized by Postoffice department.

Gentlemen's List.

Anlson, Fred
Allen, S L & Co
Adams, John
Burke, Thomas
Brown, Walter
Brown, Arthur
Brown, M
Brown, Willard
Budlong, J C
Bennett, Albert
Bennett, James
Battles, James M
Balcolm, Lon M
Cassidy, M J
Cassidy, J M
Chardonit, Alfonse
Casa, James
Cleary, George W
Castonguay, Isidore
Couture, Fillas
Cook, B
Darmanee, Michael
Edmonds, Jacob
Ferguson, Rod
Fletcher, Frank C Dr
Ford, C M
Gardiner, John
Golding, Thomas
Hasty, John
Hobtsworth, Tom
Holmes, Stillman
Johnson, James
Kinsley, Guy
Kennedy, Wm
Keeley, Nelson
Lachapelle, Ospide
Lavel, Pitre
Lambert, Louis
Lennon, Cornelius
Lemire, Adolphe
Lew, Geo
Lock, W O
Lowe, Fred
Lowell Carpet Cricket Club
McMahon, Thomas
McDonough, Michael
McIntire, John
Menard, Joseph
Melvin, Len
Millet, Geo
Middleton, Thomas
Miller, George
Morse, Howard
Morgan, James
Moloney, Bernard
Morse, W E
Moir, David
Munroe, L F
Pastel, B & Co
Patten, G F
Prudom, Antoins
Pilling, Richard
Quarsey, Marcelin
Rich, Thomas P
Robbins, I G
Roberts, Nickles
Spaulding, M S
Schram, Harry
Smith, E F
Sutcliff, Alfred
Symonds, Robert A
Snyder, J W
Trash, Clarence S
Vaughn, Onan
Van Ness, Albert
Welsh, Thomas
Webster, Frank

Ladies' List.

Arundel, Mrs Robt
Ayers, Miss Jennie
Braders, Miss Mary
Baxter, Mrs Elsie
Barrows, Mrs Mary
Blanchette, Miss Eva
Bagley, Miss Annie
Barnes, Miss Jane
Belanger, Miss Asilde
Bohannan, Mrs A S
Burnham, Mrs E W
Butterfield, Mrs L J
Casey, Katie E
Connors, Mrs Kate
Clifford, Mrs John
Cook, Mrs Geo
Colleary, Mrs Bridget
Cryan, Miss Mary
Churchill, Susie
Davis, Mrs B
Dired, Mrs Anne Porker
Delehanty, Miss Mamie
Dixon, Mrs Gertie
Dixon, Mrs Frank
Dorong, Mrs Jane
Ethier, Della Rachel
Eaton, Miss F
Fuller, Miss Elana
Fortier, Melle Rosanna
Fox, Mrs Nellie M
Fellening, Mrs Dr
Green, Miss Mary
Haggerty, Miss Delia
Harris, Mrs
Hamblet, Miss Dolly
Harrington, Mrs Nellie
Hudson, Miss Nellie
Hodgden, Mrs Mary
Jennings, Miss Alice
Johnson, Miss Eliza
Johnson, Miss Paulina
Kennedy, Mrs Susie
Kilgannon, Miss Annie
Lamburt, Miss Victor
Libby, Miss Marguerite
Lynch, Mrs Mary E
Lynch, Miss Mary
Maloney, Mrs B A
Mariner, Mrs Kate
Mantle, Miss Alvina
Martin, Miss Nellie
Mahan, Miss Mary
McGuire, Mrs Rose
McMahon, Miss Mary
McDermot Mrs Michael
Merchant, Miss Mabel
Meehan, Miss Annie
Milord, Miss Laura A
Moreau, Mrs Gorgea
Montagne, Miss Katie
Noyes, Mrs H Fred
Nuton, Miss Mary
Ogara, Miss Mary
Paradis, Melie Maria
Paquette, Melle Flardie
Pengally, Mrs
Prentiss, Mrs Abbie M
Quealy, Miss Lizzie
Queenan, Mrs Margaret
Riley, Mrs James
Ritts, Mrs Adella
Roy, Madame David
St Mary, St George
Sands, Miss K
Saltmarsh, Mrs Alice
Sargent, Mrs Etta
Steers, Mrs Bridget
Smith, Mrs John
Sylvester, Mrs Emma
Turner, Miss Etta M
Underhill, Miss Earnestine
White, Miss Maud
Young, Miss Lilla E

Boston and Maine Railroad.
Summer Arrangement.
WESTERN DIVISION
Commencing July 1, 1894.
TRAINS LEAVE CENTRAL STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.
For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.15 12.45, 2.30, 3 15, 4.10, 5.10, 6.20, 7.00, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.30, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.35, 8.50, p. m.
For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.15, 2.30, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10, 6.20, 7.00, 9.25 (11.21 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.50 p. m.
For Haverhill, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.15, 2.30, 3.40, 4.10, 5.10, 6.20, 7.00, 9.25, (11.25 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.50 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.15, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 12.15, 2.30, 3.40, 4.10, 6.20 p. m.
For Exeter, and Dover, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 3.40, 4.10, 5.10, p. m. SUNDAYS, 5 35 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 4.10 p. m.
For Somersworth, N H., Salmon Falls Saco and Portland 8.30 a.m.; 12.15, 3.40, 4.10, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p.m.
For Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 4.10, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.
For Bangor; Belfast, Waterville, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 12.15, 5.10 p.m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.
For St. John N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 8 30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays). SUNDAY, 5.35 p. m.
For Eastport and St John's (per steamer), on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12 15 p m.
For Castine, Deer Island, Sedewick and Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones of Rockland), Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p. m.
Southern Division.
On and After July 1, 1894, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:—
For Boston—5 45, 6 30, ¶6 50, *7 45, *8 50, ¶9 00, *9 40, 11 00 a. m.; 1 40, 2.10, ¶3.00, 4.30, *5 40, p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45, a. m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street, Lowell as follows:
For Boston.—5 48, 6 34, ¶6 53, §7 01, §7 18, §7 27, *7 48, *8 57, 9 03, *9 50, 10 03, 11 44 a. m., *12 17, 1 43, 3 03, ¶3 05, 4 00, 4 10, 4 33, ¶5 21, *5 43, 6 28, 7 47, 8.46 p. m. SUNDAYS, *7 15, 7.27, 8 45, *9 16 a. m.; §4 25, §6 05 p. m.
For Woburn, §7 01, 7 45, 11 00 a.m.; 1 40, 4 30, 8 40 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8 45 a. m., §4 21, 6 03, p.m.
*Express. §Northern Depot only. ¶Via Bedford.
For Lawrence — 6.30, 10.00, 2.10, 4.15, 5.50 p m.
For Salem and Way Stations—§7 38 a. m.; 1.25, 5.50 p. m. Via South Lawrence 6.30 a. m.
Time below is from Middlesex street station.
For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m., 12.00, 5.00 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 12.57, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 3.43 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord 7.57, 9.14, 9.45, 10.13 a.m.; 12.11, 12.57, 1.44, 9.59, 3.43, 5.42, 6.21, 8.13, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.02 a.m. (to Nashua only), 2.00, 6.00, 8.18, 8.43 p. m.
For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.45a. m.; 12.11, 1.44, 5.42, §8 13 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—9.45 a.m.; 1.44 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.45 a.m.; 1.56 and †8.43, p.m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, †8.13 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; †8.43 p. m.
Quebec Express via White River Junction—1.59 8.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.
†Daily for Montreal.
D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, Gen. Ag't. Lowell.

OFFICE TO LET—In THE SUN building. A nice location for a doctor or light professional business. Inquire at THE SUN office.

WILLIAM WADE'S PROCLAMATION.
This has nothing to do with the Chicago trouble; but it is a subject of interest to every man, woman and child in this city and suburbs. I am not a millionaire, but I am willing to help everyone to save a dollar. What fairer proposition can I make?
Defying competition I present a list of the following bargains.—
GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, regular price $1.50, our price 80c.
MISSES' DONGOLA BUTTON BOOTS, regular price $1.25, our price 75c.
LADIES' BLACK OXFORDS, patent tips, all sizes, usual price 75c., our price 50c.
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S OXFORDS, colored and black, 49c. and upwards.
CHILD'S RUSSET BOOTS, our own make, 40c.; small sizes less.
MEN'S TENNIS SHOES, 25c.
MEN'S HIGH CUT BICYCLE BAL SHOES, rubber soles, 75c.; former price $1.25
These are simply a sample of the hundreds of bargains offered. If you do not believe I have them, call and see. Dollars are scarce nowadays, and only by saving the pennies can our merchants keep alive. When you want anything in Footwear call on
WILLIAM WADE,
23 MERRIMACK STREET,
Two Doors Below the Post Office.

WANT COLUMN

Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

WHEN SICK—call at the Lowell Medical and Surgical Institute, 36 Prescott street.

WANTED—A Gordon setter dog, thoroughbred and affectionate nature. Nudd, the engraver, room 5 Spaulding block.

FOR SALE—cottage of 6 rooms and pantry near Salem street, sewer connections, good lot of land, price $1800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

WANTED MALE HELP—Newspaper correspondents everywhere; also capable contributors. Either sex; pleasant work for spare time. Address with stamp. Interstate Press Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESMEN, we send samples, allow liberal salary and expenses or commission to proper applicants. Stole seller, three stores out of five will order. Address with stamp Lock Box 420, New York City.

FOR SALE—In Belvidere, cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. This is a bargain. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

GET YOUR SUMMER CLOTHES cleansed at the Merrimack Steam Dyeing and Cleansing house. Clothing dyed, cleansed and repaired at short notice, 477 Merrimack street, F.P. Lew, proprietor.

OLD PAPERS, just the thing to put under carpets, 5 cents a hundred at this office.

PANTS PRESSED—10 CENTS per pair at Baldwin's, 494 Merrimack street, opp. Tremont.

FOR SALE—In Centralville, good cottage house of 7 rooms, pantry and bath rooms. Furnace in cellar. Good large barn and carriage house, and 6000 feet of land. Price $2300 on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

CUT PRICES—On Repairing, Sponging and Pressing Gentlemen's Clothing at BALDWIN'S, 494 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A fruit, confectionery, tobacco and cigar store on one of the principal business streets in this city. Excellent location for business. Price, $525. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Rooms to let at 40 Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A 4-tenement block. Store in one, rents for $28 per month, built but a few years, 2740 feet of land, near center of the city and one of the best pieces of property on our list for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—Good tenement house, good barn, a lot of fruit, 8000 feet of land, always rented. Price very low and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 50 acres with good buildings, 6 miles from Lowell. Price $2000.

DO YOU WANT any old papers to put under carpets? We have them for 5 cents a hundred at this office.

FOR SALE—On Lakeview avenue, cottage house, good lot of land. Price $950 G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE. -A 2-story 2-tenement house, few steps from Hamilton and Appleton corporations, will rent for $25 per month, a rare opportunity for investment, price $2800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage house of 7 rooms and shed all in best of condition, gas, cemented cellar, sewer connections, concrete walks, good lot of land room for stable, situated in one of the best locations in the Highlands. Few steps from Coral street—Price $1950. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—City and country property of all kinds, and all prices, and all conditions, to suit everyone who wants to buy. We have boarding and lodging houses of all kinds and just what you want. Money to loan on all kinds of property. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street, Courier building.

VARIETY STORES use old papers for wrapping purposes. We sell them at this office for 5 cents a hundred.

FOR SALE.—A small farm seven miles from Lowell, one-half mile from the depot, near the school, one acre of blackberries, one quarter of an acre of strawberries, seventy-five apple trees, twenty pear trees, one and a half acres with three acres of planted. Rare bargain. For further particulars see C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street. Come quick or you will lose this chance.—200 acres of a farm, with a 20 room house; would make a fine summer boarding house. Cuts 50 tons of hay, plenty of fruit, one and a half miles from the depot, and ($1150) eleven hundred and fifty dollars will capture this place. Inquire of C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street.

WE HAVE A FEW
REFRIGERATORS
AND
ICE CHESTS
On hand which, rather than carry them over till next season, we will sell at the following reduction from former prices:

1	$22.00	Refrigerator,	$17.00
2	$16.50	"	$12.00
1	$16.00	"	$11.50
2	$10.00	"	$6.75
1	$15.00	Ice Chest,	$10.50
1	$12.00	"	$8.50

Baby Carriages,

1	$20.00	Baby Carriage,	$16.00
1	$16.50	"	$12.50

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
Office: 10 and 12 Merrimack Street,
(Opposite Post Office.)
N. B.—Auction Sales conducted in all parts of the city or state.

Teacher of Music.
Miss Ethel O'Heir is now forming classes for Piano and Organ. For further particulars call at
COR. LANE AND HORN STS. (No. 68.)
N. B.—Would accept position as organist at reasonable terms.

Drain's Bargain Store.
Nearly everybody is obliged to buy DRY GOODS of some description. Why not patronize the place where there are real bargains.
DRAIN'S,
111 Gorham Street.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

RAILROADS

Are Busy But Factories Are Suffering.

THE TEXTILE MARKET IS MUCH IMPROVED.

Boot and Shoe Business Continues Good.

NEW YORK, July 28.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review says: The heavy outgo of gold, the fall of the treasury reserve and of the price of wheat to the lowest point on record, and the increasing uncertainty about the tariff, have entirely overshadowed other influences.

Business delayed for months by the two great strikes now crowd railroads and swell returns, and gives the impression of revival in business. But it is not yet clear how far there is an increase in new traffic distinguished from that which has been merely blockaded or deferred.

In some branches there has been more activity, but in others less, because events early this week led many to infer that no change of tariff would be made. But the uncertainty is not removed, and much of the business done seems to be in the nature of insurance against possibilities.

Freight, which was delayed by the blockade, now crowds the railroads and doubtless accounts in a large degree for heavy western receipts of wheat. But earnings show little gain.

Wheat and Corn.

Wheat is found deeper still, and has sold below 55 cents, making the monthly average at New York the lowest ever known. Western receipts have been 4,455,874 bushels, against 3,129,295 last year, in part because of delayed shipments, but the movement from the farms has been heavy, while Atlantic exports have been only 1,511,604 bushels, against 2,057,050 last year.

Corn was stronger, with accounts of injury to part of the crop, and the exports are trifling.

Cotton declined 1-16th to 7 cents, though receipts from plantations were small.

Official reports count for nothing in comparison with enormous visible stocks. In the stock market there were some wide fluctuations, mainly in trusts affected by pending legislation, or in bankrupt railroads, which are discredited by the disclosures in Atchison. Naturally gold exports and the condition of the treasury check any upward effort.

Textile Industries.

Textile industries have been perceptibly stimulated, according to dealers, by disagreements, which many suppose may prevent a change of the tariff, and there has been more buying of cotton goods, with slightly higher prices for a few, notwithstanding the closing of some important mills.

Sales of wool have been greatly swelled by speculation, in the belief that wool is not likely to decline in any event, but may advance sharply if tariff changes fail. Sales for the week were 9,084,100, against 2,104,500 last year, and 9,118,500 in 1892. In four weeks of July sales have been 22,359,285 pounds, against 10,696,900 in 1893, and 29,250,850 in 1892.

Iron, Boots and Shoes.

While scarcity of coke delays resumption of work in many central and western iron mills, the light inquiry for finished products at Chicago and the disappointing demand for most kinds at Pittsburg raises doubt whether material increase can be expected when the tariff question is out of the way.

The business in boots and shoes continues good, and shipments for four weeks of July have been 11,000 cases, or 4 per cent, larger than last year, and 67,000 cases, or 11 per cent, less than in 1892 or 1891, but orders for women's light goods appear to be slackening.

Failures for three weeks of July compare well, of course, with the panic period last year, commercial liabilities being $6,317,096, of which $3,588,988 were of manufacturing and $2,483,011 of trading concerns. Commercial loans are expanding but little, and great caution still maintains soundness. For the week the failures have been 249 in the United States; 380 last year, and in Canada 39, against 23 last year.

Water Reached the Lime.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., July 28.—The schooner Ringleader, from Thomaston, Me., for New York, with lime, reports a slight leak around the vessel's pump, which caused the cargo of lime to take fire. The vessel is sealed up to smother the fire, and the captain and crew are quartered on deck awaiting developments.

A Boston Mystery.

BOSTON, July 28.—A man found unconscious on South street, Jamaica Plain, at midnight, was identified as Anton Hanson, 37 years old. His skull is fractured and his neck broken. He will die, and possibly the way he received his injuries will never be known.

Herz a Defaulter.

PARIS, July 28.—Dr. Cornelius Herz was formally charged with extorting 10,000,000 francs from the late Baron Reinach. As Dr. Herz did not put in an appearance the tribunal declared him a defaulter and judgment was reserved.

Sherlock Gets Fifteen Years.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., July 28.—Michael Sherlock, the "gentleman burglar," who, with three companions, made nearly 40 breaks in Lenox, in this vicinity, was sentenced to 15 years in state prison, one day in solitary confinement.

Preparing For Business.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Commissioner of Labor Wright, as ex-officio chairman of the strike commission appointed by the president, has called a meeting of the commission in this city on Monday next.

Didn't Abate a Nuisance.

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., July 28.—The mayor and 33 councilmen were yesterday held for court, charged with maintaining a nuisance in the shape of an open sewer recently washed out by a flood.

Midnight Fire at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.—E. A. Parris & Co.'s planing mill and a three-story building occupied by jewelers and electroplaters were burned out at midnight. The fire was caused by an explosion of sawdust in the planing mill. Loss about $20,000. Insured.

Lodging House Fired Upon.

CHICAGO, July 28.—A lodging house where were 25 non-union railroad employes was fired upon by a gang, and the men inside returned the fire. Police were called and guarded the house.

More Earthquakes.

BELGRADE, July 28.—Macedonia, Old Servia and Eastern Bulgaria have been visited by earthquakes, damaging property heavily and killing a number of persons.

ON ITS WAY NORTH.

Wellman Exploring Expedition Probably Escaped Pack-Ice, After All—"All on Board Well and Full of Hope."

LONDON, July 28.—Carl Siewers, the Norwegian Arctic enthusiast, last night received a telegram from the captain of the Erling, a Norwegian sealer, which arrived yesterday at the Island of Tromsoe. The captain of the sealer said in his dispatch that near Amsterdam island the Erling spoke the Ragnvold Jarl, the steamer which is conveying the Wellman or American Arctic expedition to the edge of the pack-ice.

The Ragnvald Jarl, in reply to signals, asked to be reported at the nearest place the Erling touched at, saying that all was well on board. The signal from the Ragnvald Jarl was: "Please report nearest touching place. All well on board Ragnvald Jarl and full of hope."

The Ragnvald Jarl, the captain of the Erling telegraphed, had been beset by pack-ice, which had delayed her progress considerably. But, the sealer captain added, Wellman and his party were then free of the pack-ice, and they should now be well on their way to the north pole.

BACK TO BRIDGEWATER.

Firebug Wright Is Captured In a Freight Car at Brockton.

BROCKTON, Mass., July 28.—Louis A. Wright, the young firebug who escaped from the state farm at Bridgewater a few days ago, was caught here yesterday. It appears that he had been about Brockton several days, but as the police did not have a description of him, he was safe so long as he did not betray himself.

It was while Wright was engaged in waiting for a friend who promised him money that one of the night officers of the Brockton police force observed him, and instead of standing his ground and brazening the matter out, as he might have done, Wright tried to hide in a freight car. The officer was more persistent than Wright thought he would be, and he hunted until he found the culprit hidden in one corner of the car. He told the story about being there in waiting for a friend, and gave his name as Lewis, and his stopping place as the Commercial House.

His yarn was so weak, however, that the policemen would not believe him, and took him to the police station, where he detained him, when he was recognized as Wright, and when he was charged with being the fugitive from the state farm he admitted his identity. The farm authorities were notified and Wright was taken back to his old quarters.

Bowden Gets a Lashing.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., July 28.—J. E. T. Bowden, who achieved notoriety as manager of the Duval Athletic club, was horsewhipped almost to death yesterday by one Brunson, who alleged that Bowden had insulted Mrs. Brunson. When Brunson finished Bowden was in a pitiable condition. His face was a mass of bruised and quivering flesh, and his clothing was cut to shreds. Brunson is a six-footer and weighs over 200 pounds. Bowden is about five feet high and weighs about 95 pounds. Bowden denies that he insulted Mrs. Brunson.

Kinter For Governor.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., July 28.—The Democratic state convention made the following nominations: For congress, N. G. Larimore; for governor, F. M. Kinter; judge of the supreme court, Judge Templeton; commissioner of agriculture, George Kurtz. The independent candidates for lieutenant governor, secretary of state, superintendent of public instruction, auditor, treasurer and insurance commission were endorsed.

Three Hundred and Forty Years Old.

KONIGSBERG, July 28.—On the occasion of the 340th anniversary of the founding of the university here, Prince Frederick Leopold, yesterday, in behalf of Emperor William, laid the foundation stone of a gymnasium, which has been presented to the university by Dr. Lange of New York.

Recovered After Three Years.

DUNDEE, Ont., July 28.—The body of Patrick Purcell, which was stolen three years ago, has been found in the St. Lawrence river. Purcell was a member of parliament. He was buried in the Purcell family's private cemetery, and the next night the body was stolen.

A Lucky Strike.

SILVER CITY, N. M., July 28.—A gold strike has been made in the Pinos Altos district which promises to be the richest made in New Mexico. The new strike is in a place where, until this summer, prospectors did not think it worth while to look for gold.

Vacation Will Be Short.

LAWRENCE, Mass., July 28.—The report that the large woolen mills of Phillips & Kuhnhardt would close down for an indefinite period is untrue. The mills will be closed down for 10 days to make necessary repairs. Work will then be resumed on full time.

Presents Were Numerous.

COPENHAGEN, July 28.—The silver wedding of the crown prince and Princess Frederick of Denmark was celebrated throughout the country yesterday. Nearly every court in Europe sent presents to the prince and princess.

Riot In a Pennsylvania Town.

INDIANA, Pa., July 28.—Striking miners at Glen Campbell attacked the deputies on guard, and a number of shots were fired on both sides. Sheriff Mack says he will furnish more deputies, and if necessary will call for troops.

Great Expectations.

DENVER, July 28.—Governor Waite said to a representative woman that he is a candidate for renomination, and that "there is not the slightest doubt in my mind that I will get it by not less than 20,000 majority."

Not Allowed to Sail.

BERLIN, July 28.—A Dutch steamer about to sail from Emerich for Rotterdam was discovered to have cholera on board and was detained.

None So Good.
None Goes So Far.
The 25 cent bottle of Knapp's Rootbeer Extract will produce 6 to 10 gallons of peerless rootbeer, whereas a large bottle of any other extract produces less rootbeer and of inferior quality. Moral: use the best. Get
Knapp's
ROOTBEER EXTRACT
Buy the Extract, and make the Rootbeer at home.
All Grocers and Druggists, 25c.

SUGAR

May Prolong the Sitting of the Conference.

TWO TIE VOTES IN THE SENATE.

Tariff Finally Sent Back to the Conference.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—A messenger from the executive mansion reached the house of representatives half an hour after the senate had voted to send the tariff bill back to conference with a note for Representative McMillin, the ranking house conferree, in the absence of Mr. Wilson, asking him to call at the White House.

This, following the conference between the president and Speaker Crisp earlier in the day, was taken to indicate the solicitude the president felt on the outcome of the second conference. Mr McMillin declined to talk of his call on the president.

Messrs. McMillin and Turner are the only house conferrees in town, but Speaker Crisp has word that Mr. Montgomery and Chairman Wilson will be here today. The Democratic conferrees will hold an informal meeting today, and Senator Jones said late yesterday that the full conference committee, including Republican members, would probably be called together on Monday.

The general impression about the senate is that the conference will not be as prolonged as the former one, as senators are of the opinion that the committee either will agree on a report within two or three days after the sittings begin, or within that time decide to report another disagreement. The preponderance of the opinion is, however, that there will not be another report of disagreement. In fact, the Democratic conferrees assert that another disagreement means the defeat of the bill.

The Bone of Contention.

The indications all point to the probability that the sugar schedule again will be the principal point of contention, and that but for the differences on this point an agreement would be reached after a very brief sitting. The Democratic members of the conference went through the bill very carefully during their former sitting, and agreed on a vast majority of the items in it, so that they will not need to co[illegible]r those points again very fully.

It is [illegible]ble, however, that the Republican members of the committee will ask for an explanation for the many changes, and this action would of course have the effect of delaying the conference report.

Senator Blanchard has an entirely new sugar proposition to submit to the conference, but it is not regarded as at all likely of adoption. In outlining his proposition Senator Blanchard said that in his opinion the best way out of the complication would be to continue the bounty, diminishing it at the rate of 1-8 cent each year, and to add to the bounty 8-8 cent duty on raw sugars and 5-8 cent on refined sugars.

"This," he said, "would not increase the price of sugar to the consumer, and would yield to the treasury say $12,000,000 to $15,000,000 a year revenue, enough to pay the bounty from the start, with an ever-increasing surplus each year as the bounty diminishes in amount. The differential on refined sugar would be 1-4 cent, the same as proposed in the Wilson bill as reported from the ways and means committee, and only half as much as under the existing McKinley law. It would also," he added, "return the one-tenth discriminating duty against sugars imported from countries paying an export bounty."

A Lively Session.

The senate at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, after a week of senatorial speeches, agreed to the further conference on the tariff bill asked by the house of representatives.

The test of strength came on Mr. Washburn's motion that the senate recede from that portion of the sugar amendment placing a differential of 1-8 cent on sugars above No. 16 Dutch standard.

After an hour and a half of debate on the pending points of order, the president pro tempore, Mr. Harris, who was in the chair in the absence of Vice President Stevenson, sustained the point of order, and ruled the motion out. The decision was immediately appealed from and a motion made to lay the latter motion on the table. Both motions resulted in a tie vote, Mr. Hill and the Populists acting with the Republicans in the effort to get a direct vote on Mr. Washburn's motion.

A Close Vote.

Intense excitement prevailed, owing to the closeness of the vote. In case of a tie the motion is lost, according to parliamentary law. The failure to sustain the chair on the appeal brought the senate to the direct vote on the Washburn motion. Upon the result hinged perhaps the fate of the measure, but though the Republicans scored the victory in securing the vote on the 1-8 cent differential, it developed that they had no reserve strength, and the vote on the Washburn motion also resulted in a tie and consequently was lost.

All the Democrats—save Mr. Hill and Mr. Irby were paired—in favor of striking out the one-eighth stood by the caucus agreement and voted against the motion. The Republicans also presented a solid front, Mr. Quay, who voted for the one-eighth when the bill was in the senate, joining with his colleagues in the hope of beating the bill by this indirect method.

The Populists acted throughout with the Republicans. After these votes no attempt was made to delay matters, and the resolution to agree to a further conference was agreed to without division. The chair then reappointed the conferrees, Messrs. Voorhees, Jones, Vest, Harris, Sherman, Allison and Aldrich, and the senate, after transacting a little routine business, adjourned until Monday.

No Quorum.

There was not a quorum of members in the house at any time, and all the business transacted was by unanimous consent. The message announcing that the senate insisted on its amendments to the tariff bill and agreed to the request of the house for a further conference was received by the house without giving rise to any demonstrations.

The house committee on interstate and foreign commerce has about abandoned its proposed investigation of the late A. R. U. strike.

NEW LUMBER YARD,
No. 255 HILDRETH STREET.
Best Quality. Lowest Prices. Cedar Posts a Specialty.
P. V. Allen & Co.,
Telephone 168 5.

BRADY TALKS.

Corbett Is Willing to Fight Jackson at Any Time and at Any Place In the United States.

NEW YORK, July 28.—W. A. Brady, manager of Champion Pugilist "Jim" Corbett, arrived yesterday by the Britannic. He appears to be deeply interested in bringing about a meeting between Corbett and Jackson. "Jim has some very pronounced ideas of Jackson," said he. "He doesn't believe the Australian wants a finish fight. This is the reason for all the talk about a 20-round engagement at the National Sporting club, which should be called the 'Jackson' club," he added, with a sneer.

"Why they are all Jackson people to a man, and Jim wouldn't have the ghost of a chance. We know that Davies and Lord Lonsdale have been in constant communication, and the former by guaranteeing a purse of $15,000 tried to force Jim into a match, but did not succeed. George Pierre told me that two men could not fight 20 rounds in that club unless one was beaten, yet I saw four drawn battles. It's only a 16-foot ring, and Jim, after looking the place over, told them frankly he did not like their club or their money and would not fight there."

"But there are no available clubs here save those in the south," was suggested. "Do you expect Jackson to fight there?"

"For my part, I don't know what to expect from Jackson, but I'll tell you what Jim expects him to do," Brady replied, impressively. "Jim thinks Jackson will come on here, make a grand stand, play about the south, and then retire; or else, after a whole lot of talking, finally agree to fight below the Mason and Dixon line.

"Then his manager will say he has conceded everything to Corbett. Jim will fight Jackson anywhere in the United States, and any time will suit him. When he gets here he will throw some turkey talk in Jackson's direction, depend upon that."

The Tarnsey Outrage.

DENVER, July 28.—Chief of Police Armstrong insists that he has proof that the plot against Adjutant General Tarnsey was hatched among sheriff's officers of El Paso county. P. D. Smithey, an ex-deputy, is said to have made some damaging statements.

Admiral Walker's Conclusion.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—Secretary Herbert has received a detail report of a survey made by Admiral Walker at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, with a view to the establishment of a coaling station. The report indicates that the project is feasible.

Spanish Smugglers Seized.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—The United States revenue cutter McLane seized six more Spanish vessels off Anclote yesterday. They were engaged in a smuggling expedition. A few weeks ago the McLane seized six vessels at the same place for the same offense.

Crowned With Success.

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 28.—The final splice of the Anglo-American Telegraph company's cable was made yesterday at 11 a. m., Greenwich time, and the laying of the largest cable across the Atlantic was then successfully completed.

Railroad Officials' Mandate Obeyed.

CHATTANOOGA, July 28.—The Cincinnati Southern Railroad company issued an order requiring all employes to resign from the A. R. U. Practically all the members of the union in Chattanooga yesterday complied with the order.

Iron Hall Money.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Judge Dennis has decided in favor of the petition of James F. Failey of Indiana, the general receiver of the Order of the Iron Hall, to have the $100,000 in the hands of the local receivers distributed by himself.

Big Blaze In a Florida Town.

TAMPA, Fla., July 28.—Fire broke out in Dorsey's woodworking establishment, and destroyed thousands of feet of lumber and valuable machinery. Loss estimated at $100,000.

From April 1, 1893, every package will contain a cake of pure Olive Oil Toilet Soap.
I have used many WASHING POWDERS but think IVORINE is the best, as it NEVER HURTS MY HANDS in any way, as all others do.
MRS. CHAS. H. CHASE, Newport, R.I.
Ivorine
WASHING POWDER
The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Ct.
For 50 years makers of Yankee Shaving Soap.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY
We will sell the material necessary for heating a house, AT COST FOR SPOT CASH.
-THE-
H. R. Barker M'f'g Co.

Guarantees this.
SPECIAL - OFFER.
3 BOTTLES 89c.
Commencing Friday morning, at nine o'clock sharp, for a few days only, THE GOLDEN SHEAF offers 1 bottle each of Claret, Cal. Port or Sherry, or 2 of Port and 1 of Claret, for the small sum of 89c.
The Golden Sheaf
55 MIDDLE ST.
PARKER BLOCK, NEAR PALMER.

K. H. BANCROFT & CO., Room 1, Shattuck's New Block.
Electrical Supplies, Electrical Repairing of all kinds. Telephone 395. Prescott Street Lowell, Mass.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A brick plant was burned at Ottumwa, Ia.

A safe was robbed of $100 at Concord, N. H.

Fire caused $5000 loss at Bridgeport, Conn.

Business houses in Antigo, Wis., were burned.

North Dakota Democrats and Populists are to unite.

Twenty buildings were destroyed by fire at Celina, O.

The British lords passed the budget to a second reading.

Dick Green was hanged at Mt. Pleasant, S. C., for murder.

General A. J. Pleasanton of "blue glass" fame is dead.

The tax rate in Woburn, Mass., is $1.70 per $1000 over last year.

Sioux City (Ia.) property valued at $40,000 was destroyed by fire.

British Columbian districts are devastated by fierce forest fires.

Native farmers in Bagdad are dying from fever and starvation.

William Hickey was nominated for congress by Illinois Populists.

D. B. Henderson was renominated for congress by Iowa Republicans.

The assassins of Emin Pacha, the African explorer, were convicted.

Lightning caused a panic in the Lehigh county prison at Allentown, Pa.

Hagan's Magnolia Balm,
A Liquid Preparation for the face, neck, arms and hands.
Quickly applied.
Effect instantaneous.
Undetectable.
Harmless.
Use it in the City and Country, at the Seaside and Mountains.
Banishes freckles.
Relieves sunburn.
Prevents tan.
Softens the skin & gives it a healthy color.
Removes pimples, sallowness, roughness, redness and rash.

THE MASON & HAMLIN PIANO
Is characterized by that same Highest Standard of Excellence which has achieved a reputation for the Mason & Hamlin Organ as the standard of the world. The Mason & Hamlin Piano is constructed on an improved method of stringing, invented and patented in 1883, which piano experts pronounce "The Greatest Improvement in Pianos in Half a Century. The agency for these Pianos and Organs has been secured for Lowell and vicinity by
GEORGE GARDNER
45 PRESCOTT STREET.

DR. BRETON
The eminent Specialist, will be glad to see all his former patrons and any who desire his services at
44 Central Street.
Office Hours—1 to 8 p. m. Sundays and Holidays by appointment only.

Do You Go To Lawrence?
If So, Call At
THE HOTEL BRUNSWICK,
Which now has the Finest Dining Rooms in the city. They have been recently renovated. The Cuisine is Unsurpassed

WATSON BAKERY
Every evening at 6 o'clock Hot Tea Rolls and Cream Bread, also all kinds of Cake and Pastry. Only the best stock used in the manufacture of our goods. Parties supplied at short notice at
Nos. 24 to 30 CHARLES STREET.
Peter Watson, Prop.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining Uncalled for at the Post Office at Lowell, Mass., for the Week Ending, July 28th, 1894. Publication in THE SUN authorized by Postoffice department.

Gentlemen's List.

Anlson, Fred	Lemire, Adolphe
Allen, S L & Co	Lew, Geo
Adams, John	Lock, W O
Burke, Thomas	Lowe, Fred
Brown, Walter	Lowell, Carpet Cricket Club
Brown, Arthur	McMahon, Thomas
Brown, Mr	McDonough, Michael
Brown, Willard	McIntire, John
Buffong, J C	Menard, Joseph
Bennett, Albert	Melvin, Leo
Bennett, James	Miller, Geo
Battles, James M	Middleton, Thomas
Balcolm, Lon M	Miller, George
Cassidy, M J	Morse, Howard
Cassidy, J M	Morgan, James
Chardault, Alfonso	Moloney, Bernard
Cusk, James	Morse, W E
Cleary, George W	Moor, David
Custonguay, Isidore	Monroe, L F
Couture, Filias	Poster, B & Co
Cook, B	Patten, G F
Dominance, Michael	Pradon, Antolus
Emmonds, Jacob	Pilling, Richard
Ferguson, Rod	Quersey, Marcellin
Fletcher, Frank C Dr	Rich, Thomas P
Ford, C M	Robbins, T G
Gardiner, John	Roberts, Nickles
Golding, Thomas	Spaulding, M S
Hasty, John	Schrain, Harry
Holdsworth, Tom	Smith, E F
Holmes, Sillman	Sure III, Alfred
Johnson, James	Symonds, Robert A
Kinsley, Guy	Snyder, J W
Kennedy, Wm	Trush, Clarence S
Kelley, Nelson	Vaughn, Ooan
Lachapelle, Ospide	Van Ness, Albert
Lavel, Pitre	Welch, Thomas
Lambert, Louis	Webster, Frank
Lennon, Cornelius	

Ladies' List.

Arundel, Mrs Robt	Kennedy, Mrs Susie
Ayers, Miss Jennie	Kilgannon, Miss Annie
Bradore, Miss Mary	Lambart, Miss Victor
Baxter, Mrs Elsie	Libby, Miss Marguerite
Barrows, Mrs Mary	Lynch, Mrs Mary E
Blanchette, Miss Eva	Lynch, Miss Mary
Bagley, Miss Annie	Maloney, Mrs B A
Barnes, Miss Jane	Mariner, Mrs Kate
Belanger, Miss Aslide	Mantle, Miss Alvina
Bohannan, Mrs A S	Martin, Miss Nellie
Burnham, Mrs E W	Mahon, Miss Mary
Butterfield, Mrs L J	McGuire, Mrs Rose
Casey, Katie E	McMahon, Miss Mary
Connors, Mrs Kate	McDermot Mrs Michael
Clifford, Mrs John	Merchant, Miss Mabel
Cook, Mrs Geo	Meehan, Miss Annie
Colleary, Mrs Bridget	Milord, Miss Laura A
Cryan, Miss Mary	Moreau, Mrs Gorgon
Churchill, Susie	Montague, Miss Katie
Davis, Mrs B	Noyes, Mrs H Fred
Dired, Mrs Anna Porker	Nuton, Miss Mary
Delehanty, Miss Mamie	Ogara, Miss Mary
Dixon, Mrs Gertie	Paradis, Melle Maria
Dixon, Mrs Frank	Paquette, Melle Flardis
Dorong, Mrs Jane	Pengally, Mrs
Ethier, Delle Rachel	Prentiss, Mrs Abbie M
Eaton, Miss F	Quealy, Miss Lizzie
Fuller, Miss Elana	Queenan, Mrs Margaret
Fortier, Melle Rosanna	Riley, Mrs James
Fox, Mrs Nellie M	Ritts, Mrs Adelia
Fellenlug, Mrs Dr	Roy, Madame David
Green, Miss Mary	St Mary, St George
Haggerty, Miss Delia	Sande, Miss K
Harris, Mrs	Saltmarsh, Mrs Alice
Hamblet, Miss Dolly	Sargent, Mrs Etta
Harrington, Mrs Nellie	Steers, Mrs Bridget
Hudson, Miss Nellie	Smith, Mrs John
Hodgdon, Mrs Mary	Sylvester, Mrs Emma
Jennings, Miss Alice	Turner, Miss Etta M
Johnson, Miss Eliza	Underhill, Miss Earnestine
Johnson, Miss Paulina	White, Miss Maud
	Young, Miss Lilla E

Boston and Maine Railroad.

Summer Arrangement.

WESTERN DIVISION

Commencing July 1, 1894.

TRAINS LEAVE CENTRAL STREET DEPOT, LOWELL.

For Boston, at 6.50, 8.15, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.15, 12.45, 2.30, 3.15, 4.10, 5.10, 6.20, 7.00, 9.25 p. m. SUNDAYS, 7.30, 8.15 a. m., 12.05, 4.15, 5.35, 8.50, p. m.
For Lawrence, 8.30, 9.25, 10.50 a. m.; 12.15, 2.30, 3.25, 4.10, 5.10, 6.20, 7.00, 9.25 (11.25 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) p.m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.50 p. m.
For Haverhill, 8.30, 9.25 a. m.; 12.15, 2.30, 3.40, 4.10, 5.10, 6.20, 7.00, 9.25, (11.25 Wednesdays and Saturdays only) p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.20 a. m., 12.05, 5.35, 7.50 p. m.
For Salem and Lynn, 12.15, 5.10 p. m.
For Newburyport and Amesbury, 12.15, 2.30, 3.40, 4.10, 6.20 p. m.
For Exeter, and Dover, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 3.40, 4.10, 5.10, p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p.m.
For Rochester and Alton Bay, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 4.10 p. m.
For Somersworth, N. H., Salmon Falls Saco and Portland 8.30 a.m.; 12.15, 3.40, 4.10, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p.m.
For Augusta, Bath, Lewiston, 8.30 a. m.; 12.15, 4.10, 5.10 p. m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.
For Bangor; Belfast, Waterville, Skowhegan, Rockland, 8.30 a. m., 12.15, 5.10 p.m. SUNDAYS, 5.35 p. m.
For St. John N. B., Halifax, N. S., Montreal, and Quebec, 8.30 a. m., 5.10 p. m. (5.10 does not run Saturdays). SUNDAY, 5.35 p. m.
For Eastport and St. John's (per steamer), on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 12.15 p. m.
For Castine, Deer Island, Sedgwick and Bar Harbor, Jonesport and Machiasport (via steamer Frank Jones of Rockland), Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 5.10 p. m.

Southern Division.

On and After July 1, 1894, Trains Leave Merrimack Street Depot, Lowell, as Follows:—

For Boston—5.45, 6.30, §6.50, *7.45, *8.50, §9.00, *9.40, 11.00 a. m.; 1.40, 2.10, §3.00, 4.30, §5.40, p. m. SUNDAYS, 6.45, a. m.
Trains leave Middlesex Street, Lowell as follows:
For Boston.—5.48, 6.34, §6.53, §7.01, §7.16, §7.27, *7.48, *8.57, 9.13, *9.50, 11.03, 11.41 a. m., *12.37, 1.43, 3.03, §3.05, 4.00, 4.10, 4.33, §5.21, *5.43, 6.28, 7.47, 8.45 p. m. SUNDAYS, *7.18, 7.25, 9.45, *9.16 a. m.; §4.25, §6.05 p. m.
For Woburn, §7.01, 7.45, 11.00 a.m.; 1.40, 4.30, 8.40 p. m. SUNDAYS, 8.45 a. m., §4.20, 6.03, p.m.
*Express. §Northern Depot only. †Via Bedford.
For Lawrence—6.35, 10.00, 2.10, 4.15, 6.50 p. m.
For Salem and Way Stations—§7.38 a. m.; 1.25, 5.50 p. m. Via South Lawrence 6.30 a. m.
☞Time below is from Middlesex street station.
For Ayer Junction and Way Stations—7.15 a. m.; 12.00, 5.03 and 5.47 p. m. SUNDAYS 2.15 p. m.
For Amherst, Milford and Wilton—9.14 a. m.; 12.57, 3.43, 5.42 p. m. SUNDAYS 2 p. m.
For Greenfield, Peterboro', Bennington, Hillsboro' and Keene—9.14 a. m. and 5.43 p. m.
For Nashua, Manchester and Concord 7.57, 9.14, 9.45, 10.13 a.m.; 12.11, 12.57, 1.41, 3.59, 5.21, 5.42, 6.21, 8.13, 8.43 p.m. SUNDAYS 10.02 a.m. (to Nashua only), 2.09, 6.48, 8.43 p. m.
For Penacook, Franklin, Lebanon and White River Junction—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, 1.41, 5.42, §8.13 p. m.
For Warner, Bradford, Sunapee, Newport, (N. H.), Claremont and Claremont Junction—9.45 a.m.; 1.41 p. m.
For St. Johnsbury and Lyndonville via Wells River—9.45 a.m.; 1.56 and †8.45, p.m.
For Montpelier, Montreal, Essex Junction, Burlington and St. Albans, via Central Vermont line—9.45 a. m.; 12.11, †8.13 p. m.
For Montreal and Quebec, via Montreal and Boston Air Line—9.45 a. m.; †8.43 p. m.
Quebec Express via White River Junction—1.59 8.13, p. m., daily except Sunday.
☞†Daily for Montreal.
D. J. FLANDERS, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
H. C. TAFT, Gen. Ag't. Lowell.

OFFICE TO LET—In THE SUN building. A nice location for a doctor or light professional business. Inquire at THE SUN office.

WILLIAM WADE'S PROCLAMATION.

This has nothing to do with the Chicago trouble; but it is a subject of interest to every man, woman and child in this city and suburbs. I am not a millionaire, but I am willing to help everyone to save a dollar. What fairer proposition can I make? Defying competition I present a list of the following bargains.—

GOAT BUTTON BOOTS, regular price $1.50, our price 80c.
MISSES' DONGOLA BUTTON BOOTS, regular price $1.25, our price 75c.
LADIES' BLACK OXFORDS, patent tips, all sizes, usual price 75c., our price 50c.
MISSES' and CHILDREN'S OXFORDS, colored and black, 49c. and upwards.
CHILD'S RUSSET BOOTS, our own make, 40c.; small sizes less.
MEN'S TENNIS SHOES, 25c.
MEN'S HIGH CUT BICYCLE BAL SHOES, rubber soles, 75c.; former price $1.25

These are simply a sample of the hundreds of bargains offered. If you do not believe I have them, call and see. Dollars are scarce nowadays, and only by saving the pennies can our merchants keep alive. When you want anything in Footwear call on

WILLIAM WADE,
23 MERRIMACK STREET,
Two Doors Below the Post Office.

WANT COLUMN

☞ Advertisements inserted under this head for ONE CENT A WORD, first insertion; subsequent insertions HALF PRICE.

WHEN SICK—call at the Lowell Medical and Surgical Institute, 30 Prescott street.

WANTED—A Gordon setter dog, thorough bred and affectionate nature. Nudd, the engraver, room 5 Spaulding block.

FOR SALE—cottage of 6 rooms and pantry near Salem street, sewer connections, good lot of land, price $1800. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

WANTED MALE HELP—Newspaper correspondents everywhere; also capable contributors. Either sex; pleasant work for spare time. Address with stamp. Interstate Press Association, Indianapolis, Ind.

SALESMEN, we send samples, allow liberal salary and expenses or commission to proper applicants. Staple seller, three stores out of five will order. Address with stamp Lock Box 420, New York City.

FOR SALE—In Belvidere, cottage house of 7 rooms, large lot of land. This is a bargain. Price $1400. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

GET YOUR SUMMER CLOTHES cleansed at the Merrimack Steam Dyeing and Cleansing house. Clothing dyed, cleansed and repaired at short notice, 477 Merrimack street, F. P. Low, proprietor.

OLD PAPERS, just the thing to put under carpets, 5 cents a hundred at this office.

PANTS PRESSED—10 CENTS per pair at Baldwin's, 494 Merrimack street, opp. Tremont.

FOR SALE—In Centralville, good cottage house of 7 rooms, pantry and bath rooms. Furnace in cellar. Good large barn and carriage house, and 6000 feet of land. Price $2300 on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

CUT PRICES—On Repairing, Sponging and Pressing Gentlemen's Clothing at BALDWIN'S, 494 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A fruit, confectionery, tobacco and cigar store on one of the principal business streets in the city. Excellent location for business. Price, $525. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED—Rooms to let at 40 Bridge street.

FOR SALE.—A 4-tenement block. Store in one, rents for $28 per month, built but a few years, 2740 feet of land, near center of the city and one of the best pieces of property on our list for investment, price $2500. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—Good tenement house, good barn, a lot of fruit, 8000 feet of land, always rented. Price very low and on easy terms. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE—A good farm of 80 acres with good buildings, 6 miles from Lowell. Price $2000.

DO YOU WANT any old papers to put under carpets? We have them for 5 cents a hundred at this office.

FOR SALE—On Lakeview avenue, cottage house, good lot of land. Price $900 G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street.

FOR SALE.—A 2-story 2-tenement house, few steps from Hamilton and Appleton corporations, will rent for $25 per month, a rare opportunity for investment, price $2810. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—A nice cottage house of 7 rooms and shed all in best of condition, gas, cemented cellar, sewer connections, concrete walks, good lot of land room for stable, situated in one of the best locations in the Highlands. Few steps from Coral street—Price $1950. Fish & Plummer, 137 Central street.

FOR SALE—City and country property of all kinds, and all prices, and all conditions, to suit everyone who wants to buy. We have boarding and lodging houses of all kinds and just what you want. Money to loan on all kinds of property. G. L. Hubbard, 17 Merrimack street, Courier building.

VARIETY STORES use old papers for wrapping purposes. We sell them at this office for 5 cents a hundred.

FOR SALE.—A small farm seven miles from Lowell, one-half mile from the depot, near the school, one acre of blackberries, one quarter of an acre of strawberries, seventy-five apple trees, twenty pear trees, one and a half acres with three acres of planted. Rare bargain. For further particulars see C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street. Come quick or you will lose this chance.—200 acres of a farm, with a 20 room house; would make a fine summer boarding house. Cuts 50 tons of hay, plenty of fruit, one and a half miles from the depot, and ($1150) eleven hundred and fifty dollars will capture this place. Inquire of C. W. Pinkham, 65 Merrimack street.

WE HAVE A FEW
REFRIGERATORS
AND
ICE CHESTS
On hand which, rather than carry them over till next season, we will sell at the following reduction from former prices:

1	$22.00	Refrigerator,	$17.00
2	$16.50	"	$12.00
1	$16.00	"	$11.50
2	$10.00	"	$6.75
1	$15.00	Ice Chest,	$10.50
1	$12.00	"	$8.50

Baby Carriages,

1	$20.00	Baby Carriage,	$16.00
1	$16.50	"	$12.50

CASH OR INSTALMENTS.

A. E. O'HEIR & CO.
Office: 10 and 12 Merrimack Street.
(Opposite Post Office.)
N. B.—Auction Sales conducted in all parts of the city or state.

Teacher of Music.
Miss Ethel O'Heir is now forming classes for Piano and Organ. For further particulars call at
COR. LANE AND HORN STS. (No. 68.)
N. B.—Would accept position as organist at reasonable terms.

Drain's Bargain Store.
Nearly everybody is obliged to buy DRY GOODS of some description. Why not patronize the place where there are real bargains.
DRAIN'S,
111 Gorham Street.

LOWELL DAILY SUN.

JOHN H HARRINGTON, Publisher.

SUN BUILDING, LOWELL, MASS.

Issued Daily; Sundays excepted.

Per Year $3.00 - - - Per Month. 25c.

City delivery and postage free.

ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MAIL MATTER.

TRAINS TO AND FROM BOSTON.

Southern Division. To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.	Western Division. To Boston. Lve.	Arr.	From Boston. Lve.	Arr.
5 45	6 50	6 00	§7 08	6 50	8 03	7 30	8 32
6 30	7 45	6 30	§7 49	8 15	9 12	9 30	10 25
6 50	8 08	7 00	7 54	9 25	10 28	10 25	11 42
§7 01	7 58	8 00	§9 12	10 50	12 02	12 00	1 07
§7 18	8 02	8 30	9 11	12 25	1 37	2 15	3 15
§7 27	8 12	9 00	§9 42	12 45	2 06	3 30	4 28
7 45	8 35	9 15	§10 22	2 30	3 42	3 40	4 55
8 50	9 40	9 39	10 10 —	3 15	5 12	4 30	5 42
§9 00	10 50	10 00	11 13 —	4 10	5 23	5 00	6 16
9 45	10 40	10 47	11 58	5 10	6 41	6 05	7 13
11 00	12 06	11 50	§12 08	6 20	7 30	6 35	7 35
§11 44	12 30	12 00	12 59	7 00	8 03	9 25	10 25
§12 17	1 05	1 00	1 41	9 25	10 52	b11 15	b12 12
1 40	2 30	1 15	1 56				
3 00	4 25	2 00	3 04				
§4 00	4 45	3 00	5 46				
4 10	4 55	3 30	4 48	7 30	8 46	8 00	9 18
4 30	5 30	4 15	§5 39	8 20	9 26	11 15	12 53
§5 21	6 15	4 50	5 57	12 05	1 23	5 00	6 26
5 40	6 56	5 00	5 44	4 15	5 26	7 30	8 37
§6 28	7 15	5 25	6 21	7 35	8 52		
§7 47	8 39	5 50	7 05	8 50	9 55		
8 46	9 40	6 15	7 28				
		7 30	§8 10				
		8 00	§8 40				
		10 15	11 22				
		11 20	12 23				
Sunday Trains.							
§7 18	8 02	2 00	2 55				
§7 27	8 12	9 00	10 07				
8 45	9 50	1 00	1 57				
9 16	10 10	5 00	5 58				
§4 25	5 32	7 30	8 16				
§6 03	7 00	8 00	8 40				
		9 00	10 02				

Trains by this division leave Lowell from Central street station. Leave Boston from the new Union Station, Causeway Street.

b Wednesdays and Saturdays only.

§From Middlesex St. station only.

NO OTHER WAY.

The only way to get out a good paper with fresh news is to hire good talent and plenty of it, pay for the news while it is hot, and print it so that people can read it. Compare THE SUN with other local papers issued at the same hour.

HALE'S BROOK like many other public evils seems to be poisoned at its source.

CORBETT COMES home to meet Jackson whose courage rose considerably while Jim was in Europe.

THIEVING AND forging seem to be the most prevalent crimes in the criminal category at present.

WE EXPECT to see Capt. Meigs get on some flesh now. He has been wearing it off until his bones are bare.

MAYOR MATTHEWS is not to be again a candidate and Hon. Josiah Quincy will be offered the democratic nomination. Josiah will get there.

FREE RAW material in coal, iron and wool is what the democratic party has promised the country and no half way measure will fulfil that promise.

THE CITIZEN says Tom Reed will be the next president of the United States. What will the party do with that political elephant known as William McKinley?

"THE REPUBLICANS have decided to put a new man in the field for mayor." Who will he be and what will Mr. Pickman aspire to? are questions of general interest.

THE LICENSE commissions seem to have left some of the temperance cranks and the blue law fanatics without an occupation. There is not much left for them to do now but to join a proscription society.

THE PARKHURST campaign in New York has won its first real victory in the dismissal of a captain and two ward men for taking hush money. It is almost certain that many other convictions will follow.

THE GOVERNOR did not spend much time in completing the subway commission by the appointment of two staunch republicans. He probably suffers as much as anybody from the blockade in the streets of Boston.

THE CONVENTION of International Textile workers has petitioned the governments of Europe and America for legislation making eight hours a day's work. The eight hour day is more favored in England than anywhere else.

THE CITIZEN deplores the fact that the First street extension is not yet finished and that more money will be needed for its completion. Neither is that swampy land for Fort Hill park filled in yet. More money will be needed for that also.

WE HAVE heard of a man, who from some latent aquatic affinity in his body, can locate hidden springs deep below the surface. If any such individual exists around Lowell he should call at the water board office and get a slice of that $50,000 loan.

JUST THINK OF IT. An heir to a throne "done chores" at Wilbraham in lieu of an education and is now called home to occupy the throne of the Vei tribe in Africa. He should sell out the old throne and come back to America and earn an honest living.

"WAITING FOR the settlement of the tariff question" is the explanation of shut downs and other suspensions in business. It is assigned as the probable cause of the delay in selecting a site for the normal school. Wonder what's the matter with the McKinley tariff at present.

THOSE FROG SHOWERS.

Some people are unwilling to believe that story of a shower of frogs in Cambridgeport, but similar phenomena have been witnessed. The frogs did not come from the moon, nor were they germinated in the clouds. They were taken up into the clouds in a waterspout or some other atmospheric disturbance and after having been carried hundreds of miles in an upper stratum of air, they happened to be precipitated with rain in Cambridge. Some people thought they were sent directly from heaven as another Egyptian plague to punish the people for violation of the blue laws by selling soda, ice cream and newspapers on last Sunday.

But if Cambridge were to be punished thus for such a slight offence we might expect to see such cities as Chelsea and Lawrence to be visited by a storm of rattlesnakes, and as for Boston if punishment were to be commensurate with crime—well a shower of elephants would suit her case.

NEW SCHOOL BRANCHES.

Chapter 520 of the acts of 1894 provides that in addition to the ordinary branches of study in schools, instruction shall be given in the use of tools and in cooking in all the public schools in which the school committee deem it expedient. Under this act also the board is authorized to purchase tools and apparatus at the expense of the town or city and to loan the same to the pupils free of charge subject to the rules of the board in such matters.

Chapter 471 of the acts of the present year provides that after September 1, 1895, every city of 20,000 or more inhabitants, shall maintain as part of its high school system the teaching of manual training subject to the approval of the state board of education.

From these acts it appears that school boards are expected to introduce manual training at once and that after September 1, 1895, it will be a permanent feature in the high school curriculum. Inasmuch as it is best to make a beginning in this branch on a small scale and move gradually upwards, it seems to be time for the Lowell school board to introduce manual training as a branch of study in the higher grammar grades and in the high school. Wood work should be provided for the grammar school, and metal work or an advanced course in wood work for the High school boys.

As this work should be introduced gradually it is time that the board should adopt a course of work for introduction in order to be prepared to comply with the compulsory law which takes effect next year.

CONGRESSMAN DRAPER has introduced a bill to enlarge the army. A larger army is needed if every capitalistic king like Pullman or Carnegie is to be guaranteed the protection of a regiment as long as they wish to fight with their employes.

SUPPOSE THE tariff bill should be defeated, what glory would Gorman, Brice, Vest, Harris and the others who opposed free raw material, gain?

HE SKIPPED OUT.

But He Had Good Reason For Not Waiting Any Longer.

He was worried as he sat there over the six little bundles that he carried. They would drop from his arms or roll from side to side. But, being chivalrous, as all men are, he arose when the lady in the white flannel dress entered the car and consigned his seat to her.

Now, his bundles harassed him still more. His endeavors to keep them from dropping aroused his friend's amusement.

"Wife send you shopping?" he inquired.

"Oh, yes, but I don't mind that. All I'm afraid of is losing one of my bundles."

After the train had shot around the curve he began to count the parcels again.

"There, I knew it!" he cried in a tone of worriment. "I've lost one."

"Anything of value in it?" queried his friend solicitously.

The other paid no attention to the question. "One, two, three, four, five," he counted. "I had six, and here are five. One's gone," he observed gloomily.

"Can't you tell what it contained?"

"Wait, I'll see. This is spool cotton, this is braid, this is buttons, this is soap, and this is ink. O Lord!"

"What's up?" queried his friend.

The man with the bundles glanced about him nervously. "Sh!" he whispered. "Don't speak loud. I remember what was in the package I lost."

"What was it?"

"A couple of eggs. You see, my doctor has ordered me to drink sherry and egg every night. They haven't always fresh ones at home, so I make it a rule to bring a couple up with me. O Jerusalem, but I've done it now!" he groaned.

"Why, what is the matter? Where did you drop the eggs?"

"Didn't drop 'em at all. But I know where I lost 'em. Great Scott! I get off at the next station."

"No, you don't. You live three stations beyond."

"Yes, but I leave this car at the next station if it takes a lung. I'm going to skip before war breaks out." He began to edge nearer the door.

"Why are you so frightened?" insisted the friend.

"You see that lady to whom I gave my seat?" whispered the other.

"Yes."

"She looks smiling and unconscious now, doesn't she?"

"Yes."

"Well, she is sitting on those eggs. I left the package on the seat."

The friend grinned. The man with the parcels bolted from the car as the train stopped.—New York Recorder.

ENLIGHTENMENT enables the more advanced and **Conservative Surgeons** of to-day to cure many diseases without cutting, which were formerly regarded as incurable without resort to the knife.

RUPTURE or Breach, is now *radically* cured without the knife and without pain. Clumsy Trusses can be thrown away!

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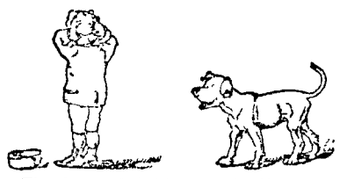
For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUNBEAMS.

A Scheme That Failed.

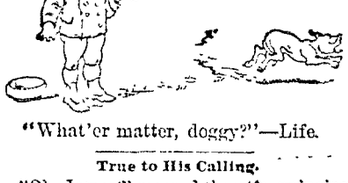
I.



The Dog—I'll frighten the life out of that kid.

II.

III.



"What'er matter, doggy?"—Life.

True to His Calling.

"Oh, James!" moaned the wife, wringing her hands as the flames from the burning dwelling rose higher and higher, "isn't it dreadful to stand here and see everything we have in the world going to destruction like this?"

"You are unnecessarily alarmed, Mary Jane, replied her husband. "A careful and conservative estimate at the proper time will undoubtedly show that our loss is merely nominal."

And her husband, local agent for the Neversettle Insurance company, stepped a little farther back as the roof fell in and said he didn't think it was going to be much of a fire.—Chicago Tribune.

Willing to Help Him Out.

Seedy Samuel—Sir, I am in a little trouble, and I should be very glad if you could help me out.

Mr. B. Z. Day—Certainly, certainly. Which way would you prefer, the door or the window?—Boston Courier.

A Better Reason.

Hobbs—Do you believe Gallup burned his home to get the insurance money?

Dobbs—No: I visited him at the jail, and he confessed to me that he did it to get rid of the box of cigars his wife bought him for his birthday.—Life.

That Horse Needed Dieting.

A South Chicago policeman came across an attenuated sorrel horse tied to a hitching post the other day. He waited a few minutes until the owner arrived and then said:

"Why don't you feed your horse something? I'd wager that he hasn't seen an oat since he was a colt. Do you feed him on the photograph of a bale of hay?"

"Mr. Officer, you don't know that horse, or you wouldn't talk that way."

"I don't know the horse, but I know that you ought to be run in for working a starved beast like that. It's a case for the S. P. C. A. Do you weigh out his food to him on an apothecary's scales?"

"Officer, before you say any more do me a favor. Get in that buggy and drive around a block, and when you come back here tell me what to feed him. I'll do whatever you say."

The policeman got into the buggy and started off. He thought he was in a merry go round driven by cyclone power. He braced his feet against the dashboard and hung onto the reins until his wrists cracked, and there was a shower of heels all over the road. The buggy slewed around corners on one wheel, and when the horse finally landed up against the hitching post, with his front legs over the shafts, the officer was so dazed that he couldn't speak for a minute.

"Well," queried the owner, "what do you think I'd better feed the horse?"

"If I owned him," answered the policeman sternly, "I'd feed him on some good, reliable anæsthetic."—Chicago Tribune.

Nerve Enough For Anything.

Dr. McTavish of Edinburgh was something of a ventriloquist, and it befell that he wanted a lad to assist in the surgery who must necessarily be of strong nerves. He received several applications, and when telling a lad what the duties were in order to test his nerves he would say, while pointing to a grinning skeleton standing upright in a corner, "Part of your work would be to feed the skeleton there, and while you are here you may as well have a try to do so."

A few lads would consent to a trial and received a basin of hot gruel and a spoon. While they were pouring the hot mess into the skull the doctor would throw his voice so as to make it appear to proceed from the jaws of the bony customer and gurgle out, "Br-r-r-gr-h-uh, that's hot!"

This was too much, and without exception the lads dropped the basin and bolted. The doctor began to despair of ever getting a suitable helpmate until a small boy came and was given the gruel and spoon.

After the first spoonful the skeleton appeared to say, "Gr-r-r-uh-r-br, that's hot!"

Shoveling in the scalding gruel as fast as ever, the lad rapped the skull and impatiently retorted, "Well, blow it, can't yer, yer ould bony!"

The doctor sat down in his chair and fairly roared, but when he came to he engaged the lad on the spot.—Tit-Bits.

Women Differ.

What a difference there is in women! When Bass went home in a hilarious condition the other night, Mrs. Bass nearly cried her eyes out, and she has done nothing but mean over it ever since. But when Fogg came home the same evening in the same state Mrs. Fogg said never a word, but next day she went around to all her friends and acquaintances and told to each the whole story of Fogg's horrid condition and in every house declared that she wouldn't have anybody know it for the world. Then she went home, and having done all that a good wife should do she thought no more about the matter. —Boston Transcript.

Who does your printing? THE SUN job print would do it well and save you money.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

A HOUSE ON FIFTH AVENUE NEW YOR, NEVER OCCUPIED.

Cost Its Owner $1,000,000 and a World of Trouble to Build It and Is In Many Respects the Most Remarkable House on That Avenue of Mansions.

Up on Fifth avenue, facing Central park, in one of the most desirable residence regions of the city, stands a very large and elegant house which for five years has been of no earthly use to any living being except the taxgatherer and the solitary watchman to whom it furnishes employment. It is an architectural failure on a magnificent scale. On whom the responsibility for the failure lies is a mooted question. The owner of the house blames the architects for it, while the architects would probably blame the owner were they in a position to express an opinion.

As a matter of fact, the house is a failure simply because it doesn't suit the ideas of the man who spent nearly $1,000,000 on it. From the outside it looks like a house that would meet the requirements of the most exacting. It is a four story brownstone building, with a frontage of 52 feet on Fifth avenue and a side extent of 150 feet on Seventy-fourth street, on the southeast corner of which it stands. The stone of the house is all cut cross grain, instead of straight, as brownstone is usually cut, and will not split nor crumble. It was quarried to order for the building. A fine front entrance, large windows of the finest plate glass and many exterior ornamentations make the building one of the most noticeable houses on the avenue. There is probably no other house in the city so strongly built, as the walls are from 3 to 3½ feet thick throughout.

Inside the house is completed, except the frescoing. Baths and closets are all complete, sideboards are built in, the canvas for mural decorations stands in rolls on the floor, all the fine work in paneling, staircases and mosaic floors is there, and all that is required to make the house perfectly habitable is the furnishing.

There are a cellar and a subcellar, fitted out in the most approved way, and even an artesian well to furnish power for an organ, for which a niche has been built. The organ, the biggest and finest chamber organ ever made in this country, is in a storage warehouse, where it has been for years. All this elegance belongs to Wilhelm Pickhardt, a wealthy dealer in dyes at 98 Liberty street, who for the past five years—that is, since the building of his house—has lived abroad, traveling about Europe from capital to capital.

Mr. Pickhardt bought the land on which his house stands about 12 years ago, and in 1883 he had plans submitted to him for the building of a house. His architect, who belonged to a prominent firm in this city, had carte blanche as regards expense, being instructed to have everything of the very best. There were certain things, however, in regard to the building that Mr. Pickhardt insisted upon, despite the objections urged by the architect. When the house was well advanced, the owner went to the architect one day and said to him:

"There are some things about the arrangements of the house that I don't like," at the same time mentioning some of them. "I want them changed."

"But, Mr. Pickhardt," remonstrated the architect aghast, "those changes can't be made without building the house over again. I have followed your instructions closely."

"If the changes can't be made without rebuilding, then I'll pull down the house and have it built over," returned the owner. "I'm going to have this done as I want it if it takes every cent I've got."

The result of the matter was that the architect withdrew, and Mr. Pickhardt replaced him with a German named Knaut, whom he brought over from Germany for the work. Knaut drew up elaborate plans, undid much of the work that his predecessor had done, returned to Germany for a vacation and died.

"It looks as though fate were against that house," said its owner. "But I won't give up now. I'll try it again."

Two years had already been consumed, and a third went by before an architect was found to suit Mr. Pickhardt; then the building was resumed, but it proceeded slowly because of the frequent and important alterations insisted on by the owner. Finally in 1889, when the architect's work was completed and all that remained to be done was the frescoing and some minor decorations, Mr. Pickhardt experienced another revulsion of feeling.

"The house isn't as I want it at all," he declared. "It isn't what I intended it should be, and I'll never live in it—never! I've thrown away $1,000,000 on it."

He went abroad and has spent the major part of his time since then in Europe. The house has never been occupied, for the owner will not rent it, and the price demanded for it is so high that it has found no purchaser. Large taxes are paid on it, and a watchman is hired to guard it. It seems likely that it will remain as it is until the owner's death.

Another piece of property much better known to the public, that is useless at present, is the place on Union square next to Tiffany's, where Brentano's bookstore used to be. Since the building was gutted by fire not a step has been made toward tearing down the ruins. They stand today as they stood the day after the fire, a ruin strangely out of place in that busy thoroughfare. So great is the rent demanded by the owners that no one will pay it. As they will not sell and do not care to rebuild, the property is idle, and enormous taxes make it a very expensive property. It is probably the most valuable piece of land in the country that is unoccupied.—New York Sun.

Middle Age Politeness.

Among the most interesting literature of the middle ages are the "courtesie books." These were more than mere manuals of polite behavior, for they include all sorts of graphically told tales furiously interspersed with prosy disquisitions upon etiquette. In the thirteenth century some of the brightest minds of Italy did not disdain to turn their talents to account in writing "courtesie books," of which only a few elegantly bound copies were made as gift books to those high in rank and office.—Philadelphia Press.

The Inflammable Celluloid.

A possible solution of the mystery of some fires is furnished by the experience of a bartender at one of the big hotels. He says that he and his fellows are compelled to securely lock up their white linen coats when off duty, because the rats eat off the celluloid buttons. It may be that in thus nibbling this highly inflammable substance the rats have started blazes which cost many thousands of dollars.—Philadelphia Record.

An Alternative.

"You've secured a divorce?" asked the manager.

"Yes, two of them, and had a fire in the theater and barely escaped and lost a lot of diamonds and recovered them—done everything, in fact, that I knew, and yet the benches are empty. What shall I do next?"

"Suppose you commit suicide."—Boston Post.

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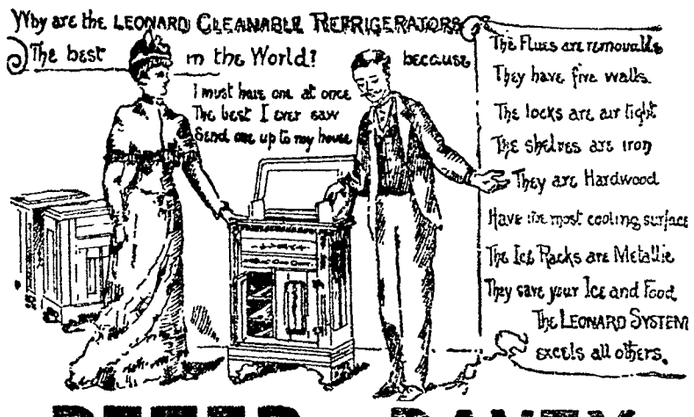

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6 30	7 45	6 30	§7 49	8 15	9 12	8 50	10 27
6 50	8 06	7 00	7 54	9 25	10 38	10 25	11 42
§7 01	7 18	8 00	§8 12	10 50	12 02	12 00	1 07
§7 18	8 02	8 30	9 11	12 15	1 36	2 15	3 16
§7 27	8 12	9 00	§9 42	12 45	2 00	3 30	4 28
7 45	8 35	9 15	§10 22	2 30	3 42	4 40	5 55
8 50	9 49	9 30	10 10	3 15	4 12	4 50	5 42
§9 00	10 30	10 00	11 15	4 10	5 23	5 00	6 16
9 40	10 40	10 45	11 58	5 10	6 41	6 05	7 13
11 00	12 00	11 30	§12 08	6 20	7 36	6 35	7 45
§11 40	12 30	12 00	12 58	7 00	8 07	9 25	10 25
§12 17	1 05	1 00	1 41	9 25	10 32	§11 15	§12 12
1 30	2 50	1 15	1 56				
3 00	4 25	2 00	3 04	Sunday Trains.			
§3 00	4 45	3 00	3 46				
4 20	4 15	3 30	4 48	7 30	8 46	8 00	9 18
4 30	5 30	4 15	§5 30	8 20	9 26	§11 45	12 53
§5 21	6 15	4 50	5 57	12 05	1 23	5 00	6 26
5 40	6 50	5 00	5 44	4 15	5 26	7 30	8 37
§6 28	7 15	6 25	6 21	5 35	6 55		
§7 47	8 30	5 30	7 05	8 50	9 55		
8 46	9 40	6 15	7 58				
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		8 00	§8 40				
		10 15	11 22				
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§7 18	8 02	2 00	2 55				
§7 27	8 12	9 00	10 07				
8 46	9 50	1 00	1 57				
9 10	10 10	5 00	5 55				
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HALE'S BROOK like many other public evils seems to be poisoned at its source.

CORBETT COMES home to meet Jackson whose courage rose considerably while Jim was in Europe.

THIEVING AND forging seem to be the most prevalent crimes in the criminal category at present.

WE EXPECT to see Capt. Meigs get on some flesh now. He has been wearing it off until his bones are bare.

MAYOR MATTHEWS is not to be again a candidate and Hon. Josiah Quincy will be offered the democratic nomination. Josiah will get there.

FREE RAW material in coal, iron and wool is what the democratic party has promised the country and no half way measure will fulfil that promise.

THE CITIZEN says Tom Reed will be the next president of the United States. What will the party do with that political elephant known as William McKinley?

"THE REPUBLICANS have decided to put a new man in the field for mayor." Who will he be and what will Mr. Pickman aspire to? are questions of general interest.

THE LICENSE commissions seem to have left some of the temperance cranks and the blue law fanatics without an occupation. There is not much left for them to do now but to join a proscription society.

THE PARKHURST campaign in New York has won its first real victory in the dismissal of a captain and two ward men for taking hush money. It is almost certain that many other convictions will follow.

THE GOVERNOR did not spend much time in completing the subway commission by the appointment of two staunch republicans. He probably suffers as much as anybody from the blockade in the streets of Boston.

THE CONVENTION of International Textile workers has petitioned the governments of Europe and America for legislation making eight hours a day's work. The eight hour day is more favored in England than anywhere else.

THE CITIZEN deplores the fact that the First street extension is not yet finished and that more money will be needed for its completion. Neither is that swampy land for Fort Hill park filled in yet. More money will be needed for that also.

WE HAVE heard of a man, who from some latent aquatic affinity in his body, can locate hidden springs deep below the surface. If any such individual exists around Lowell he should call at the water board office and get a slice of that $50,000 loan.

JUST THINK OF IT. An heir to a throne "done chores" at Wilbraham in lieu of an education and is now called home to occupy the throne of the Vei tribe in Africa. He should sell out the old throne and come back to America and earn an honest living.

"WAITING FOR the settlement of the tariff question" is the explanation of shut downs and other suspensions in business. It is assigned as the probable cause of the delay in selecting a site for the normal school. Wonder what's the matter with the McKinley tariff at present.

THOSE FROG SHOWERS.

Some people are unwilling to believe that story of a shower of frogs in Cambridgeport, but similar phenomena have been witnessed. The frogs did not come from the moon, nor were they germinated in the clouds. They were taken up into the clouds in a waterspout or some other atmospheric disturbance and after having been carried hundreds of miles in an upper stratum of air, they happened to be precipitated with rain in Cambridge. Some people thought they were sent directly from heaven as another Egyptian plague to punish the people for violation of the blue laws by selling soda, ice cream and newspapers on last Sunday.

But if Cambridge were to be punished thus for such a slight offence we might expect to see such cities as Chelsea and Lawrence to be visited by a storm of rattlesnakes, and as for Boston if punishment were to be commensurate with crime—well a shower of elephants would suit her case.

NEW SCHOOL BRANCHES.

Chapter 320 of the acts of 1894 provides that in addition to the ordinary branches of study in schools, instruction shall be given in the use of tools and in cooking in all the public schools in which the school committee deem it expedient. Under this act also the board is authorized to purchase tools and apparatus at the expense of the town or city and to loan the same to the pupils free of charge subject to the rules of the board in such matters.

Chapter 471 of the acts of the present year provides that after September 1, 1895, every city of 20,000 or more inhabitants, shall maintain as part of its high school system the teaching of manual training subject to the approval of the state board of education.

From these acts it appears that school boards are expected to introduce manual training at once and that after September 1, 1895, it will be a permanent feature in the high school curriculum. Inasmuch as it is best to make a beginning in this branch on a small scale and move gradually upwards, it seems to be time for the Lowell school board to introduce manual training as a branch of study in the higher grammar grades and in the high school. Wood work should be provided for the grammar school, and metal work or an advanced course in wood work for the High school boys.

As this work should be introduced gradually it is time that the board should adopt a course of work for introduction in order to be prepared to comply with the compulsory law which takes effect next year.

CONGRESSMAN DRAPER has introduced a bill to enlarge the army. A larger army is needed if every capitalistic king like Pullman or Carnegie is to be guaranteed the protection of a regiment as long as they wish to fight with their employes.

SUPPOSE THE tariff bill should be defeated, what glory would Gorman, Brice, Vest, Harris and the others who opposed free raw material, gain?

HE SKIPPED OUT.

But He Had Good Reason For Not Waiting Any Longer.

He was worried as he sat there over the six little bundles that he carried. They would drop from his arms or roll from side to side. But, being chivalrous, as all men are, he arose when the lady in the white flannel dress entered the car and consigned his seat to her.

Now, his bundles harassed him still more. His endeavors to keep them from dropping aroused his friend's amusement.

"Wife send you shopping?" he inquired.

"Oh, yes, but I don't mind that. All I'm afraid of is losing one of my bundles."

After the train had shot around the curve he began to count the parcels again.

"There, I knew it!" he cried in a tone of worriment. "I've lost one."

"Anything of value in it?" queried his friend solicitously.

The other paid no attention to the question. "One, two, three, four, five," he counted. "I had six, and here are five. One's gone," he observed gloomily.

"Can't you tell what it contained?"

"Wait, I'll see. This is spool cotton, this is braid, this is buttons, this is soap, and this is ink. O Lord!"

"What's up?" queried his friend.

The man with the bundles glanced about him nervously. "Sh!" he whispered. "Don't speak loud. I remember what was in the package I lost."

"What was it?"

"A couple of eggs. You see, my doctor has ordered me to drink sherry and egg every night. They haven't always fresh ones at home, so I make it a rule to bring a couple up with me. O Jerusalem, but I've done it now!" he groaned

"Why, what is the matter? Where did you drop the eggs?"

"Didn't drop 'em at all. But I know where I lost 'em. Great Scott! I get off at the next station."

"No, you don't. You live three stations beyond."

"Yes, but I leave this car at the next station if it takes a lung. I'm going to skip before war breaks out." He began to edge nearer the door.

"Why are you so frightened?" insisted the friend.

"You see that lady to whom I gave my seat?" whispered the other.

"Yes."

"She looks smiling and unconscious now, doesn't she?"

"Yes."

"Well, she is sitting on those eggs. I left the package on the seat."

The friend grinned. The man with the parcels bolted from the car as the train stopped.—New York Recorder.

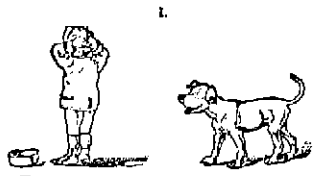
ENLIGHTENMENT enables the more advanced and Conservative Surgeons of to-day to cure many diseases without cutting, which were formerly regarded as incurable without resort to the knife. RUPTURE or Breach, is now radically cured without the knife and without pain. Chimney Trusses can be thrown away! TUMORS, Ovarian, Fibroid (Uterine) and many others, are now removed without the perils of cutting operations. PILE TUMORS, however large, Fistula and other diseases of the lower bowel, are permanently cured without pain or resort to the knife. STONE in the Bladder, no matter how large, is crushed, pulverized, washed out and perfectly removed without cutting.

For pamphlet, references and all particulars, send 10 cents (in stamps) to World's Dispensary Medical Association, No. 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

SUNBEAMS.

A Scheme That Failed.

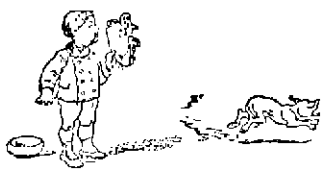
I.



The Dog—I'll frighten the life out of that kid.

II.

III.



"What'er matter, doggy?"—Life.

True to His Calling.

"Oh, James!" moaned the wife, wringing her hands as the flames from the burning dwelling rose higher and higher, "isn't it dreadful to stand here and see everything we have in the world going to destruction like this?"

"You are unnecessarily alarmed, Mary Jane, replied her husband. "A careful and conservative estimate of the proper time will undoubtedly show that our loss is merely nominal."

And her husband, local agent for the Neversettle Insurance company, stepped a little farther back as the roof fell in and said he didn't think it was going to be much of a fire.—Chicago Tribune.

Willing to Help Him Out.

Seedy Samuel—Sir, I am in a little trouble, and I should be very glad if you could help me out.

Mr. B. Z. Day—Certainly, certainly. Which way would you prefer, the door or the window?—Boston Courier.

A Better Reason.

Hobbs—Do you believe Gallup burned his home to get the insurance money?

Dobbs—No: I visited him at the jail, and he confessed to me that he did it to get rid of the box of cigars his wife bought him for his birthday.—Life.

That Horse Needed Dieting.

A South Chicago policeman came across an attenuated sorrel horse tied to a hitching post the other day. He waited a few minutes until the owner arrived and then said:

"Why don't you feed your horse something? I'd wager that he hasn't seen an oat since he was a colt. Do you feed him on the photograph of a bale of hay?"

"Mr. Officer, you don't know that horse, or you wouldn't talk that way."

"I don't know the horse, but I know that you ought to be run in for working a starved beast like that. It's a case for the S. P. C. A. Do you weigh out his food to him on an apothecary's scales?"

"Officer, before you say any more do me a favor. Get in that buggy and drive around a block, and when you come back here tell me what to feed him. I'll do whatever you say."

The policeman got into the buggy and started off. He thought he was in a merry go round driven by cyclone power. He braced his feet against the dashboard and hung onto the reins until his wrists cracked, and there was a shower of heels all over the road. The buggy slewed around corners on one wheel, and when the horse finally landed up against the hitching post, with his front legs over the shafts, the officer was so dazed that he couldn't speak for a minute.

"Well," queried the owner, "what do you think I'd better feed the horse?"

"If I owned him," answered the policeman sternly, "I'd feed him on some good, reliable anæsthetic."—Chicago Tribune.

Nerve Enough For Anything.

Dr. McTarish of Edinburgh was something of a ventriloquist, and it befell that he wanted a lad to assist in the surgery who must necessarily be of strong nerves. He received several applications, and when telling a lad what the duties were in order to test his nerves he would say, while pointing to a grinning skeleton standing upright in a corner, "Part of your work would be to feed the skeleton there, and while you are here you may as well have a try to do so."

A few lads would consent to a trial and received a basin of hot gruel and a spoon. While they were pouring the hot mess into the skull the doctor would throw his voice so as to make it appear to proceed from the jaws of the bony customer and gurgle out, "Br-r-r-gr-b-uh, that's hot!"

This was too much, and without exception the lads dropped the basin and bolted. The doctor began to despair of ever getting a suitable helpmate until a small boy came and was given the gruel and spoon.

After the first spoonful the skeleton appeared to say, "Gr-r-uh-r-br, that's hot!"

Shoveling in the scalding gruel as fast as ever, the lad rapped the skull and impatiently retorted, "Well, blow it, can't yer, yer ould bony?"

The doctor sat down in his chair and fairly roared, but when he came to he engaged the lad on the spot.—Tit-Bits.

Women Differ.

What a difference there is in women! When Bass went home in a hilarious condition the other night, Mrs. Bass nearly cried her eyes out, and she has done nothing but moan over it ever since. But when Fogg came home the same evening in the same state Mrs. Fogg said never a word, but next day she went around to all her friends and acquaintances and told to each the whole story of Fogg's horrid condition and in every house declared that she wouldn't have anybody know it for the world. Then she went home, and having done all that a good wife should do she thought no more about the matter.—Boston Transcript.

Who does your printing? THE SUN job print would do it well and save you money.

A WHITE ELEPHANT.

A HOUSE ON FIFTH AVENUE NEW YOR, NEVER OCCUPIED.

Cost Its Owner $1,000,000 and a World of Trouble to Build It and Is in Many Respects the Most Remarkable House on That Avenue of Mansions.

Up on Fifth avenue, facing Central park, in one of the most desirable residence regions of the city, stands a very large and elegant house which for five years has been of no earthly use to any living being except the taxgatherer and the solitary watchman to whom it furnishes employment. It is an architectural failure on a magnificent scale. On whom the responsibility for the failure lies is a mooted question. The owner of the house blames the architects for it, while the architects would probably blame the owner were they in a position to express an opinion.

As a matter of fact, the house is a failure simply because it doesn't suit the ideas of the man who spent nearly $1,000,000 on it. From the outside it looks like a house that would meet the requirements of the most exacting. It is a four story brownstone building, with a frontage of 52 feet on Fifth avenue and a side extent of 150 feet on Seventy-fourth street, on the southeast corner of which it stands. The stone of the house is all cut cross grain, instead of straight, as brownstone is usually cut, and will not split nor crumble. It was quarried to order for the building. A fine front entrance, large windows of the finest plate glass and many exterior ornamentations make the building one of the most noticeable houses on the avenue. There is probably no other house in the city so strongly built, as the walls are from 3 to 3½ feet thick throughout.

Inside the house is completed, except the frescoing. Baths and closets are all complete, sideboards are built in, the canvas for mural decorations stands in rolls on the floor, all the fine work in paneling, staircases and mosaic floors is there, and all that is required to make the house perfectly habitable is the furnishing.

There are a cellar and a subcellar, fitted out in the most approved way, and even an artesian well to furnish power for an organ, for which a niche has been built. The organ, the biggest and finest chamber organ ever made in this country, is in a storage warehouse, where it has been for years. All this elegance belongs to Wilhelm Pickhardt, a wealthy dealer in dyes at 98 Liberty street, who for the past five years—that is, since the building of his house—has lived abroad, traveling about Europe from capital to capital.

Mr. Pickhardt bought the land on which his house stands about 12 years ago, and in 1883 he had plans submitted to him for the building of a house. His architect, who belonged to a prominent firm in this city, had carte blanche as regards expense, being instructed to have everything of the very best. There were certain things, however, in regard to the building that Mr. Pickhardt insisted upon, despite the objections urged by the architect. When the house was well advanced, the owner went to the architect one day and said to him:

"There are some things about the arrangements of the house that I don't like," at the same time mentioning some of them. "I want them changed."

"But, Mr. Pickhardt," remonstrated the architect aghast, "those changes can't be made without building the house over again. I have followed your instructions closely."

"If the changes can't be made without rebuilding, then I'll pull down the house and have it built over," returned the owner. "I'm going to have this done as I want it if it takes every cent I've got."

The result of the matter was that the architect withdrew, and Mr. Pickhardt replaced him with a German named Knaut, whom he brought over from Germany for the work. Knaut drew up elaborate plans, undid much of the work that his predecessor had done, returned to Germany for a vacation and died.

"It looks as though fate were against that house," said its owner. "But I won't give up now. I'll try it again."

Two years had already been consumed, and a third went by before an architect was found to suit Mr. Pickhardt; then the building was resumed, but it proceeded slowly because of the frequent and important alterations insisted on by the owner. Finally in 1889, when the architect's work was completed and all that remained to be done was the frescoing and some minor decorations, Mr. Pickhardt experienced another revulsion of feeling.

"The house isn't as I want it at all," he declared. "It isn't what I intended it should be, and I'll never live in it—never! I've thrown away $1,000,000 on it."

He went abroad and has spent the major part of his time since then in Europe. The house has never been occupied, for the owner will not rent it, and the price demanded for it is so high that it has found no purchaser. Large taxes are paid on it, and a watchman is hired to guard it. It seems likely that it will remain as it is until the owner's death.

Another piece of property much better known to the public, that is useless at present, is the place on Union square next to Tiffany's, where Brentano's bookstore used to be. Since the building was gutted by fire not a step has been made toward tearing down the ruins. They stand today as they stood the day after the fire, a ruin strangely out of place in that busy thoroughfare. So great is the rent demanded by the owners that no one will pay it. As they will not sell and do not care to rebuild, the property is idle, and enormous taxes make it a very expensive property. It is probably the most valuable piece of land in the country that is unoccupied.—New York Sun.

Middle Age Politeness.

Among the most interesting literature of the middle ages are the "courtesie books." These were more than mere manuals of polite behavior, for they include all sorts of graphically told tales curiously interspersed with prosy disquisitions upon etiquette. In the thirteenth century some of the brightest minds of Italy did not disdain to turn their talents to account in writing "courtesie books," of which only a few elegantly bound copies were made as gift books to those high in rank and office.—Philadelphia Press.

The Inflammable Celluloid.

A possible solution of the mystery of some fires is furnished by the experience of a bartender at one of the big hotels. He says that he and his fellows are compelled to securely lock up their white linen coats when off duty, because the rats cut off the celluloid buttons. It may be that in thus nibbling this highly inflammable substance the rats have started blazes which cost many thousands of dollars.—Philadelphia Record.

An Alternative.

"You've secured a divorce?" asked the manager.

"Yes, two of them, and had a fire in the theater and barely escaped and lost a lot of diamonds and recovered them—done everything, in fact, that I know, and yet the benefits are empty. What shall I do next?"

"Suppose you commit suicide."—Boston Post.

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Orchestra, "	15c.
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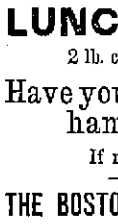

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They dry with flat finish and can be cleaned with soap and water.

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No charge made for the use of meters.

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Orders when left at office promptly attended to.

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THE CAREER OF A FLIRT.

Tit for Tat and How It Worked in an Enticing Game of Courtship.

Secrets of the Art of Flirting Most Bewitchingly Illustrated by Two Young People—Of Course There Was a Pleasant Ending.

"You are a flirt."

"I am not."

"It is rude to contradict."

"It is worse than rude to assert what isn't true. It is libelous."

"And don't you know that the greater the truth the worse the libel? Therefore to say that you are a flirt is libelous because it is true."

"Well, I don't care if I am. So there!"

"I never supposed you would care. I believe you are utterly incapable of caring for anybody or anything except yourself," he said coolly.

"You didn't think so always."

"No. One has to learn wisdom by experience unfortunately."

"Why unfortunately?" she asked.

"Because the process of disillusionment is a painful one and takes up a lot of time that might be more profitably employed."

"And you regard the time that you have been learning to know me—all the time that we have been engaged, in short—as time wasted?"

"Unquestionably."

"Then—we will waste no more," and she raised her blue eyes to his, a scornful light in them. "You are free, and I"——

"No, no. Don't act impulsively, or you may regret it afterward," he said soothingly in the tone in which he would have addressed a passionate child.

"I am free, too"—she paid no attention to his interruption—"free to flirt as much as ever I like."

"And no doubt you'll do it—not that our engagement has been any hindrance, so far as I can see," he spoke with some bitterness.

"No, it has been a help rather," with a mocking little laugh. "You looked so angry that the temptation to go on was irresistible. It won't be half such fun now," regretfully.

"No, for I shan't care."

"Shan't you? Not ever such a little bit?"

"Not a scrap. I shall flirt, too, and enjoy myself."

"Haven't you been enjoying yourself hitherto?"

"Oh, immensely! Watching you making eyes at all the other fellows and longing to flirt myself with that pretty little Miss Robinson."

"Then—why didn't you?"

"Because I'm an old fashioned sort of fellow, I suppose, and don't hold with flirting with one woman when I'm engaged to another."

"Well, that is over," and she drew a long breath. "You need have no scruples now."

"No."

And then there was a pause.

They were standing together in the beautiful rose scented old garden of the Manor House, and the clear morning sunshine fell full on the girl's lovely flushed face and wavy golden hair and on the man's erect figure and firmly cut, somewhat stern, features, with their look of cool indifference and self control. The old house rose behind them, a gray pile of buildings seen indistinctly through intervening trees, and before them lay a wide expanse of sunlit meadow land, where cattle grazed amid the golden buttercups and skylarks sang joyously as they soared upward to their glorious lord, the sun. It was a fair scene and a peaceful, but though the girl's eyes were fixed upon it she saw nothing of its beauty, felt nothing of its dreamy charm. The man beside her occupied her whole attention. Her changed relations to him filled all her thoughts.

"It will be very awkward," she broke out petulantly. "I wish this had happened yesterday."

"And why, if I may ask?"

"Then I could have gone home tomorrow as I had intended, but now"——

"You will have to make up your mind to spend nearly another week beneath the same roof as the man with whom you had intended to pass your whole life," he said quietly. "Poor girl, it is hard on you!"

"Then—you are going to remain, too?" and she turned her wondering eyes full upon him.

"Of course," and he smiled slightly. "As a soldier, I should be ashamed to run away, and besides you forget that Miss Robinson is here."

"I warn you that you will find her very stupid."

"Thank you. I know that she is extremely pretty."

"And we shall have to tell everybody, and there will be a talk and a fuss," she went on discontentedly.

"Well, that won't hurt us."

"No, but it is such bad form."

"Of course it is," he assented, "but I don't see that we can help that now."

"Need we say anything about it just yet, I mean?"

"You can please yourself about that. I shall not mention that our engagement is broken off if you don't, but"——

"Yes?" as he paused impressively.

"As it is broken off, I intend to amuse myself. You would have no right to complain of that in any case, as it is what you have been doing yourself all along."

"I don't care," defiantly. "We shall know that we are nothing to each other, but we won't tell the world so for another six days."

"Exactly. But of course you won't expect me to be dancing attendance upon you all the time. I'll do what is necessary to keep up appearances, since you wish it, but"——

"I wish it? What do you mean?"

"Why, if you don't want to tell the world, I suppose you don't want the world to guess. For myself, I am absolutely indifferent upon the subject."

"I see what you mean—yes, we had better keep up appearances."

"But beyond that we are of course absolutely indifferent to each other."

"Oh, of course!" impatiently. "Dance attendance upon whom you like, flirt with whom you please. It is nothing to me, and less than nothing."

"Thank you," he said gravely. "Is there anything more to be said, I wonder? Oh, yes. That badge of slavery I gave you, Trix—I beg your pardon, I should have said Miss Rainham."

"It doesn't matter," hastily. "We must keep up appearances, you know."

"Yes, but not when we are alone. That ring, Miss Rainham, that you have done me the honor of wearing as a sign of our engagement"——

"Yes, I will give it back to you at once."

"No, no. Don't pull it off yet. Better keep it till you leave this place," he replied. "Don't you see it is still necessary that you should wear it to deceive the world, though we shall know that it means nothing!"

"But, Tom—Captain Despard, I mean—how shall I return it to you?"

"You can give it back to me when we part. Are you tired?" he added abruptly.

"No. Why do you ask?"

"I thought you might be, as we seem to have been standing here a most unconscionable time, and"— he glanced in a casual sort of way down the path to where a slight girlish figure could be discerned among the rosebushes.

"And Miss Robinson has just come out to gather roses, I see," said Trix, following the direction of his eyes and flushing hotly. "No wonder you are in such haste to get rid of me."

"Not at all. I am in no hurry for a few minutes, but as I see young Marchmont and some of the other men are going to the tennis ground"——

"It is too hot to play. I am going into the house."

"As you please. Then I may consider myself dismissed?"

"You must, and I am only sorry I have taken up so much of your valuable time," and she turned away.

"Oh, never mind that! You have taught me a useful lesson, so the time has not been altogether wasted."

"And that is?" pausing and looking back over her shoulder.

"Never to take a woman seriously."

She laughed a scornful little laugh and left him.

He stood looking after her for a moment, then strode off down the path and joined the pretty dark haired girl among the roses.

Little Miss Robinson looked up, with a smile, as he approached.

"Well?" she said anxiously.

"Yes," he replied, taking her basket from her. "I am quite free to help you now."

"And—do you think it wise?"

"Very wise—the wisest thing I have ever done."

"I hope—oh, I do hope—you will prove right."

"Time alone can show, but anything must be better than"— He broke off abruptly. "Come, there are heaps of roses still to be gathered. I will tell you all about it while you are getting them."

She was a long time getting them.

Trix, glancing from her window half an hour later, saw two figures still lingering among the roses, and she laughed and sang a gay little song to herself as she ran lightly down stairs to join the tennis players. The morning was certainly no cooler than it had been half an hour ago, but Trix had changed her mind apparently, and no one that day played more indefatigably than she or seemed in such high spirits.

Yes, it was very pleasant to be free—free as air—and to feel that no one had a right to watch her with jealous, miserable eyes or reproach her if she chanced—as not infrequently happened—to make herself too agreeable to her companion for the moment or dance too often with the same partner. These things had chafed her often, she remembered, during the period of her brief engagement to Captain Despard. She wondered now how she had tolerated his interference for six long weeks and smiled a little scornfully at the thought of her own exemplary behavior. Whether an impartial observer would have pronounced her behavior so irreproachable as to merit that scorn is another matter.

Yes, she was free now, and—so was he! That was the only drawback to her satisfaction.

* * * * * * *

"How pretty Trix Rainham looks tonight!" exclaimed a lively young matron to her partner in the pause between two dances.

"Yes, and how desperately she is flirting! I wonder Despard stands it. I wouldn't if she belonged to me."

"Oh, he has no right to be censorious, for he is just as bad himself. He does it more quietly, I grant you, but there is nothing else to choose between them. Just look at him now with Fay Robinson! This is the fourth time he has danced with her already, and the evening is not half over yet. I wonder Trix stands it, if you come to that."

"I shouldn't have thought Despard was a flirting sort. He never seemed to have eyes for any other girl than Miss Rainham a week ago."

"A week? A couple of days rather! Well, all that is changed now, and he seems supremely indifferent to her flirtations."

"And she to his."

"Oh, I suppose so!"

"Do you doubt it?"

"I haven't said so."

"No, but you implied it. Yet she seems enjoying herself immensely."

"Especially when he is in the room. Oh, she is having a very good time undoubtedly, and she wants everybody to know it."

"Well, there's no harm in that."

"Not the least."

"I suppose you think"— but she interrupted him quickly:

"Oh, no, I don't. I never think. It takes too much out of me. I see my partner bearing down upon us, so you must come to what conclusions you please about Trix and her fiance. I know I should come to a very prompt conclusion if I were she, and so would my engagement."

"Take care. She will hear you," he cried, but the warning came too late.

Trix, had they only known it, had heard the words distinctly, but they were not altogether unexpected, and nothing but her sudden flush betrayed that she had done so. Even the shrewd young matron was left in doubt on the subject, a doubt that her own wishes soon converted into a reassuring certainty, and she easily convinced herself that the girl's heightened color could only have been due to the exertion of dancing or some too flattering remark of her partner's.

"I think this is our dance, Trix."

The girl turned quickly at the well known voice, and her blue eyes flashed as she said:

"I had no idea we were so far down the programme as that. Are you sure you are not mistaken?"

"Quite sure, and"—lowering his voice a little—"I really think you had better give me this dance—for the sake of appearances, you know."

"Oh, appearances!" scornfully, yet she took his arm and moved away. "Much you care for appearances."

"I never professed to do so," coolly. "But out of respect to your wishes"——

"You accord me a duty dance? Thank you. I'm quite willing to let you off it."

"No, no. We'd better go through with it now."

But after a few turns she asked him, breathlessly to stop. She was tired, she said, and wanted to rest and——

"Very well, we will sit it out, then," he said. "Shall we make for the stairs? There are a good many exhausted couples there already."

"No; it is so hot in the house. Can we not go for a turn on the terrace? It is stifling here."

"As you please," resignedly. "Perhaps it will throw dust more effectually in the eyes of the world."

She made a movement of impatience.

"It is rather late to think of that now," she said as they passed through the open window onto the wide terrace that ran before the whole length of the house.

"Indeed! And why?"

"After your conduct tonight every one must suspect"——

"Pardon me, my conduct can have no interest for you. I no longer presume to criticise yours, and you must be good enough to let mine alone."

"But don't you see that people will talk?"

"Of course, but what of that? They always do."

"Remarks are being made already. Your marked flirtation with that Miss Robinson is"——

"My own affair and hers, Miss Rainham."

"Oh, you are welcome to amuse yourself," she cried passionately.

"Thank you. I fully intend to."

"But you might surely do it without making a laughing stock of me."

"I think you exaggerate a little," he replied. "But in any case we are quits on that score. I no longer reproach you, and you are quite free to indulge in as many marked flirtations as you please, so far as I am concerned. What more can I say?"

Nothing truly, and it is probable he might have said less and yet have given her more satisfaction. The ways of women are wonderful and past finding out, and Trix herself was at a loss to understand why her flirtations had suddenly lost all flavor and ceased to interest her, because they no longer excited the jealous wrath of her sometime lover. She paced along beside him for a few moments in silence, and he saw that her face was very pale—far paler than could be accounted for by the soft summer moonlight.

"I fear you are tired," he said, and there was polite concern in his tone, as though he were addressing the merest chance acquaintance, but nothing more. "Shall we return to the house?"

"Oh, presently. Miss Robinson can wait a few minutes."

"I am not engaged to her for the next two dances. So if you like to take a turn round the garden"——

"Don't you find her very stupid—after me, you know?"

"On the contrary, she is a most charming companion."

"Really! Why, she has absolutely nothing to say."

"I have not discovered it, yet I have seen a good deal of her the last few days—at least, whatever she does say she means."

Trix made a little grimace.

"What a very uninteresting person she must be!" she said maliciously. "Poor Tom, I had no idea it was so bad as that!"

"Do you wish to go round the garden, Miss Rainham, or do you not?" he asked coldly.

"No, I don't. You are too dull for anything, and I am engaged for the next two dances, if you are not."

"Am I to have the pleasure of taking you in to supper?" in a perfectly colorless tone.

"Yes, for the sake of appearances, but for my own inclinations—no."

"Which is it to be?" he persisted quietly.

"Which do you advise?" she asked, pausing at the window and facing him in the moonlight. "I'll leave it to you."

"I advise nothing," looking back into the blue eyes steadily. "Please yourself."

"I will—and Mr. Marchmont! He has been bothering about it all the evening."

"Quite right. Don't disappoint him, Trix. I must resign you now to your next partner."

So they parted—pleasantly, for it was in the flaunting gaslight, and the eyes of the world—their little world—were upon them.

Trix felt convinced that she should find Charley Marchmont—the eldest son of the house and a very good looking young fellow—far more agreeable company than the man she had jilted, but though she worked very hard and strove to be her usual gay, coquettish self the attempt was by no means so successful as could have been wished, and young Marchmont had never found her so difficult to get on with as he did that night.

It is possible that the sight of Captain Despard sitting in the conservatory engaged in earnest conversation with Fay Robinson—who was looking prettier than ever in the subdued light—may have had something to do with her ill humor. But, however that may have been, Captain Despard appeared to enjoy himself amazingly, and Trix could not but feel that he had somehow succeeded in turning the tables upon her in a most humiliating manner.

And yet he had kept his word to her in every respect. She had nothing really to reproach him with, and that was the most annoying part of the matter.

* * * * * * *

Five days had passed since Trix and Captain Despard had decided that their engagement had better cease, and the last evening had come.

On the morrow they were both to leave the pleasant country house where they had spent the last few weeks together but they had scarcely exchanged half a dozen words save in the presence of others since the night of the dance, and those few had not been of a nature to modify the strained relations which existed between them.

On this last evening there was again a dance at the manor house, to which many besides the house party were invited. A brother officer of Captain Despard's was also expected, but he had only arrived after dinner was over, and dancing had already begun before Trix saw him.

She had wondered whether Captain Despard would take an early opportunity of introducing him to her and smiled rather drearily at the thought of what a base fraud she was, posing as his fiancee, while all the time they were but waiting till this visit should be over to announce that their engagement was broken off forever. Of course, if he were really trying to keep up appearances, he could scarcely fail to do so, and Trix watched with rising excitement for the arrival of this brother officer of her lost lover's, of whom she had often heard him speak in terms of warm affection.

They entered together, and without so much as a glance in her direction passed on into the conservatory, where she had seen Miss Robinson disappear not five minutes before.

It was too much.

Trix felt that she could bear no more, and stepping quietly out on the terrace she wandered off down the garden, and as the glimmering moonlight shone through the trees overhead she passed on through ever-changing alternations of light and shade, of shine and shadow. The night air fanned her flushed face and dried the hot tears that rose to her blue eyes, but it could not soothe her passionate pain or cool her burning wrath with herself, with Captain Despard, with all the world. This was what her foolish flirtations had brought her to, and now—thanks to Fay's charms—it was too late to repent. He was lost to her, and it would be worse than useless to try to win him back.

Thus thinking, she reached the spot where they had agreed to part on that sunny morning nearly a week ago. A rustic seat beneath one of the spreading chestnut trees had been a favorite resting place with them both in the earlier, happier days of their engagement, and there Trix sat down to reproach herself with her folly and brood over the past before returning to play her part in the brilliantly lighted drawing room, whence the festive strains of dance music came faintly to her ears.

Presently she looked up with a start. Some one was approaching across the dewy grass, and in another moment Captain Despard stood before her.

"Rather cold for sitting out in that thin dress, is it not?" he asked. "Anyhow I've taken the liberty of bringing you some one else's shawl, which you will oblige me by wearing."

"I am not cold, thank you," she replied, somewhat unsteadily, for she had not yet got her voice quite under control.

"You soon will be, though, if you sit here much longer," and he quietly settled the matter by wrapping the shawl around her.

"I—I am going in again directly."

"Not for a few minutes longer, I think, Trix," he said in a tone of conviction as he seated himself near her.

"You forget"—bitterly—"we are alone, Captain Despard. There is no need to keep up appearances now."

"True. I suppose it must have been the associations of this place that almost made me forget. Your hint was most opportune."

"Indeed! And why?"

"I might have forgotten altogether and gone on forgetting, and that would have been extremely awkward."

"Why do you stay here?" she asked abruptly. "Fay Robinson will be wondering what has become of you."

"I think not."

"But she will miss you."

"No," and he laughed as at some pleasant recollection. "Miss Robinson will gladly spare me for awhile."

"I don't understand you."

"No? Have you ever understood me, do you think? Though we were engaged for six weeks, I doubt whether you ever really understood me."

"We were engaged," she repeated, and there was a little catch in her breath that almost stopped the words. "Yes; it is over now."

"Do you regret it, Trix?" he said softly.

There was no answer for a moment, and he watched her in silence. How pretty she looked in the pale moonlight, even though her face was carefully averted from him, and he could see nothing but her delicate profile against the dark shadows beyond. The light dress she wore and the white filmy shawl harmonized admirably with her exquisite coloring and gave her an ethereal look that was not usual to her and charmed by its very novelty.

"Do you regret it?" he repeated, and Trix, instead of answering, turned upon him with a desperate effort to recover her usual careless gayety of manner.

"Why do you stay here asking impossible questions? Don't you hear that they are playing your favorite waltz? Why don't you go in and amuse yourself?"

"Because I can amuse myself far better out here," he replied deliberately.

"Oh, have you and Miss Robinson quarreled?"

"Certainly not. Whatever put that idea into your head?"

"I thought— I can't understand why you are here."

"Do you wish to know?" he asked. "You told me to flirt with whom I pleased, you may remember?"

"Yes," as he paused for a reply.

"Well, it pleases me to flirt with you—you have no objection, Trix?"

"Flirt—with me!" she cried. "Oh, how can you, Tom? It—it is insulting after all that has passed."

"Why? That it is past is your doing—not mine," he said quietly. "It is our last evening together, you know."

"I know." Her voice was almost inaudible now.

"And tomorrow we shall part forever."

"Yes."

"So you may as well be kind for once, dear."

"Kind!" she echoed bitterly. "How can you ask me to be kind? You forget that I am a flirt! That I care for nothing and nobody but myself! That I—oh, Tom, go away and leave me to myself."

"All in good time, but I want to say something to you first. Trix, give me your hand a moment—the one with the badge of slavery upon it—you are not going to refuse me that surely? It is for the last time, you know. Now, see here," as she let him take her slender white fingers. "If ever—or I ought rather to say whenever—you are engaged to another man who loves you, don't treat him as you have treated me. You may do it once too often and hurt yourself at last."

"Then you did love me once?" she said, raising her wistful blue eyes to his.

"No, for I love you now and always—to my sorrow!"

"What, flirt though I am?"

"Yes. If I had loved you less, we might have hit it off better. But I couldn't look on contentedly while the woman I cared for flirted with other fellows. I must be all or nothing to her."

The white fingers trembled in his own. There were tears in her voice as she replied:

"And do you think it was pleasant to me to see you and Fay Robinson always together? Do you not know"——

"I said the 'woman I cared for,' Trix. I cannot flatter myself that I am the man for whom you care."

"Oh, Tom, forgive me! I do care—I do indeed!" she cried, and with that the long pent up storm of emotion grew too strong for her, and she broke into passionate tears.

"Trix, dearest! Are you sure, quite sure?" he said tenderly as he drew her to him till the golden head rested on his shoulder. "Remember, it must be all or nothing now! I love you too well to have you unless that is clearly understood."

"And you, Tom—I love you too," wistfully.

"Oh, you need not fear for me," he laughed. "I am no flirt by nature, but only by expediency."

"And Fay"——

"Is a good little soul, dear, and has been privately engaged for some time to Bob Grey. They said I might tell you, but don't let it go any further at present. That is why he came here tonight"——

"And does she know"——

"That I love you better than all the world besides? Yes, of course, she does, and nothing else matters."

"No," she said thoughtfully, "nothing else matters now. But, oh, Tom, you made me very miserable!"

"And you me, darling. So we may cry quits there! After all, you treated me very badly, and I only gave you tit for tat!"—All the Year Round.

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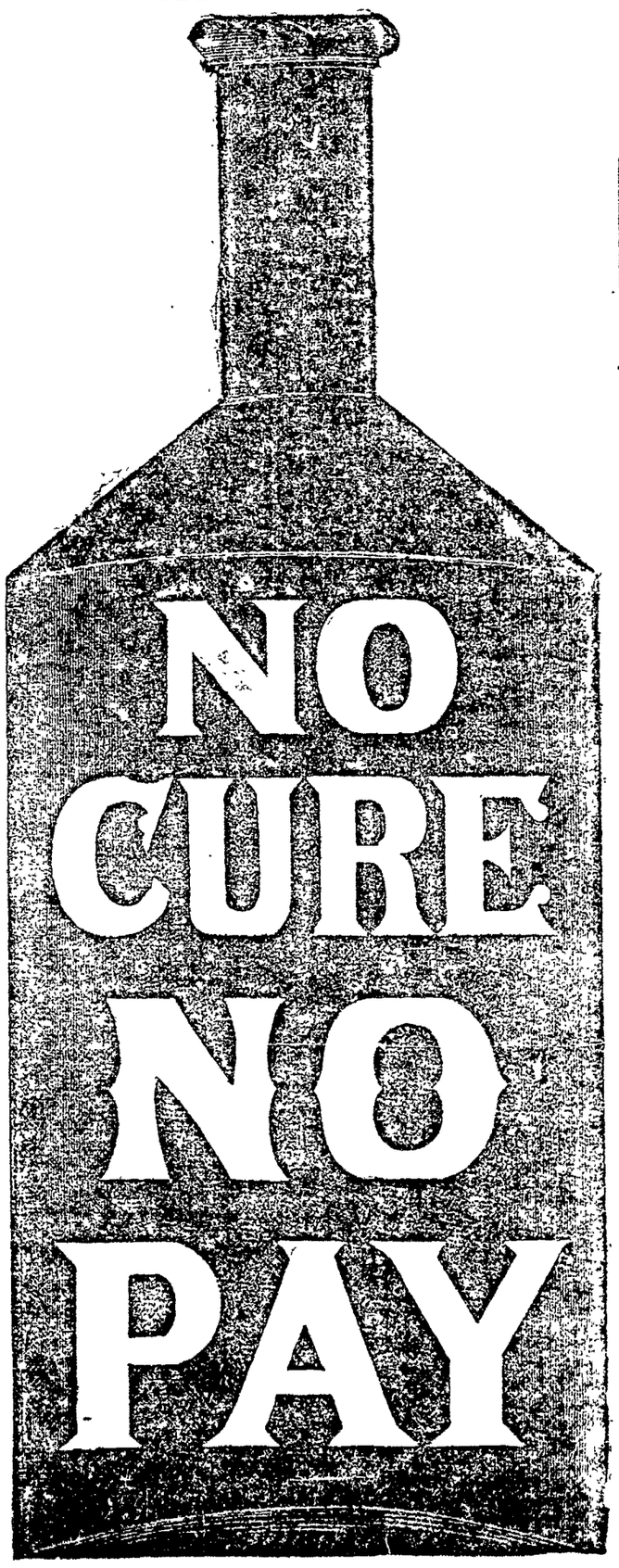

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NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE CAREER OF A FLIRT.

Tit for Tat and How It Worked in an Enticing Game of Courtship.

Secrets of the Art of Flirting Most Bewitchingly Illustrated by Two Young People—Of Course There Was a Pleasant Ending.

"You are a flirt."

"I am not."

"It is rude to contradict."

"It is worse than rude to assert what isn't true. It is libelous."

"And don't you know that the greater the truth the worse the libel? Therefore to say that you are a flirt is libelous because it is true."

"Well, I don't care if I am. So there!"

"I never supposed you would care. I believe you are utterly incapable of caring for anybody or anything except yourself," he said coolly.

"You didn't think so always."

"No. One has to learn wisdom by experience unfortunately."

"Why unfortunately?" she asked.

"Because the process of disillusionment is a painful one and takes up a lot of time that might be more profitably employed."

"And you regard the time that you have been learning to know me—all the time that we have been engaged, in short—as time wasted?"

"Unquestionably."

"Then—we will waste no more," and she raised her blue eyes to his, a scornful light in them. "You are free, and I"——

"No, no. Don't act impulsively, or you may regret it afterward," he said soothingly in the tone in which he would have addressed a passionate child.

"I am free, too"—she paid no attention to his interruption—"free to flirt as much as ever I like."

"And no doubt you'll do it—not that our engagement has been any hindrance, so far as I can see," he spoke with some bitterness.

"No, it has been a help rather," with a mocking little laugh. "You looked so angry that the temptation to go on was irresistible. It won't be half such fun now," regretfully.

"No, for I shan't care."

"Shan't you? Not even such a little bit?"

"Not a scrap. I shall flirt, too, and enjoy myself."

"Haven't you been enjoying yourself hitherto?"

"Oh, immensely! Watching you making eyes at all the other fellows and longing to flirt myself with that pretty little Miss Robinson."

"Then—why didn't you?"

"Because I'm an old fashioned sort of fellow, I suppose, and don't hold with flirting with one woman when I'm engaged to another."

"Well, that is over," and she drew a long breath. "You need have no scruples now."

"No."

And then there was a pause.

They were standing together in the beautiful rose scented old garden of the Manor House, and the clear morning sunshine fell full on the girl's lovely flushed face and wavy golden hair and on the man's erect figure and firmly cut, somewhat stern, features, with their look of cool indifference and self control. The old house rose behind them, a gray pile of buildings seen indistinctly through intervening trees, and before them lay a wide expanse of sunlit meadow land, where cattle grazed amid the golden buttercups and skylarks sang joyously as they soared upward to their glorious lord, the sun. It was a fair scene and a peaceful, but though the girl's eyes were fixed upon it she saw nothing of its beauty, felt nothing of its dreamy charm. The man beside her occupied her whole attention. Her changed relations to him filled all her thoughts.

"It will be very awkward," she broke out petulantly. "I wish this had happened yesterday."

"And why, if I may ask?"

"Then I could have gone home tomorrow as I had intended, but now"——

"You will have to make up your mind to spend nearly another week beneath the same roof as the man with whom you had intended to pass your whole life," he said quietly. "Poor girl, it is hard on you!"

"Then—you are going to remain, too?" and she turned her wondering eyes full upon him.

"Of course," and he smiled slightly. "As a soldier, I should be ashamed to run away, and besides you forget that Miss Robinson is here."

"I warn you that you will find her very stupid."

"Thank you. I know that she is extremely pretty."

"And we shall have to tell everybody, and there will be a talk and a fuss," she went on discontentedly.

"Well, that won't hurt us."

"No, but it is such bad form."

"Of course it is," he assented, "but I don't see that we can help that now."

"Need we say anything about it just yet, I mean?"

"You can please yourself about that. I shall not mention that our engagement is broken off if you don't, but"——

"Yes?" as he paused impressively.

"As it is broken off, I intend to amuse myself. You would have no right to complain of that in any case, as it is what you have been doing yourself all along."

"I don't care," definitly. "We shall know that we are nothing to each other, but we won't tell the world so for another six days."

"Exactly. But of course you won't expect me to be dancing attendance upon you all the time. I'll do what is necessary to keep up appearances, since you wish it, but"——

"I wish it? What do you mean?"

"Why, if you don't want to tell the world, I suppose you don't want the world to guess. For myself, I am absolutely indifferent upon the subject."

"I see what you mean—yes, we had better keep up appearances."

"But beyond that we are of course absolutely indifferent to each other."

"Oh, of course!" impatiently. "Dance attendance upon whom you like, flirt with whom you please. It is nothing to me, and less than nothing."

"Thank you," he said gravely. "Is there anything more to be said, I wonder? Oh, yes. That badge of slavery I gave you, Trix—I beg your pardon, I should have said Miss Rainham."

"It doesn't matter," hastily. "We must keep up appearances, you know."

"Yes, but not when we are alone. That ring, Miss Rainham, that you have done me the honor of wearing as a sign of our engagement"——

"Yes, I will give it back to you at once."

"No, no. Don't pull it off yet. Better keep it till you leave this place," he replied. "Don't you see it is still necessary that you should wear it to deceive the world, though we shall know that it means nothing!"

"But, Tom—Captain Despard, I mean—how shall I return it to you?"

"You can give it back to me when we part. Are you tired?" he added abruptly.

"No. Why do you ask?"

"I thought you might be, as we seem to have been standing here a most unconscionable time, and"— he glanced in a casual sort of way down the path to where a slight girlish figure could be discerned among the rosebushes.

"And Miss Robinson has just come out to gather roses, I see," said Trix, following the direction of his eyes and flushing hotly. "No wonder you are in such haste to get rid of me."

"Not at all. I am in no hurry for a few minutes, but as I see young Marchmont and some of the other men are going to the tennis ground"——

"It is too hot to play. I am going into the house."

"As you please. Then I may consider myself dismissed?"

"You must, and I am only sorry I have taken up so much of your valuable time," and she turned away.

"Oh, never mind that! You have taught me a useful lesson, so the time has not been altogether wasted."

"And that is?" pausing and looking back over her shoulder.

"Never to take a woman seriously."

She laughed a scornful little laugh and left him.

He stood looking after her for a moment, then strode off down the path and joined the pretty dark haired girl among the roses.

Little Miss Robinson looked up, with a smile, as he approached.

"Well?" she said anxiously.

"Yes," he replied, taking her basket from her. "I am quite free to help you now."

"And—do you think it wise?"

"Very wise—the wisest thing I have ever done."

"I hope—oh, I do hope—you will prove right."

"Time alone can show, but anything must be better than"— He broke off abruptly. "Come, there are heaps of roses still to be gathered. I will tell you all about it while you are getting them."

She was a long time getting them.

Trix, glancing from her window half an hour later, saw two figures still lingering among the roses, and she laughed and sang a gay little song to herself as she ran lightly down stairs to join the tennis players. The morning was certainly no cooler than it had been half an hour ago, but Trix had changed her mind apparently, and no one that day played more indefatigably than she or seemed in such high spirits.

Yes, it was very pleasant to be free—free as air—and to feel that no one had a right to watch her with jealous, miserable eyes or reproach her if she chanced—as not infrequently happened—to make herself too agreeable to her companion for the moment or dance too often with the same partner. These things had chafed her often, she remembered, during the period of her brief engagement to Captain Despard. She wondered now how she had tolerated his interference for six long weeks and smiled a little scornfully at the thought of her own exemplary behavior. Whether an impartial observer would have pronounced her behavior so irreproachable as to merit that scorn is another matter.

Yes, she was free now, and—so was he! That was the only drawback to her satisfaction.

* * * * * * *

"How pretty Trix Rainham looks tonight!" exclaimed a lively young matron to her partner in the pause between two dances.

"Yes, and how desperately she is flirting! I wonder Despard stands it. I wouldn't if she belonged to me."

"Oh, he has no right to be censorious, for he is just as bad himself. He does it more quietly, I grant you, but there is nothing else to choose between them. Just look at him now with Fay Robinson! This is the fourth time he has danced with her already, and the evening is not half over yet. I wonder Trix stands it, if you come to that."

"I shouldn't have thought Despard was a flirting sort. He never seemed to have eyes for any other girl than Miss Rainham a week ago."

"A week? A couple of days rather! Well, all that is changed now, and he seems supremely indifferent to her flirtations."

"And she to his."

"Oh, I suppose so!"

"Do you doubt it?"

"I haven't said so."

"No, but you implied it. Yet she seems enjoying herself immensely."

"Especially when he is in the room. Oh, she is having a very good time undoubtedly, and she wants everybody to know it."

"Well, there's no harm in that."

"Not the least."

"I suppose you think"— but she interrupted him quickly:

"Oh, no, I don't. I never think. It takes too much out of me. I see my partner bearing down upon us, so you must come to what conclusions you please about Trix and her fiance. I know I should come to a very prompt conclusion if I were she, and so would my engagement."

"Take care. She will hear you," he cried, but the warning came too late.

Trix, had they only known it, had heard the words distinctly, but they were not altogether unexpected, and nothing but her sudden flush betrayed that she had done so. Even the shrewd young matron was left in doubt on the subject, a doubt that her own wishes soon converted into a reassuring certainty, and she easily convinced herself that the girl's heightened color could only have been due to the exertion of dancing or some too flattering remark of her partner's.

"I think this is our dance, Trix."

The girl turned quickly at the well known voice, and her blue eyes flashed as she said:

"I had no idea we were so far down the programme as that. Are you sure you are not mistaken?"

"Quite sure, and"—lowering his voice a little—"I really think you had better give me this dance—for the sake of appearances, you know."

"Oh, appearances!" scornfully, yet she took his arm and moved away. "Much you care for appearances."

"I never professed to do so," coolly. "But out of respect to your wishes"——

"You accord me a duty dance? Thank you. I'm quite willing to let you off it."

"No, no. We'd better go through with it now."

But after a few turns she asked him breathlessly to stop. She was tired, she said, and wanted to rest, and——

"Very well, we will sit it out, then," he said. "Shall we make for the stairs? There are a good many exhausted couples there already."

"No; it is so hot in the house. Can we not go for a turn on the terrace? It is stifling here."

"As you please," resignedly. "Perhaps it will throw dust more effectually in the eyes of the world."

She made a movement of impatience.

"It is rather late to think of that now," she said as they passed through the open window onto the wide terrace that ran before the whole length of the house.

"Indeed! And why?"

"After your conduct tonight every one must suspect"——

"Pardon me, my conduct can have no interest for you. I no longer presume to criticise yours, and you must be good enough to let mine alone."

"But don't you see that people will talk?"

"Of course, but what of that? They always do."

"Remarks are being made already. Your marked flirtation with that Miss Robinson is"——

"My own affair and hers, Miss Rainham."

"Oh, you are welcome to amuse yourself," she cried passionately.

"Thank you. I fully intend to."

"But you might surely do it without making a laughing stock of me."

"I think you exaggerate a little," he replied. "But in any case we are quits on that score. I no longer reproach you, and you are quite free to indulge in as many marked flirtations as you please, so far as I am concerned. What more can I say?"

Nothing truly, and it is probable he might have said less and yet have given her more satisfaction. The ways of women are wonderful and past finding out, and Trix herself was at a loss to understand why her flirtations had suddenly lost all flavor and ceased to interest her, because they no longer excited the jealous wrath of her sometime lover. She paced along beside him for a few moments in silence, and he saw that her face was very pale—far paler than could be accounted for by the soft summer moonlight.

"I fear you are tired," he said, and there was polite concern in his tone, as though he were addressing the merest chance acquaintance, but nothing more. "Shall we return to the house?"

"Oh, presently. Miss Robinson can wait a few minutes."

"I am not engaged to her for the next two dances. So if you like to take a turn round the garden"——

"Don't you find her very stupid—after me, you know?"

"On the contrary, she is a most charming companion."

"Really! Why, she has absolutely nothing to say."

"I have not discovered it, yet I have seen a good deal of her the last few days—at least, whatever she does say she means."

Trix made a little gesture.

"What a very uninteresting person she must be!" she said meditatively. "Poor Tom, I had no idea it was so bad as that!"

"Do you wish to go round the garden, Miss Rainham, or do you not?" he asked coldly.

"No, I don't. You are too dull for anything, and I am engaged for the next two dances, if you are not."

"Am I to have the pleasure of taking you in to supper?" in a perfectly colorless tone.

"Yes, for the sake of appearances, but for my own inclinations—no."

"Which is it to be?" he persisted quietly.

"Which do you advise?" she asked, pausing at the window and facing him in the moonlight. "I'll leave it to you."

"I advise nothing," looking back into the blue eyes steadily. "Please yourself."

"I will—and Mr. Marchmont! He has been bothering about it all the evening."

"Quite right. Don't disappoint him, Trix. I must resign you now to your next partner."

So they parted—pleasantly, for it was in the flaunting gaslight, and the eyes of the world—their little world—were upon them.

Trix felt convinced that she should find Charley Marchmont—the eldest son of the house and a very good looking young fellow—far more agreeable company than the man she had jilted, but though she worked very hard and strove to be her usual gay, coquettish self the attempt was by no means so successful as could have been wished, and young Marchmont had never found her so difficult to get on with as he did that night.

It is possible that the sight of Captain Despard sitting in the conservatory engaged in earnest conversation with Fay Robinson—who was looking prettier than ever in the subdued light—may have had something to do with her ill humor. But, however that may have been, Captain Despard appeared to enjoy himself amazingly, and Trix could not but feel that he had somehow succeeded in turning the tables upon her in a most humiliating manner.

And yet he had kept his word to her in every respect. She had nothing really to reproach him with, and that was the most annoying part of the matter.

* * * * * * *

Five days had passed since Trix and Captain Despard had decided that their engagement had better cease, and the last evening had come.

On the morrow they were both to leave the pleasant country house where they had spent the last few weeks together, but they had scarcely exchanged half a dozen words save in the presence of others since the night of the dance, and those few had not been of a nature to modify the strained relations which existed between them.

On this last evening there was again a dance at the manor house, to which many besides the house party were invited. A brother officer of Captain Despard's was also expected, but he had only arrived after dinner was over, and dancing had already begun before Trix saw him.

She had wondered whether Captain Despard would take an early opportunity of introducing him to her and smiled rather drearily at the thought of what a base fraud she was, posing as his fiancee, while all the time they were but waiting till this visit should be over to announce that their engagement was broken off forever. Of course, if he were really trying to keep up appearances, he could scarcely fail to do so, and Trix watched with rising excitement for the arrival of this brother officer of her lost lover's, of whom she had often heard him speak in terms of warm affection.

They entered together, and without so much as a glance in her direction passed on into the conservatory, where she had seen Miss Robinson disappear not five minutes before.

It was too much.

Trix felt that she could bear no more, and stepping quietly out on the terrace she wandered off down the garden, and as the glimmering moonlight shone through the trees overhead she passed on through ever-changing alternations of light and shade, of shine and shadow. The night air fanned her flushed face and dried the hot tears that rose to her blue eyes, but it could not soothe her passionate pain or cool her burning wrath with herself, with Captain Despard, with all the world. This was what her foolish flirtations had brought her to, and now—thanks to Fay's charms—it was too late to repent. He was lost to her, and it would be worse than useless to try to win him back.

Thus thinking, she reached the spot where they had agreed to part on that sunny morning nearly a week ago. A rustic seat beneath one of the spreading chestnut trees had been a favorite resting place with them both in the earlier, happier days of their engagement, and there Trix sat down to reproach herself with her folly and brood over the past before returning to play her part in the brilliantly lighted drawing room, whence the festive strains of dance music came faintly to her ears.

Presently she looked up with a start. Some one was approaching across the dewy grass, and in another moment Captain Despard stood before her.

"Rather cold for sitting out in that thin dress, is it not?" he asked. "Anyhow I've taken the liberty of bringing you some one else's shawl, which you will oblige me by wearing."

"I am not cold, thank you," she replied, somewhat unsteadily, for she had not yet got her voice quite under control.

"You soon will be, though, if you sit here much longer," and he quietly settled the matter by wrapping the shawl around her.

"I—I am going in again directly."

"Not for a few minutes longer, I think, Trix," he said in a tone of conviction as he seated himself near her.

"You forget"—bitterly—"we are alone, Captain Despard. There is no need to keep up appearances now."

"True. I suppose it must have been the associations of this place that almost made me forget. Your hint was most opportune."

"Indeed! And why?"

"I might have forgotten altogether and gone on forgetting, and that would have been extremely awkward."

"Why do you stay here?" she asked abruptly. "Fay Robinson will be wondering what has become of you."

"I think not."

"But she will miss you."

"No," and he laughed as at some pleasant recollection. "Miss Robinson will gladly spare me for awhile."

"I don't understand you."

"No? Have you ever understood me, do you think? Though we were engaged for six weeks, I doubt whether you ever really understood me."

"'We were engaged,'" she repeated, and there was a little catch in her breath that almost stopped the words. "Yes; it is over now."

"Do you regret it, Trix?" he said softly.

There was no answer for a moment, and he watched her in silence. How pretty she looked in the pale moonlight, even though her face was carefully averted from him, and he could see nothing but her delicate profile against the dark shadows beyond. The light dress she wore and the white filmy shawl harmonized admirably with her exquisite coloring and gave her an ethereal look that was not usual to her and charmed by its very novelty.

"Do you regret it?" he repeated, and Trix, instead of answering, turned upon him with a desperate effort to recover her usual careless gayety of manner.

"Why do you stay here asking impossible questions? Don't you hear that they are playing your favorite waltz? Why don't you go in and amuse yourself?"

"Because I am amuse myself far better out here," he replied deliberately.

"Oh, have you and Miss Robinson quarreled?"

"Certainly not. Whatever put that idea into your head?"

"I thought— I can't understand why you are here."

"Do you wish to know?" he asked. "You told me to flirt with whom I pleased, you may remember?"

"Yes," as he paused for a reply.

"Well, it pleases me to flirt with you—you have no objection, Trix?"

"Flirt—with me!" she cried. "Oh, how can you, Tom? It—it is insulting after all that has passed."

"Why? That it is past is your doing—not mine," he said quietly. "It is our last evening together, you know."

"I know." Her voice was almost inaudible now.

"And tomorrow we shall part forever."

"Yes."

"So you may as well be kind for once, dear."

"Kind!" she echoed bitterly. "How can you ask me to be kind? You forget that I am a flirt. That I care for nothing and nobody but myself! That I—oh, Tom, go away and leave me to myself."

"All in good time, but I want to say something to you first. Trix, give me your hand a moment—the one with the badge of slavery upon it—you are not going to refuse me that surely? It is for the last time, you know. Now, see here," as she let him take her slender white fingers. "If ever—or I ought rather to say whenever—you are engaged to another man who loves you, don't treat him as you have treated me. You may do it once too often and hurt yourself at last."

"Then you did love me once?" she said, raising her wistful blue eyes to his.

"No, for I love you now and always—to my sorrow!"

"What, flirt though I am!"

"Yes. If I had loved you less, we might have hit it off better. But I couldn't look on contentedly while the woman I cared for flirted with other fellows. I must be all or nothing to her."

The white fingers trembled in his own. There were tears in her voice as she replied:

"And do you think it was pleasant to me to see you and Fay Robinson always together? Do you not know"——

"I said the 'woman I cared for,' Trix. I cannot flatter myself that I am the man for whom you care."

"Oh, Tom, forgive me! I do care—I do indeed!" she cried, and with that the long pent up storm of emotion grew too strong for her, and she broke into passionate tears.

"Trix, dearest! Are you sure, quite sure?" he said tenderly as he drew her to him till the golden head rested on his shoulder. "Remember, it must be all or nothing now! I love you too well to have you unless that is clearly understood."

"And you, Tom—I love you too," wistfully.

"Oh, you need not fear for me," he laughed. "I am no flirt by nature, but only by expediency."

"And Fay"——

"Is a good little soul, dear, and has been privately engaged for some time to Bob Grey. They said I might tell you, but don't let it go any further at present. That is why he came here tonight"——

"And does she know"——

"That I love you better than all the world besides? Yes, of course, she does, and nothing else matters."

"No," she said thoughtfully, "nothing else matters now. But, oh, Tom, you made me very miserable!"

"And you me, darling. So we may cry quits there! After all, you treated me very badly, and I only gave you tit for tat!"—All the Year Round.

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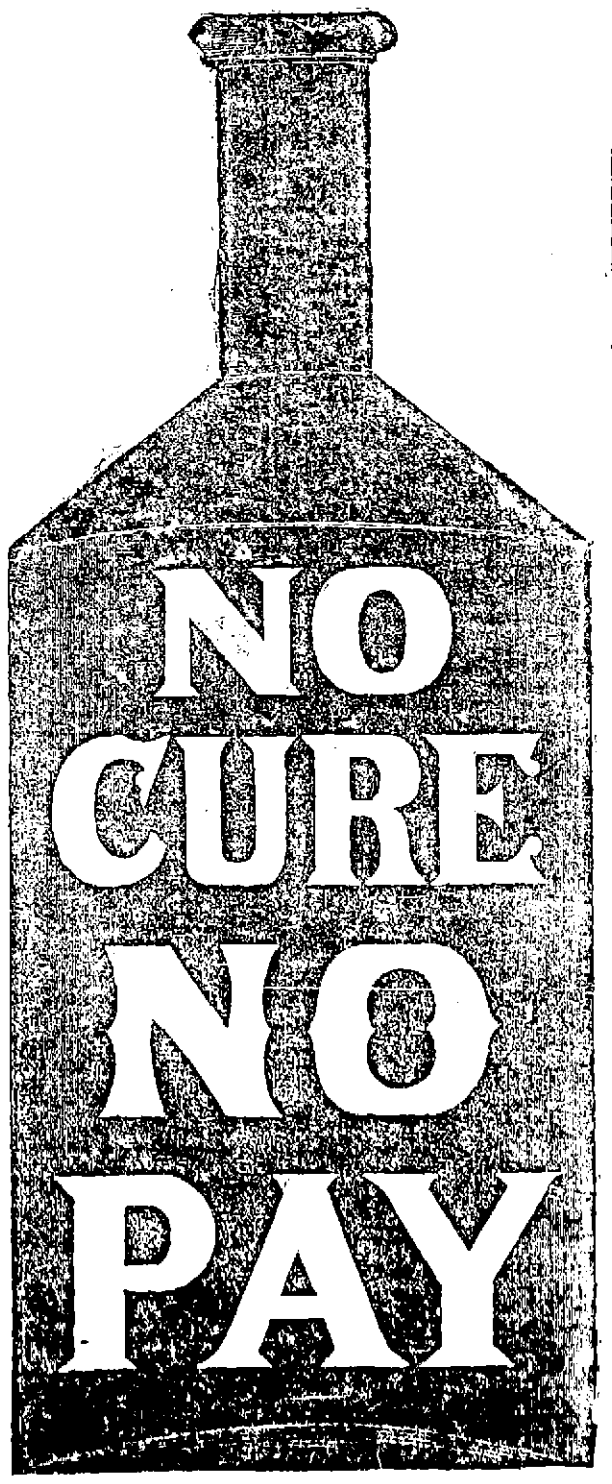

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NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Mate Leroy Divulges a Few Secrets About Coming Styles.

A Marked Display of Passementerie and Jet on Fall Garments—Some Betwitching Bridal Dresses—Quiet Weddings and Private Funerals Are the Proper Thing.

THE LATEST IN HATS.

The hat on the left is of foundation covered with point de gene lace. The crown is of bunched ribbon. The hat at the right is of white fancy straw with iridescent wire gauze ribbon and a bunch of wheat ears. The bonnet in the center is of porcupine straw, trimmed with enormous bows of ribbon, and a deep fall of lace in front. The lower left figure shows the arrangement of the trimming in the back. This is the Marie Louise bonnet, and one of the styles expected to be most prominent next fall and winter.

Soft whispers about what is to be this fall begin to circulate, and while no new goods or even samples are yet shown the mysterious little bird that flies around telling secrets is very busy. One of them told me a few secrets, and as I am a woman I am not expected to keep silent, and besides these secrets are not my own, so why should I keep them?

The new season will be one marked in the history of dress from the amount of passementerie and jet. Every garment will be weighted down with it. It will

BRIDESMAID AND BRIDE

cover waists and form overskirts to gowns, and cloaks will be fairly hidden under it. There is no limit to its possibilities. Jet fringe will be seen at the bottom of the skirts of coats and cloaks, and on velvet and moire pelisses there will be sewed direct millions of fine, cut jet beads, wrought in rich floral designs or arabesques. This trimming is at once the richest and most durable of all the trimmings.

I have seen some laces where every scroll and leaf in the pattern is outlined with beads so small that it is a wonder how a needle was found fine enough to pass through them. These laces will be lavishly employed to trim rich black and dark silks and velvets and other handsome materials. Fine lines of jet passementerie will be used to head flounces and work out designs on fine tailor suits and other street gowns, but these lines must be very narrow and of the finest beads. Some gowns, however, will have rows, festoons and patterns wrought by large beads. I saw an imported dress of old rose cloth, intended for a bridesmaid. There was a sprung flounce all around the skirt, reaching up to quite a high point on the left side, headed by a row of half inch jet beads. The waist was in form of a corselet, with a round belt of beaded passementerie. On the bust was a row of the same, somewhat wider, and separating the lower part from the upper, which was laid in plaits. The double puffed sleeves were plain on the shoulder, but the forearm was nearly covered with the passementerie.

This style of trimming is not confined altogether to jet beads, for a wedding dress just brought over for a bride shows the upper portion of the waist and sleeves to be almost entirely of a passementerie, with silver beads. The rest of the gown is plain, save for the deep plaits in the skirt, yet it is superbly rich on account of the novel garniture.

I know another young lady who is to be married in a few days and sail for Europe immediately after the ceremony. She will be attended by her two sisters, and the dresses for this quiet wedding are pretty enough to make interesting reading, and so I will try to describe them. The bride's gown was imported, the others were made here. The bride will wear tan colored ladies' cloth made with a slight draping on each hip, so that the folds fall forward, breaking the rigidity. On each side is a rever let into the skirt and buttoned back and edged with coarse tailor stitching. In the back it falls in heavy fluted plaits. The basque waist is cut with a short but very full sprung frill and is finished down the front by a postiche arrangement—that is, revers, collar and vest combined. It is buttoned to the waist and is made of oyster white billiard cloth. The upper sleeves are puffed and of tan, and the lower ones are of oyster white. The little touches, like the dog collar [illegible] two scallops of the [illegible] The young [illegible] the arrangement of the corsage and skirt drapery gives her ample proportions.

The youngest sister will wear a simple gown of dotted crepon, white and lilac, with bretelles, belt and flots of wide moire ribbon showing two or three heliotrope shades. The quaint hat is a neapolitan straw, notched on the edge and quilled all around the apology for a crown, where there is a crush of the dress material and two shaded upright tips. The eldest sister has a gray faille gown, with a row of vandyke white Spanish lace all around the bottom, the points standing up, and a tiny bow of maize velvet ribbon set on each point. The corsage is round, with a vest of white Spanish lace over maize surah. There is a wide bertha collar of maize velvet and a draped dog collar of the same. The sleeves are gigot. The bonnet is a small beef eater of yellow leghorn, with a shaded surah bow in front, with a pale green, brown and maize showing fitfully. In the back there are three cherry red tips—two short and one upright. I should have said that the bride will wear a plain straw bonnet, with a green velvet bow and gold ornament.

These quiet weddings are considered to be in the best possible taste, and it is quite common for sensible persons to invite no

FOR A PRIVATE WEDDING.

one but their nearest relatives to the wedding. Often the fact of the wedding is not known until the tour is over and the young couple have a reception. Some girls, however, would rather not get married at all than forego the white robe, the bridesmaids and all the other nonsense that has but too often been seen at weddings. It is generally those who can afford it least that make the greatest display.

Reform has become fixed in the matter of funerals, and now the long line of carriages and indifferent or weeping friends are seen only among the humble class, the very ones on whom such an expense falls most heavily. The loads of flowers are not fashionable any longer, and when one reads a death notice now one can instantly tell the social status of the family by the request that no flowers be sent. Funerals are now often held in the evening, so as to give business men an opportunity to be present, but few outside of one's most cherished friends and relatives attend funerals.

While on this subject I will mention that the ghastly habit of putting "shrouds" on the dead has gone its way and the dead are dressed as in life, usually in garments that have been worn until they have become a part of the lost one's identity. One dear woman whom I loved tenderly recently went to her long resting place in a white [illegible] gown with a profusion of cream ribbons. This dress had been bought by her son, and she wore it on special occasions, when she was sure there would be no company to please her only son. She fancied herself too old for that pretty gown, but she loved it as the gift of her dear boy and told them to bury her in it when she was dead.

There is little change in mourning garments. There cannot be much change since there are only two or three real mourning fabrics, and all the difference is in the way they are made up. A house dress was made of Priestly henriette. The back of the skirt was plain, but full, and the front had a breadth of courtauld crape laid in plaits, and this was carried up to the shoulders. Along each side was a band of [illegible] laid flat over the goods. The sleeves were full balloon shape to the elbow and that part was covered with crape. The lower parts were of the henriette. This gown is for a young lady and is second mourning generally, though the lace could be added to any mourning gown for the house after three months, though those who wear mourning because their hearts are sad would probably not hanker after the "fleshpots of Egypt" quite so soon or search for something to break the severity of crape trimmed garments.

For first or official mourning there is nothing that can equal the new eudora cloth, but not all can afford so expensive a stuff, though, when one takes into consideration its wearing qualities, and the fact that, denuded of its crape, it is still a superb fabric and suitable for all occasions, it is not so very costly. Next to the two materials mentioned above come crape cloth, serge, camel's hair and cash-

NEW MOURNING COSTUMES.

mere. They are black, it is true, and so may express the gloom and sorrow oppressing the wearer, but they look cheap and poor, no matter how treated, and the best crape even looks raggy.

A very elegant new style for making up a handsome street costume of eudora has the upper skirt bound with a 10 inch band of heavy English crape and lifted on the right side in a few effective plaits. The waist is of crape draped with eudora, and the upper sleeves and falling elbow caps are of crape. The bonnet is a small affair, with a net veil bound with crape. There are two lusterless tips and a crape veil. This would not be considered the deepest mourning on account of the bonnet and the dotted veil. The bonnet for very recent bereavement is close and invariably made with folds of crape and all crape trimming. This season suede gloves are better liked than the glazed ones.

From sorrow to joy: The latest carriage and afternoon dresses are being trimmed with and even made entirely of crepe lisse, silk mousseline and gauze materials—never before seen in day dresses. The effect is ethereal and charming and gives the wearer a nebulous and misty appearance as lovely as novel. Naturally these gowns are very fragile and must not be exposed to damp air, and woe to her who gets caught in a summer rain! But aside from any evil atmospheric effect these new gowns are visions of delight. White is the favorite, though a few are seen in tints. Indeed white has taken a place for summer dresses not anticipated at the beginning of the season. And ribbons—everything has them on—all that the garment will possibly bear. New combinations of lace and ribbon are seen hourly on the summer girl.

I started to tell what the little bird whispered to me. She said that moire is to be the favorite silk this coming season, and a new stiff brocade in glistening tints, called in ancient times "watchets." All the thin, soft silks now being worn will be forgotten soon. Cheney silk in all its mysterious beauty will be the favorite for evening, and velvet will make itself seen and admired everywhere. The woolen goods follow the quaint patterns of 80 years ago, but with new colorings more pleasing to the eye. Damiers in silk and wool will be made up very often. This excellent material has heretofore been made up occasionally for excursions and voyages, but has now become a favorite on account of its solid qualities and durability. There will be an immense line of woolen brocades in solid color and also in two tone. Many of them will have a woven pattern for flouncing and other trimming. Mouse color, mole and squirrel are among the prettiest new shades.

MATE LEROY.

Population and Land Characteristics.

A population of 2 to 6 to the square mile indicates a grazing country; of 6 to 8, a farming region in an early state of development, 18 to 45, a farming district highly developed, and a greater number a manufacturing region.

Elephants Take Up the Collection.

In some Hindoo temples in south India the collection is taken up by an elephant that goes round with a basket.

Do Scorpions Commit Suicide?

It has been stated that a scorpion will poison itself if placed in such a position that it cannot escape death. This is said to be especially true if the reptile is surrounded by fire, with no visible means of reaching safety.

A British officer lately passed through this city on his way home from India. He said that while in the Punjab a servant brought in a scorpion one morning, which had probably strayed too far from its home during the night.

The reptile was put in a glass case for safe keeping. After a time the officer thought of experimenting with it. He took a strong sunglass and focused the rays on the back of the scorpion. As the heat began to tell on the animal it ran around its cage, giving every sign of terror. Finally as the heat was intensified it raised its tail and plunged the stinger into its back where the sun's rays had been centered. In less than half a minute it was dead. Other experiments with actual fire had brought about the same results, according to this officer.—Philadelphia Call.

Hottest Place on Earth.

I don't believe there is any difference of opinion among naval men that Panama can claim the most emphatic amount of execration for hot weather without any exception whatever. The thermometer goes higher in other places than down on the isthmus, but I doubt if the conditions are more intolerable anywhere. In the rainy season the water will come down in a perfect flood and then the clouds will clear away and the sun beat down mercilessly. There is no evaporation whatever, and the perspiration just stands out on a man and he has to go armed with a towel with which to continually swab himself. In fact [illegible] without equipping himself with a Turkish bath towel, and he needs it all the time. When you go to [illegible] at night down there, you finally fall asleep from exhaustion, pure and simple, and when you awake you will find your form stenciled on the sheet with a big wet spot of perspiration. It is simply frightful.—Washington Star.

The galley, a large sized, long and narrow vessel, propelled by sails and oars, was used in the Mediterranean until the end of the eighteenth century for coast navigation and making the shore in shallow water.

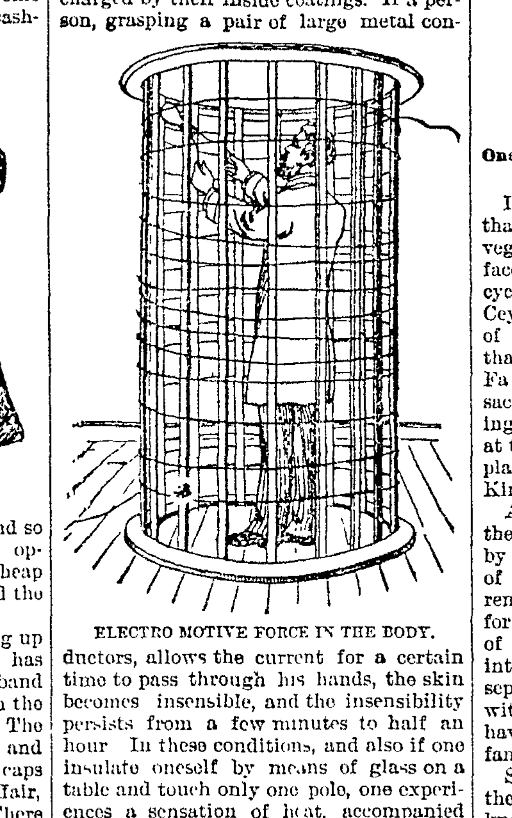
When pigs carry straw in their mouths or when they run grunting home, rain is at hand.

SCIENCE AND PROGRESS.

CURIOUS RESULTS FROM THE EFFECTS OF ELECTRICITY.

When it Passes Through the Human Body —ElectroMotive Force in the Body—The Strain on the Motorman.

The physiological action of electric currents of high frequency has been the subject of investigation by Dr. d'Arsonval. In an account reproduced by a contemporary from La Nature it appears that the passage of the current through the tissues of the human body is attended by very curious effects. For instance, with a Ruhmkorff coil two Leyden jars are charged by their inside coatings. If a person, grasping a pair of large metal con-

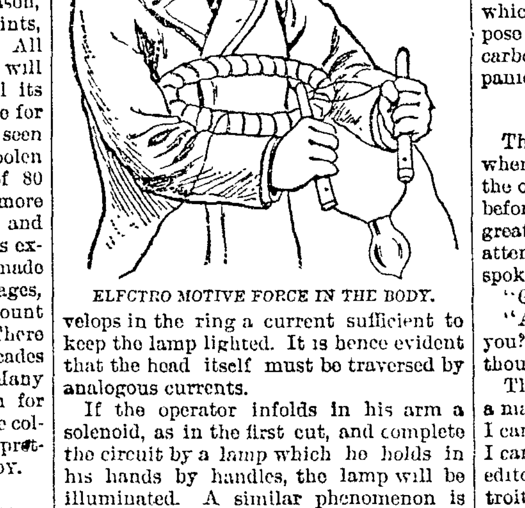


ELECTRO MOTIVE FORCE IN THE BODY.

ductors, allows the current for a certain time to pass through his hands, the skin becomes insensible, and the insensibility persists from a few minutes to half an hour. In these conditions, and also if one insulate oneself by means of glass on a table and touch only one pole, one experiences a sensation of heat, accompanied by a copious flow of sweat, together with a considerable vascularization of the cutaneous surface. Hence the current traverses the body, but the nerves are insensible to currents of high frequency.

With larger apparatus, in which the coil is replaced by a transformer connected with an alternating current and dynamo, and the sparks from the Leyden jars are produced in a powerful magnetic field, they form a luminous circle and produce a deafening noise. In this case a whole row of incandescent lamps held in the hand may be lighted without any metallic communication with the instrument.

In another experiment of D'Arsonval the operator carries an incandescent lamp on his forehead. This lamp, mounted on a single turn of wire, is removed some centimeters from a crown with which it has no direct communicatory. This last, traversed by an oscillation discharge, de-



ELECTRO MOTIVE FORCE IN THE BODY.

velops in the ring a current sufficient to keep the lamp lighted. It is hence evident that the head itself must be traversed by analogous currents.

If the operator infolds in his arm a solenoid, as in the first cut, and complete the circuit by a lamp which he holds in his hands by handles, the lamp will be illuminated. A similar phenomenon is seen if the operator inclose himself in a coil or solenoid wound round a suitable framework.

The Strain on the Motorman.

Did you ever notice that some people—mostly men and boys—take a sort of interest in crossing in front of a street car so as to miss being struck by the guard as narrowly as possible? If you haven't, the Buffalo Express thinks that you'll be surprised at the extent of the prevalence of this pastime. That is really what it amounts to. If one of those people can get across in front of a car which is almost upon him without accelerating his speed, his mission on earth seems to him apparently to have been accomplished. If these people only knew the anxiety this practice causes some motormen—for some of them are conscientious despite the popular tradition to the contrary—and if they have any of the milk of human kindness in them, they would deny themselves the pleasure they seem to find in it. While they themselves have perfect confidence in their ability to gauge the relative speed of themselves and the car and to cross "just in time," yet the motorman is kept on pins and needles with fears of such possibilities as the adventurer's stumbling, falling in a faint or dropping dead on the track, to be instantly mutilated by the car, with the probability of the motorman being blamed for it.

The Busy Bee.

Careful weighing is said to show that an ordinary bee, not loaded, weighs the five thousandth part of a pound, so that it takes 5,000 bees, not loaded, to make a pound. But the loaded bee, when he comes in fresh from the fields and flowers loaded with honey, or bee bread, weighs nearly three times more—that is to say, he carries nearly twice his own weight. Of loaded bees there are only about 1,800 in the pound. An ordinary hive of bees contains from four to five pounds of bees or between 20,000 and 25,000 individuals, but some swarms have double this weight and number of bees.

The Vitality of Long Kept Seeds.

According to an English paper, at a recent meeting of the Royal Botanic society the secretary asserted that 15 years was as long as he had undoubted evidence of a seed being kept and then germinating. He scouted the idea that seed from the hands of mummies had ever developed and considered that no scientific and trustworthy evidence of such a claim existed. Sir B. W. Richardson took the same view.

Still Missing.

Yabsley—Did you ever tackle any of those "missing word" contests?

Mason—Yes. The missing word was "yes," but I could not get her to say it.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Crucial Test.

"And you think he loves you?"

"I am afraid he does. I sang to him for two hours at a stretch last night, and when I stopped he asked me to go on."—Vogue.

Keep in Line.

When the world is going right,
Keep in line.
When the path is strewn with light,
Keep in line.
When across life's rippling sea
Joy is floating far and free,
While the birds sing merrily,
Keep in line.

When the world is going wrong,
Keep in line.
With an impulse pure and strong,
Keep in line.
Drive the shadow from despair;
Smooth the wrinkled brow of care;
Plant a song upon the air;
Keep in line.

There's a noble task for you;
Keep in line.
There's enough for all to do;
Keep in line.
Through the billows' wildest play
Hope still points an open way.
You may anchor in the bay—
Keep in line.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SACRED BO TREE.

One of the Most Wonderful Natural Growths Ever Known to the World.

In October, 1887, the sacred bo tree, at that time supposed to be the oldest living vegetable monument on the earth's surface, was uprooted and destroyed by a cyclone which swept over the island of Ceylon. The oldest written description of the sacred bo tree now in existence is that by the celebrated Chinese historian Fa Hian, who visited the island and the sacred tree in the year 414 A. D. According to this learned Chinaman, the tree was at that time 702 years old, having been planted in the year 288 before our era by King Deviniplatissa.

As soon as it was known throughout the island that the tree had been destroyed by the fury of the elements great crowds of mourners gathered around its "sacred remains" and held regular funeral services for two or three weeks. After the season of mourning was over the tree was cut into proper lengths, each piece wrapped separately in white cloth and cremated with the same funeral rites which would have been given a member of the royal family.

So perished the sacred bo tree, one of the most wonderful natural growths known to the world—a tree which had been worshiped daily, one might almost say hourly, for 2,175 years, and under the shadows of its branches perhaps heathenish rites had been enacted exceeding in solemnity anything known to the tree worshipers of either ancient or modern times.—St. Louis Republic.

Sugar and Diamonds.

It can now be said with perfect truth that a lump of sugar may be turned into diamonds. Not all the substance of the sugar will enter into the composition of the gems, but only the carbon which it contains. Sugar consists of carbon united with oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion to form water.

The carbon can easily be separated out, and in some of the recent experiments for the production of diamonds this sugar carbon has been employed. As our readers have been informed, the diamonds so far produced are very small and destitute of commercial value, but still they are real diamonds, and the chemical triumph achieved would be no greater intrinsically if they were as large as the Kohinoor.

Of course it is not meant by what has been said above that carbon prepared from sugar is the only form of carbon used in these experiments. The graphite from which lead pencils are made serves the purpose just as well, and still other forms of carbon may be employed.—Youth's Companion.

Inverse Genius.

The editor of the magazine was absorbed when the poet with the poem walked into the office. They had thus met frequently before, and the coming of the poet did not greatly disturb the editor, and he paid no attention to his visitor. At last the poet spoke.

"Good morning," was what he said.

"Ah," responded the editor, "is that you? How are you? I am seeking food for thought."

The poet gave a hungry sigh as he laid a manuscript on the desk. "I don't think I can help you on that line," he said, "but I can give you thought for food," and the editor helped the poet to get a meal.—Detroit Free Press.

Curious Titles.

The English reformers adopted some curious titles for their devotional and controversial works. "Matches Lighted at the Divine Fire," "The Gun of Penitence," "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary," "The Bank of Faith," "Sixpennyworth of Divine Spirit," "Some Fine Biscuits Baked In the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved For the Chickens of the Church," "The Sparrows of the Spirit" and "The Sweet Swallows of Salvation" are among the number.—Exchange.

Running After a Little Girl.

Lord Dufferin writes: "When my eldest son was a child of 6 or 7, he slipped on the ice in a Canadian rink and broke a front teeth. After picking him up and assuaging his tears I asked him what had brought about the catastrophe. He replied, 'Pa, I was running after a little girl.' Seeking, like a prudent parent, to improve the occasion, I told him that this should be a lesson to him for the rest of his life, as one always comes to grief when 'one runs after a little girl.' "

One Railroad's Line Through Kentucky.

The state press is making much of the fact that Livingston county boasts of having the shortest railroad line in Kentucky. We don't want to rob that section of its laurels, but we desire it known that the Norfolk and Western railway crosses the Tug fork of Sandy near Mate creek, West Virginia, goes through a tunnel 100 feet long in Pike county, Ky., and without going more than 200 feet farther in the dark and bloody ground goes back into Viginia.—Big Sandy News.

A Very Rare Mineral.

Spangolite, a very rare mineral, has been found in some British museum specimens of copper ore from the St. Day mines of Redruth, Cornwall. It occurs in deep emerald green translucent crystals of a hexagonal form, ending in truncated pyramids, and is in reality a hydrated sulphate and chloride of copper and aluminium. Only one other sample of spangolite is known—namely, that discovered in the district around Tombstone, A. T.—Chicago Herald.

The very best day for business in the shoe trade is the day after it rains. It takes a storm to locate the holes. When they are found out, the owner gets a new pair.

Sensible.

First Small Boy—I wish I had that 5 cents back that I spent for candy.

Second Small Boy—What would you do with it?

First Small Boy—Buy more candy. —Truth.

One Left.

"But have you no bosom friend?" they asked solicitously.

"Yes," he answered, glancing fondly at his chest protector.—Detroit Tribune.

LADIES' MACKINTOSH GARMENTS.

A new, fresh stock direct from the makers to select from, at from $1.98 each up to $10 each. Some are in fancy colored Plaids and Stripes, but we most heartily recommend the double texture Plain, Navy Blue, and Black Mackintoshes which we are selling at $6, which are actually worth $8.50 and are sold at this price by competitors who are burdened with high rent and large interest accounts, and who must charge large profits on their goods or sink. The public will do well to investigate our statement.

Our Wrapper Stock Takes the Cake

For completeness. Every size can be had, from 32 to 44 bust measure, and several lines we have made up to 46 and 48 bust measure, so that extra large ladies can be fitted, and at the same price as others. In connection with our midsummer styles for hot weather use, we have just added black and white and silver greys, in beautiful mourning styles, in small and medium figures and stripes. It is no trouble for us to show these New Wrappers, and only polite and agreeable salesladies are employed in the department, which is the largest, best lighted, and has the best trying-on rooms connected to be found in the staet.

BED SHEETS.

Don't buy until you see our "Home-Made" Sheets, made in our own workrooms, from the quality of Gotton Cloth which costs you 20 to 25c. a yard. We sell each full size Sheets at 50c. each. No other concern in the state would ask less than 65c. for same.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

231, 233, 235, and 237 Central Street.

A. G. Pollard & Co.,

MONDAY MORNING NEXT, MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

20 Cents—Men's Shirts and Drawers, in grey mixed, natural, Balbriggan, worth 25c.
29 Cents—Men's Shirts and Drawers, in grey mixed, worth 38c.
38 Cents—Men's Shirts and Drawers, in grey mixed, natural, Balbriggan, worth 50c.
59 Cents—Men's Shirts and Drawers, in French Balbriggan, worth 75c.
79 Cents.—Men's Shirts and Drawers, in Balbriggan, Australian Lamb's Wool, in summer weight, grey and white. worth $1.
Merrimack Street, Right Aisle.

Tuesday morning next, Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists to be offered at the uniform price of $1.

Every style is this year's, but through the handling they have received they are slightly soiled. They come with Turn over collars, Standing collars, Cuffs, Embroidered bosoms, P. K. bosoms, Plaited bosoms, Tucked bosoms, Solid colored, Figured materials.

The prices heretofore have been $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, and $3. Now they are $1. Owing to the great reduction in the price we cannot allow any exchanges of these goods.

On odd lot of Corsets at one price; have been $1.25 to $3.50 a pair in the following sizes: 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, now 75c.
Merrimack Street, Gallery.

This is just the kind of weather that flies and insects are the most troublesome. We can save you some of the trouble by selling you extension Fly Screens in either size, 20, 25, and 35c.
Merrimack Street, Basement.

Always at the end of a season there are a few Dress Patterns remaining on our hands. They have not sold at what they were marked for some reason or other. We do not want them any longer. Only one way to sell them; make the price low enough. You can judge when you read the price; all this spring's pattern. $3, $5, $7, $7.50, $10

A. G. POLLARD & CO.,

Merrimack, Palmer, and Middle Streets.

O'Donnell & Gilbride.

SPECIAL BULLETIN

FROM THE

GLOVE, HOSIERY and PARASOL DEPTS.

GRAND FINALE IN THE COMEDY OF CUT PRICES.

Friday and Saturday will afford an unprecedented and last opportunity to procure those goods at half price or less.

Parasol Department.

Black Silk Parasols, one ruffle, $1.39, down from $2.50.
Black Silk Parasols, natural handle, $1.23, down from $2.25.
75 Colored Silk Parasols, one ruffle, $1.23, down from $2.25.
24 inch Black Umbrellas, 98c., down from $1.50.

Hosiery Department.

100 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 9c. pair, 3 pair 25c.
50 dozen Ladies' Fast Black and Tan Hose 17c. down from 29c.
100 dozen Ladies' Tan Hose 10c. a pair, down from 19c.
100 dozen Children's Fast Black Hose 5c. a pair, down from 12½c.
Boys' and Girls' Ipswich 12 1-2c. a pair, down from 25c.

Here's an item of interest to camping parties. 10 cases of white and Grey Blankets 25c. each.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE.

Importers and Retailers of Dry Goods, Carpets and Furniture.

MERRIMACK, PALMER and MIDDLE STREETS

NewspaperARCHIVE® NewspaperARCHIVE®

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Mate Leroy Divulges a Few Secrets About Coming Styles.

A Marked Display of Passementerie and Jet on Fall Garments—Some Betwitching Bridal Dresses—Quiet Weddings and Private Funerals Are the Proper Thing.

THE LATEST IN HATS.

The hat on the left is of foundation covered with point de gene lace. The crown is of bunched ribbon. The hat at the right is of white fancy straw with iridescent wire gauze ribbon and a bunch of wheat ears. The bonnet in the center is of porcupine straw, trimmed with enormous bows of ribbon, and a deep fall of lace in front. The lower left figure shows the arrangement of the trimming in the back. This is the Marie Louise bonnet, and one of the styles expected to be most prominent next fall and winter.

Soft whispers about what is to be this fall begin to circulate, and while no new goods or even samples are yet shown the mysterious little bird that flies around telling secrets is very busy. One of them told me a few secrets, and as I am a woman I am not expected to keep silent, and besides these secrets are not my own, so why should I keep them?

The new season will be one marked in the history of dress from the amount of passementerie and jet. Every garment will be weighted down with it. It will

BRIDESMAID AND BRIDE.

cover waists and form overskirts to gowns, and cloaks will be fairly hidden under it. There is no limit to its possibilities. Jet fringe will be seen at the bottom of the skirts of coats and cloaks, and on velvet and moire pelisses there will be sewed direct millions of fine, cut jet beads, wrought in rich floral designs or arabesques. This trimming is at once the richest and most durable of all the trimmings.

I have seen some laces where every scroll and leaf in the pattern is outlined with beads so small that it is a wonder how a needle was found fine enough to pass through them. These laces will be lavishly employed to trim rich black and dark silks and velvets and other handsome materials. Fine lines of jet passementerie will be used to head flounces and work out designs on fine tailor suits and other street gowns, but these lines must be very narrow and of the finest beads. Some gowns, however, will have rows, festoons and patterns wrought by large beads. I saw an imported dress of old rose cloth, intended for a bridesmaid. There was a sprung flounce all around the skirt, reaching up to quite a high point on the left side, headed by a row of half inch jet beads. The waist was in form of a corselet, with a round belt of beaded passementerie. On the bust was a row of the same, somewhat wider, and separating the lower part from the upper, which was laid in plaits. The double puffed sleeves were plain on the shoulder, but the forearm was nearly covered with the passementerie.

This style of trimming is not confined altogether to jet beads, for a wedding dress just brought over for a bride shows the upper portion of the waist and sleeves to be almost entirely of a passementerie, with silver beads. The rest of the gown is plain, save for the deep plaits in the skirt, yet it is superbly rich on account of the novel garniture.

I know another young lady who is to be married *in a few days and sail for Europe* immediately after the ceremony. She will be attended by her two sisters, and the dresses for this quiet wedding are pretty enough to make interesting reading, and so I will try to describe them. The bride's gown was imported; the others were made here. The bride will wear tan colored ladies' cloth made with a slight draping on each hip, so that the folds fall forward, breaking the rigidity. On each side is a rever let into the skirt and buttoned back and edged with coarse tailor stitching. In the back it falls in heavy fluted plaits. The basque waist is cut with a short but very full sprung frill and is finished down the front by a postiche arrangement—that is, revers, collar and vest combined. It is buttoned to the waist and is made of oyster white billiard cloth. The upper sleeves are puffed and of tan, and the lower ones are of oyster white. The little touches, like the dog collar turned down over two scallops of the white, finish it to perfection. The young lady in question [illegible] slender, and the arrangement of the corsage and skirt drapery gives her ample proportions.

The youngest sister will wear a simple gown of dotted crepon, white and lilac, with bretelles, belt and fiots of wide moire ribbon showing two or three heliotrope shades. The quaint hat is a neapolitan straw, notched on the edge and quilled all around the apology for a crown, where there is a crush of the dress material and two shaded upright tips. The eldest sister has a gray faille gown, with a row of vandyke white Spanish lace all around the bottom, the points standing up, and a tiny bow of maize velvet ribbon set on each point. The corsage is round, with a vest of white Spanish lace over maize surah. There is a wide bertha collar of maize velvet and a draped dog collar of the same. The sleeves are gigots. The bonnet is a small beef eater of yellow leghorn, with a shaded surah bow in front, with a pale green, brown and maize showing fitfully. In the back there are three cherry red tips—two short and one upright. I should have said that the bride will wear a plain straw bonnet, with a green velvet bow and gold ornament.

These quiet weddings are considered to be in the best possible taste, and it is quite common for sensible persons to invite no

FOR A PRIVATE WEDDING.

one but their nearest relatives to the wedding. Often the fact of the wedding is not known until the tour is over and the young couple have a reception. Some girls, however, would rather not get married at all than forego the white robe, the bridesmaids and all the other nonsense that has but too often been seen at weddings. It is generally those who can afford it least that make the greatest display.

Reform has become fixed in the matter of funerals, and now the long line of carriages and indifferent or weeping friends are seen only among the humble class, the very ones on whom such an expense falls most heavily. The loads of flowers are not fashionable any longer, and when one reads a death notice now one can instantly tell the social status of the family by the request that no flowers be sent. Funerals are now often held in the evening, so as to give business men an opportunity to be present, but few outside of one's most cherished friends and relatives attend funerals.

While on this subject I will mention that the ghastly habit of putting "shrouds" on the dead has gone its way, and the dead are dressed as in life, usually in garments that have been worn until they have become a part of the lost one's identity. One dear woman whom I loved tenderly recently went to her long resting place in a white lace gown, with a profusion of cream ribbons. This dress had been bought by her son, and she wore it on special occasions, when she was sure there would *be no company, to please her* only son. She fancied herself too old for that pretty gown, but she loved it as the gift of her dear boy and told them to bury her in it when she was dead.

There is little change in mourning garments. There cannot be much change since there are only two or three real mourning fabrics, and all the difference is in the way they are made up. A house dress was made of Priestly henriette. The back of the skirt was plain, but full, and the front had a breadth of courtauld crape laid in plaits, and this was carried up to the shoulders. Along each side was a band of heavy black [illegible] laid flat over the goods. The sleeves were full balloon shape to the elbow and that part was covered with crape. The lower parts were of the henrietta. This gown is for a young lady and is second mourning generally, though the lace could be added to any mourning gown for the house after three months, though those who wear mourning because their hearts are sad would probably not hanker after the "fleshpots of Egypt" quite so soon or search for something to break the severity of crape trimmed garments.

For first or official mourning there is nothing that can equal the new eudora cloth, but not all can afford so expensive a stuff, though, when one takes into consideration its wearing qualities, and the fact that, denuded of its crape, it is still a superb fabric and suitable for all occasions, it is not so very costly. Next to the two materials mentioned above come crape cloth, serge, camel's hair and cash-

NEW MOURNING COSTUMES.

mere. They are black, it is true, and so may express the gloom and sorrow oppressing the wearer, but they look cheap and poor, no matter how treated, and the best crape even looks raggy.

A very elegant new style for making up a handsome street costume of eudora has the upper skirt bound with a 10 inch band of heavy English crape and lifted on the right side in a few effective plaits. The waist is of crape draped with eudora, and the upper sleeves and falling elbow caps are of crape. The bonnet is a small affair, with a net veil bound with crape. There are two lusterless tips and a crape veil. This would not be considered the deepest mourning on account of the bonnet and the dotted veil. The bonnet for very recent bereavement is close and invariably made with folds of crape and all crape trimming. This season suede gloves are better liked than the glazed ones.

From sorrow to joy: The latest carriage and afternoon dresses are being trimmed with and even made entirely of crepe lisse, silk mousseline and gauze materials—never before seen in day dresses. The effect is ethereal and charming and gives the wearer a nebulous and misty appearance as lovely as novel. Naturally these gowns are very fragile and must not be exposed to damp air, and woe to her who gets caught in a summer rain! But aside from any evil atmospheric effect these new gowns are visions of delight. White is the favorite, though a few are seen in tints. Indeed white has taken a place for summer dresses not anticipated at the beginning of the season. And ribbons—everything has them on—all that the garment will possibly bear. New combinations of lace and ribbon are seen hourly on the summer girl.

I started to tell what the little bird whispered to me. She said that moire is to be the favorite silk this coming season, and a new stiff brocade in glistening tints, called in ancient times "watchets." All the thin, soft silks now being worn will be forgotten soon. Cheney silk in all its mysterious beauty will be the favorite for evening, and velvet will make itself seen and admired everywhere. The woolen goods follow the quaint patterns of 80 years ago, but with new colorings more pleasing to the eye. Damiers in silk and wool will be made up very often. This excellent material has heretofore been made up occasionally for excursions and voyages, but has now become a favorite on account of its solid qualities and durability. There will be an immense line of woolen brocades in solid color and also in two tone. Many of them will have a woven pattern for flouncing and other trimming. Mouse color, mole and squirrel are among the prettiest new shades.

MATE LEROY.

Population and Land Characteristics.

A population of 2 to 6 to the square mile indicates a grazing country; of 6 to 8, *a farming region in an early state of development*; 18 to 45, a farming district highly developed, and a greater number a manufacturing region.

Elephants Take Up the Collection.

In some Hindoo temples in south India the collection is taken up by an elephant that goes round with a basket.

Do Scorpions Commit Suicide?

It has been stated that a scorpion will poison itself if placed in such a position that it cannot escape death. This is said to be especially true if the reptile is surrounded by fire, with no visible means of reaching safety.

A British officer lately passed through this city on his way home from India. He said that while in the Punjab a servant brought in a scorpion one morning, which had probably strayed too far from its home during the night.

The reptile was put in a glass case for safe keeping. After a time the officer thought of experimenting with it. He took a strong sunglass and focused the rays on the back of the scorpion. As the heat began to tell on the animal it ran around its cage, giving every sign of terror. Finally as the heat was intensified it raised its tail and plunged the stinger into its back where the sun's rays had been centered. In less than half a minute it was dead. Other experiments with actual fire had brought about the same results, according to this officer.—Philadelphia Call.

Hottest Place on Earth.

I don't believe there is any difference of opinion among naval men that Panama can claim the most emphatic amount of execration for hot weather without any exception whatever. The thermometer goes higher in other places than down on the isthmus, but I doubt if the conditions are more intolerable anywhere. In the rainy season the water will come down in a *perfect flood, and then* the clouds will clear away and the sun beat down mercilessly. There is no evaporation whatever, and the perspiration just stands out on a man, and he has to go armed with a towel with which to continually swab himself. In fact, the sensible man never stirs without equipping himself with a Turkish bath towel, and he needs it all the time. When you go to bed at night down there, you finally fall asleep from exhaustion pure and simple, and when you awake you will find your form silhouetted on the sheet with a big wet spot of perspiration. It is simply frightful.—Washington Star.

The galley, a large sized, long and narrow vessel, propelled by oars and sails, was used in the Mediterranean until the end of the eighteenth century for coast navigation and making the shore in shallow water.

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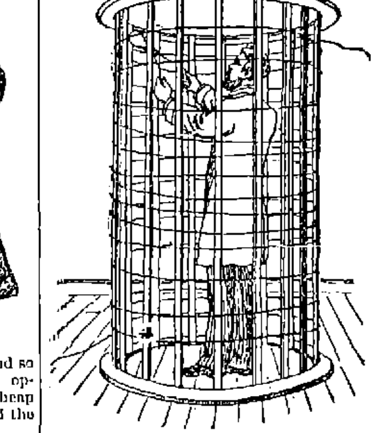
When It Passes Through the Human Body—ElectroMotive Force in the Body—The Strain on the Motorman.

The physiological action of electric currents of high frequency has been the subject of investigation by Dr. d'Arsonval. In an account reproduced by a contemporary from La Nature it appears that the passage of the current through the tissues of the human body is attended by very curious effects. For instance, with a Ruhmkorff coil two Leyden jars are charged by their inside coatings. If a person, grasping a pair of large metal con-



ELECTRO MOTIVE FORCE IN THE BODY.

ductors, allows the current for a certain time to pass through his hands, the skin becomes insensible, and the insensibility persists from a few minutes to half an hour. In these conditions, and also if one insulate oneself by means of glass on a table and touch only one pole, one experiences a sensation of heat, accompanied by a copious flow of sweat, together with a considerable vascularization of the cutaneous surface. Hence the current traverses the body, but the nerves are insensible to currents of high frequency.

With larger apparatus, in which the coil is replaced by a transformer connected with an alternating current and dynamo, and the sparks from the Leyden jars are produced in a powerful magnetic field, they form a luminous circle and produce a deafening noise. In this case a whole row of incandescent lamps held in the hand may be lighted without any metallic communication with the instrument.

In another experiment of D'Arsonval the operator carries an incandescent lamp on his forehead. This lamp, mounted on a single turn of wire, is removed some centimeters from a crown with which it has no direct communicatory. This last, traversed by an oscillation discharge, de-

ELECTRO MOTIVE FORCE IN THE BODY.

velops in the ring a current sufficient to keep the lamp lighted. It is hence evident that the head itself must be traversed by analogous currents.

If the operator infolds in his arm a solenoid, as in the first cut, and complete the circuit by a lamp which he holds in his hands by handles, the lamp will be illuminated. A similar phenomenon is seen if the operator incloses himself in a coil or solenoid wound round a suitable framework.

The Strain on the Motorman.

Did you ever notice that some people—mostly men and boys—take a sort of interest in crossing in front of a street car so as to miss being struck by the guard as narrowly as possible? If you haven't, the Buffalo Express thinks that you'll be surprised at the extent of the prevalence of this pastime. That is really what it amounts to. If one of those people can get across in front of a car which is almost upon him without accelerating his speed, his mission on earth seems to him apparently to have been accomplished. If these people only knew the anxiety this practice causes some motormen—for some of them are conscientious despite the popular tradition to the contrary—and if they have any of the milk of human kindness in them, they would deny themselves the pleasure they seem to find in it. While they themselves have perfect confidence in their ability to gauge the relative speed of themselves and the car and to cross "just in time," yet the motorman is kept on pins and needles with fears of such possibilities as the adventurer's stumbling, falling in a faint or dropping dead on the track, to be instantly mutilated by the car, with the probability of the motorman being blamed for it.

The Busy Bee.

Careful weighing is said to show that an ordinary bee, not loaded, weighs the five-thousandth part of a pound, so that it takes 5,000 bees, not loaded, to make a pound. But the loaded bee, when he comes *in fresh from the fields and flowers* loaded with honey, or bee bread, weighs nearly three times more—that is to say, he carries nearly twice his own weight. Of loaded bees there are only about 1,800 in the pound. An ordinary hive of bees contains from four to five pounds of bees or between 20,000 and 25,000 individuals, but some swarms have double this weight and number of bees.

The Vitality of Long Kept Seeds.

According to an English paper, at a recent meeting of the Royal Botanic society the secretary asserted that 15 years was as long as he had undoubted evidence of a seed being kept and then germinating. He scouted the idea that seed from the heads of mummies had ever developed and considered that no scientific and trustworthy evidence of such a claim existed. Sir B. W. Richardson took the same view.

Still Missing.

Yabsley—Did you ever tackle any of those "missing word" contests?

Mudge—Yes. The missing word was "yes," but I could not get her to say it.—Indianapolis Journal.

A Crucial Test.

"And you think he loves you?"

"I am afraid he does. I sang to him for an hour and a half last night, and when I finished he asked me to go on."—Vogue.

Keep In Line.

When the world is going right,
Keep in line.
When the path is strewn with light,
Keep in line.
When across life's rippling sea
Joy is floating far and free,
While the birds sing merrily,
Keep in line.

When the world is going wrong,
Keep in line.
With an impulse pure and strong,
Keep in line.
Drive the shadow from despair;
Smooth the wrinkled brow of care;
Plant a song upon the air;
Keep in line.

There's a noble task for you;
Keep in line.
There's enough for all to do;
Keep in line.
Through the billows' wildest play
Hope still points an open way.
You may anchor in the bay—
Keep in line.
—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

THE SACRED BO TREE.

One of the Most Wonderful Natural Growths Ever Known to the World.

In October, 1887, the sacred bo tree, at that time supposed to be the oldest living vegetable monument on the earth's surface, was uprooted and destroyed by a cyclone which swept over the island of Ceylon. The oldest written description of the sacred bo tree now in existence is that by the celebrated Chinese historian Fa Hian, who visited the island and the sacred tree in the year 414 A. D. According to this learned Chinaman, the tree was at that time 702 years old, having been planted in the year 288 before our era by King Devinipiatissa.

As soon as it was known throughout the island that the tree had been destroyed by the fury of the elements great crowds of mourners gathered around its "sacred remains" and held regular funeral services for two or three weeks. After the season of mourning was over the tree was cut into proper lengths, each piece wrapped separately in white cloth and cremated with the same funeral rites which would have been given a member of the royal family.

So perished the sacred bo tree, one of the most wonderful natural growths known to the world—a tree which had been worshiped daily, one might almost say hourly, for 2,175 years, and under the shadows of its branches perhaps heathenish rites had been enacted exceeding in solemnity anything known to the tree worshipers of either ancient or modern times.—St. Louis Republic.

Sugar and Diamonds.

It can now be said with perfect truth that a lump of sugar may be turned into diamonds. Not all the substance of the sugar will enter into the composition of the gems, but only the carbon which it contains. Sugar consists of carbon united with oxygen and hydrogen in the proportion to form water.

The carbon can easily be separated out, and in some of the recent experiments for the production of diamonds this sugar carbon has been employed. As our readers have been informed, the diamonds so far produced are very small and destitute of commercial value, but still they are real diamonds, and the chemical triumph achieved would be no greater intrinsically if they were as large as the Kohinoor.

Of course it is not meant by what has been said above that carbon prepared from sugar is the only form of carbon used in these experiments. The graphite from which lead pencils are made serves the purpose just as well, and still other forms of carbon may be employed.—Youth's Companion.

Inverse Genius.

The editor of the magazine was absorbed when the poet with the poem walked into the office. They had thus met frequently before, and the coming of the poet did not greatly disturb the editor, and he paid no attention to his visitor. At last the poet spoke.

"Good morning," was what he said.

"Ah," responded the editor, "is that you? How are you? I am seeking food for thought."

The poet gave a hungry sigh as he laid a manuscript on the desk. "I don't think I can help you on that line," he said, "but I can give you thought for food," and the editor helped the poet to get a meal.—Detroit Free Press.

Curious Titles.

The English reformers adopted some curious titles for their devotional and controversial works. "Matches Lighted at the Divine Fire," "The Gun of Penitence," "The Shop of the Spiritual Apothecary," "The Bank of Faith," "Sixpennyworth of Divine Spirit," "Some Fine Biscuits Baked In the Oven of Charity, Carefully Conserved For the Chickens of the Church," "The Sparrows of the Spirit" and "The Sweet Swallows of Salvation" are among the number.—Exchange.

Running After a Little Girl.

Lord Dufferin writes: "When my eldest son was a child of 6 or 7, he slipped on the ice in a Canadian rink and broke a front tooth. After picking him up and assuaging his tears I asked him what had brought about the catastrophe. He replied, 'Pa, I was running after a little girl.' Seeking, like a prudent parent, to improve the occasion, I told him that this should be a lesson to him for the rest of his life, as one always comes to grief when 'one runs after a little girl.' "

One Railroad's Line Through Kentucky.

The state press is making much of the fact that Livingston county boasts of having the shortest railroad line in Kentucky. We don't want to rob that section of its laurels, but we desire it known that the Norfolk and Western railway crosses the Tug fork of Sandy near Mate creek, West Virginia, goes through a tunnel 100 feet long in Pike county, Ky., and without going more than 200 feet farther in the dark and bloody ground goes back into Virginia.—Big Sandy News.

A Very Rare Mineral.

Spangolite, a very rare mineral, has been found in some British museum specimens of copper ore from the St. Day mines of Redruth, Cornwall. It occurs in deep emerald green translucent crystals of a hexagonal form, ending in truncated pyramids, and is in reality a hydrated sulphate and chloride of copper and aluminium. Only one other sample of spangolite is known—namely, that discovered in the district around Tombstone, A. T.—Chicago Herald.

The very best day for business in the shoe trade is the day after it rains. It takes a storm to locate the holes. When they are found out, the owner gets a new pair.

Sensible.

First Small Boy—I wish I had that 5 cents back that I spent for candy.

Second Small Boy—What would you do with it?

First Small Boy—Buy more candy.—Truth.

One Left.

"But have you no bosom friend?" they asked solicitously.

"Yes," he answered, glancing fondly at his chest protector.—Detroit Tribune.

LADIES' MACKINTOSH GARMENTS.

A new, fresh stock direct from the makers to select from, at from $1.98 each up to $10 each. Some are in fancy colored Plaids and Stripes, but we most heartily recommend the double texture Plain, Navy Blue, and Black Mackintoshes which we are selling at $6, which are actually worth $8.50 and are sold at this price by competitors who are burdened with high rent and large interest accounts, and who must charge large profits on their goods or sink. The public will do well to investigate our statement.

Our Wrapper Stock Takes the Cake

For completeness. Every size can be had, from 32 to 44 bust measure, and several lines we have made up to 46 and 48 bust measure, so that extra large ladies can be fitted, and at the same price as others. In connection with our midsummer styles for hot weather use, we have just added black and white and silver greys, in beautiful mourning styles, in small and medium figures and stripes. It is no trouble for us to show these New Wrappers, and only polite and agreeable salesladies are employed in the department, which is the largest, best lighted, and has the best trying-on rooms connected to be found in the staet.

BED SHEETS.

Don't buy until you see our "Home-Made" Sheets, made in our own workrooms, from the quality of Cotton Cloth which costs you 20 to 25c. a yard. We sell each full size Sheets at 50c. each. No other concern in the state would ask less than 65c. for same.

Cook, Taylor & Co.,

231, 233, 235, and 237 Central Street.

A. G. Pollard & Co.,

MONDAY MORNING NEXT, MEN'S UNDERWEAR.

20 Cents—Men's Shirts and Drawers, in grey mixed, natural, Balbriggan, worth 25c.
29 Cents—Men's Shirts and Drawers, in grey mixed, worth 38c.
38 Cents—Men's Shirts and Drawers, in grey mixed, natural, Balbriggan, worth 50c.
59 Cents—Men's Shirts and Drawers, in French Balbriggan, worth 75c.
79 Cents.—Men's Shirts and Drawers, in Balbriggan, Australian Lamb's Wool, in summer weight, grey and white, worth $1.

Merrimack Street, Right Aisle.

Tuesday morning next, Ladies' Laundered Shirt Waists to be offered at the uniform price of $1.

Every style is this year's, but through the handling they have received they are slightly soiled. They come with Turn over collars, Standing collars, Cuffs, Embroidered bosoms, P. K. bosoms, Plaited bosoms, Tucked bosoms, Solid colored, Figured materials.

The prices heretofore have been $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, and $3. Now they are $1. Owing to the great reduction in the price we cannot allow any exchanges of these goods.

On odd lot of Corsets at one price; have been $1.25 to $3.50 a pair in the following sizes: 19, 20, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, now 75c.

Merrimack Street, Gallery.

This is just the kind of weather that flies and insects are the most troublesome. We can save you some of the trouble by selling you extension Fly Screens in either size, 20, 25, and 35c.

Merrimack Street, Basement.

Always at the end of a season there are a few Dress Patterns remaining on our hands. They have not sold at what they were marked for some reason or other. We do not want them any longer. Only one way to sell them; make the price low enough. You can judge when you read the price; all this spring's pattern. $3, $5, $7, $7.50, $10

A. G. POLLARD & CO.,

Merrimack, Palmer, and Middle Streets.

O'Donnell & Gilbride.

SPECIAL BULLETIN

FROM THE

GLOVE, HOSIERY and PARASOL DEPTS.

GRAND FINALE IN THE COMEDY OF CUT PRICES.

Friday and Saturday will afford an unprecedented and last opportunity to procure those goods at half price or less.

Parasol Department.

Black Silk Parasols, one ruffle, $1.39, down from $2.50.
Black Silk Parasols, natural handle, $1.23, down from $2.25.
75 Colored Silk Parasols, one ruffle, $1.23, down from $2.25.
24 inch Black Umbrellas, 98c., down from $1.50.

Hosiery Department.

100 dozen Ladies' Fast Black Hose, 9c. pair, 3 pair 25c.
50 dozen Ladies' Fast Black and Tan Hose 17c. down from 29c.
100 dozen Ladies' Tan Hose 10c. a pair, down from 19c.
100 dozen Children's Fast Black Hose 5c. a pair, down from 12½c.
Boys' and Girls' Ipswich 12 1-2c. a pair, down from 25c.

Here's an item of interest to camping parties.
10 cases of white and Grey Blankets 25c. each.

O'DONNELL & GILBRIDE.

Importers and Retailers of Dry Goods, Carpets and Furniture.

MERRIMACK, PALMER and MIDDLE STREETS

THE HOUSEHOLD.

NOTES FROM THE SEASIDE AND COUNTRY PIAZZA.

Directions for Cooking Lettuce and Other Kinds of Vegetables—Bamboo Furniture Good Housekeeping.

Women, old and young, who fill hotel piazzas at summer resorts ply their needles as diligently as if their tasks had a commercial value. Where there are so many fancy workers one looks for an infinite variety of achievment, but Harper's Bazar reports that to a great extent the changes are all rung upon the same theme.

The beautiful silk embroidery in the flat satin stitch is still the prevalent decoration for the numberless articles that have been prepared for the late summer's leisure.

Instead of being confined to the routine patterns, one can now order from dealers all sorts of special designs for working. If desired, an example of the finished work is given by an embroidered corner, but this is not altogether a good idea in every case, for the difference between the model and the work of the amateur is sometimes too apparent.

A pretty table center, with doilies to correspond, is made of white linen embroidered in exact imitation of the onion pattern china. The hem is covered with a smaller edition of the same pattern. Blue silk as nearly as possible of the shade seen on the china is used, and the tiny Dresden mark of crossed swords is worked on a corner of each piece.

Among the dainties of table fittings are the sets of center and plate mats worked with the flowered Dresden pattern. Forgetmenots, bluebells and rosebuds in miniature are powdered over the surface. Groups of the same are effectively collected in the corners. The little crossed swords have their place upon these pieces if the worker chooses.

Some of the handsomest doilies to be seen are made of small squares of linen cambric edged and nearly covered with honiton lace braid basted on in scallops and medallions and fastened with buttonholing done with white silk. The linen is cut away beneath the decoration, and the effect is a small plain center with a wide border of rich lace. Fancy lace stitches done with white silk may be used to fill the openings made by turning the braid into different forms. The braid generally used is a chain of openwork ovals.

To Cook Lettuces.

These make a delicious and very simply prepared vegetable dish. The plainest and perhaps the most satisfactory way of cooking them is as follows: Choose some fine firm lettuces, strip them of their outer leaves, then tie them round or confine them in a thin string net and put them into a stewpan without any water, but strewn with a sufficient quantity of salt. When tender (and they will take a very short time to become so), strain them carefully of all the water, taking care not to damage them in so doing. Then, when quite free from all the liquor, put them into a shallow saucepan, with butter, salt, pepper and some good strong gravy. Let them simmer gently for about half an hour; then serve. Lettuces are also delicious when prepared as follows: Boil them as above stated and strain well; then cook them for an hour in a white sauce made thus: Stir over the fire a piece of butter in an enameled saucepan with some flour; add a little water, about half a wineglass, and very slowly a cupful of cream, stirring gently all the time. Put in salt and pepper to taste.

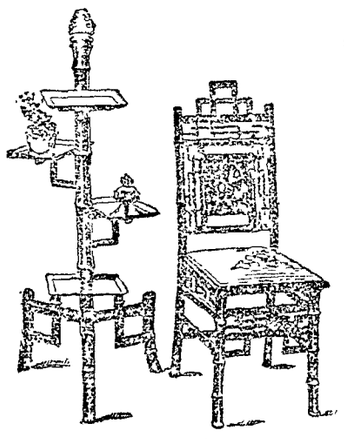
French Charlotte Russe.

A genuine French charlotte russe is not stiffened by gelatin, but is made of whipped cream flavored and sweetened in various ways. The cake which forms the cover is always sponge cake, and the most convenient form is that of the simple lady fingers that are to be found in any bakeshop. These dainty little cakes are generally used for a charlotte russe by the French.

To make individual molds split the lady fingers and cut them in halves. Have at hand six small charlotte russe molds. These should be about 2½ inches high, 2 inches across the bottom and sloping toward the top. Line the molds with the pieces of lady fingers, being careful to keep the outside of the cakes against the molds. It will take about a pint of cream beaten to a stiff froth to fill these individual charlottes and leave a little to make a dressing around them.

Bamboo Furniture.

Nothing can be more artistic or desirable for summer furnishing than bamboo furniture. For exquisite daintiness and beauty of outline it is the furniture of all others for the summer cottage, and a few pieces will make a graceful, comfortable



FLOWER STAND AND CHAIR IN BAMBOO.

and artistic apartment. Bamboo is a truly wonderful material, the larger stems combining strength and lightness in a manner unequaled by either timber or metal

From some very artistic designs of bamboo furniture found in The Decorator and Furnisher and alike suitable for the furnishing of the summer home or the fresh air parlor known as the piazza are reproduced two, a bamboo flower stand and a chair with leather seat, both extremely beautiful.

Hints In Good Housekeeping.

The first duty of the morning is to air the sleeping rooms and to do it thoroughly.

Every bed should have heavy cotton cases to fit the mattress, bolster and pillows. They are easily removable if soiled.

On an average we spend a third of our time in bed. Some people would apparently like to spend the other two-thirds in the same way.

Impure air is more likely to cause bad dreams than a guilty conscience. Either is out of place when we wish to sleep sweetly and soundly.

Quiet.

"Tell me, does your sister keep her birthdays still?"

"Yes. She keeps them very still."—Detroit Free Press.

In an English Chophouse.

Gentleman—How is it there's no gravy to this meat, waiter?

Waiter—Gravy's a hextra, sir!—Exchange.

HER DREAM FULFILLED.

A Servant's Warning Was Ignored, and a Human Life Was Lost.

I am indebted for the following narrative to my friend, Mrs. S. Phillis Atkinson of 14 Bateman street, Cambridge, who vouches for its accuracy, and I am fortunate in being able to give names and addresses as some guarantee of the facts. She says:

Nearly 50 years ago an uncle of mine, William Goggs of Fakenham, a bachelor, had an old housekeeper named Tabitha. She was quite an eccentric, with her ginger colored wig and curls and her mob cap of frills. Uncle allowed her to be the "master" of the place. He, fond of his horses, was mounting one in the yard when a bedroom window was thrown up, and Tabitha in a tone of awe called out, "Master, master, don't go out on that brute today!"

"Why not, Tabitha? He's a beauty."

"Master, you are not to go out on that there horse."

"Why, Tabitha?"

"I dreamed, master, last night that you went out just as you are doing now, and you were brought home dead, with your face all cut."

"Oh, that's nothing, Tabitha! He won't hurt his master, will he?" stooping and patting his neck, and out of the yard he went.

He was riding to see his old aunt, residing near the place where he was born, and having to open a gate he dismounted. Leading his high mettled animal to the bank to remount, his foot appeared to have slipped, judging from the state of the ground. The horse must have plunged, turned sharply and kicked out, his hoof crushing his master's face, and off he bolted. The riderless horse was seen by a shepherd, search was made, the dead body was discovered and carried into the village farmhouse where he was born.—Newton Crossland in Light.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Remedies For the Habit That Entails a Diminution of Power.

Is there no remedy for extravagance? Practically we suspect there is none except poverty, for the habit of spending has its root rather in character than in circumstances or in training, but there are two or three correctives which, if a man suspects himself of the foible, he may possibly induce himself to adopt. One is never to spend anything fresh without considering quietly whether he really desires the thing the expenditure is to buy. Will he care about it the day after the purchase? He will find nine times out of ten that if he can resist his impulse for 24 hours he can resist it altogether; that the value of the money will grow in his eyes and not the value of the thing he thinks so indispensable.

Another corrective is to buy nothing of any sort without paying for it at once. It is the bills which come in twice a year which cripple a man, who will find that if he pays at once the money assumes a new importance in his eyes. Clever tradesmen know this so well that they would rather stand out of their cash than accept ready money, and even dislike to be paid by check at too short intervals of time. Beyond these precautions there is, we believe, none which men who are extravagant by habit can take unless indeed they are of a reflective turn and can compel themselves to remember that all extravagance entails a diminution of power. They have no more moral right to deplete thier purses foolishly than to avoid profitable work which they can do or deliberately place their savings in investments which they know to be bad. They would think it sinful to throw half crowns at sparrows, but a great many forms of extravagance are not a bit better than that.—London Spectator.

Variations of the Compass.

There are certain places on the earth's surface which are known as being "on the line of no variation," the compass at such places not being deflected either to the east or the west, except by local causes. At present this line passes near Wilmington, N. C.; Charlotteville, Va., and Pittsburg. On the east side of this line the variation is toward the west, increasing in intensity with the distance from it. At New York city at the time the last government observations were made the variation was 6 degrees west, and at Portland, Me., it was 13 degrees and a fraction west. On the other side of this "line of no variation" the declination is toward the east, of course, being 5 degrees at Key West and 20 at San Francisco. Observation has long since established the fact that this variation undergoes a progressive change in amount, and, after long periods, in direction also. In the eastern states the north pole of the needle is moving westward at about the rate of 1 degree in 12 years. At London the change in deflection was 24 degrees and 27 minutes between the years 1657 and 1815, which appears to represent the maximum amount of variation.—St. Louis Republic.

Wisdom of the Elephant.

It appears from trustworthy anecdotes that the Asiatic elephants in a few months of captivity acquire the rules of conduct which it is necessary to impose upon them. The speediness of this intellectual subjugation may be judged from the fact that, after a short term of domestication, they will take a willing and intelligent part in capturing their kindred of the wilderness, showing in this work little or no disposition to rejoin the wild herds. In the case of no other animal do we find anything like such an immediate adhesion to the ways of civilization. We have to account for this eminent peculiarity of the elephant on the supposition, which appears to be thoroughly justified, that the creature has, even in its wild state, a type of intelligence and instincts more nearly like those of men than is the case with any other wild mammal.—Professor Shaler in Scribner's Magazine.

An Interesting Experiment.

A vessel containing a certain white powder is placed upon the table, when the operator advances, waving his wand and uttering some magic words coined by himself, when, lo! of a sudden the room is lighted up with a brilliant light, so effulgent that it dims the eyes of the spectators. The secret is this: The powder is composed of equal weights of loaf sugar and chlorate of potash, separately reduced to fine powder and then well mixed together. This is placed in a cup, and when the powder is touched with the least drop of sulphuric acid it will instantly burst into a flame. The end of the glass rod should be dipped in the acid immediately before use.—New York Recorder.

He Stopped Bowing.

Hon. B. F. Moore was for years the leading lawyer in North Carolina. He always went clean shaved—as barefaced as any lawyer ought to be. Not long before his death he appeared at court with a full gray beard, almost covering his entire face. Colonel L. C. Edwards, a member of the bar, distinguished for his courtesy of manner, congratulated him on his improved appearance and added, with a bow, "Mr. Moore, it gives you such a distinguished appearance." Mr. Moore bowed, "It makes you so much handsomer, Mr. Moore." He smiled and bowed lower. "It hides so much of your face, Mr. Moore." The bows ceased.—Green Bag.

SIGN OF THE RED FLAG.

SOME SECRETS OF THE AUCTION BUSINESS LAID BARE.

A Chat With an Expert Who Makes Fine Distinctions In Grading Auctioneers—A Graduate of Chatham Street, "the Bargain Counter of America."

From the outer wall a red flag lying limp in the hot atmosphere and from the inside a hard, rasping voice jerking out fragments of the English language with vicious energy, alternately commanding and pleading, and anon hurling samples of fine scorn and biting sarcasm at a hard, unfeeling world.

It was an auction sale of jewelry, and the "gentlemanly lecturer," so to speak, was there passing around on the inside doing his great act.

In a few spare moments a reporter got hold of the aforesaid gentlemanly lecturer, and finding him affable and pleasant in manner interviewed him as to his career as follows:

"Where did I commence? Why, where do you suppose—where would an artist in the business begin except in Chatham street, New York, the bargain counter of America, the sucker's vale of tears? I began there right after the war. Oh, things were easy in those days—everybody with money to throw to the birds, and a whole lot of people ready to buy stuff that they had no more use for than a cat has for an accordeon. Auctioneers have never had any such graft as that was right after the war except in boom days in a mining town, when the fellows used to dig gold and buy brass. When you can find a town where everybody has money, where the test of tone is the ability to tell the time of day without taking a peep at the sun, and where men regard it to be the correct thing to wear a solitaire diamond on a blue flannel shirt, then you have found the auctioneer's dream of paradise. Such a place has been nearest approached in my time by Rapid City in the boom times of the Black Hills and by Leadville and Cripple Creek later on.

"Take the business as it now is, it is enough to make an auctioneer discouraged. One thing that is sad for the gentlemen of our profession to note is that the public is getting very cunning. Con men—and when I speak of con men I want it understood that I do not think that they are in any way allied to auctioneers—have to go a long way out in the brush these days to find a purchaser for a gold brick, and the man who sells goods in auction stores has to face the disheartening fact that he is talking to a lot of wise men who only smile when asked to start a solid gold watch for $5.

"There are not more than 300 good auctioneers in America outside of those fellows who sell secondhand plows and broken down horses out in the country in the latter part of the winter. We do not count them as of our profession. The highest rank among auctioneers is taken by the men who sell jewelry. They must know when they pick up a watch how much it is worth and the least it can be sold for without an actual loss. Next comes the class of men who conduct genuine sales, such as those caused by a dissolution of partnership or a real failure. To the third class belong a lot of fellows who will sell anything and who are willing a thousand times a day to pledge their word and 'honor' that the brass watch which they are trying to sell for $3.75 is of 14 carat gold. The better a man is at this business the less noise he makes. When you hear one of these 'forty-forty-forty-forty-make-it-a-half' men, you can make up your mind that he is some cheap guy who was educated on secondhand boarding house furniture. Now, with me. I try to cultivate many of the characteristics of the actor, and it is my aim to shift my mien from the light and airy persiflage of comedy to the impressive manner of the tragedian. When some man offers $5 for an article, you don't hear me rattle away like a small boy's toy windmill, with a clipper attached to it. 'five, five, five, five, make it six,' but in a quiet way I say, 'I am offered $5.'

"This I accompany with either a smile, as if such an offer were one of the funniest circumstances in all my variegated experience, or a look of tragic despair, as if I were haunted by the idea that I was being used as a means for robbing my employer. Got to be a good judge of human nature, of course. Some men will shy at a smile, while others will stampede at the first suggestion of tragedy. Women are good patrons of an auction after you get them broke in, but they are naturally more suspicious than men and are bargain hunters. There are a whole lot of women who will buy stuff that they don't need just because it is cheap. You remember that story of the woman who bought a silver doorplate with the name of Jenkins on it on the chance that she might some day have a daughter who might grow up and might marry some Mr. Jenkins. They are the kind—may their tribe increase—who are the auctioneer's angels.

"Funniest thing that ever happened to me while I was selling goods was one night in Minneapolis, where I was selling a lot of silverine watches. I explained what silverine was and then held up a yellow watch when a little Irishman said, 'I suppose, Mr. Levy, that that one is butterine?'

"But time's up. Here she goes again."

And the voice expert darted behind the counter, mounted his platform and in 32 seconds by the watch after unsuccessfully trying to get the assembled crowd to bid on a $200 diamond stud disposed of a 25 cent pair of sleeve buttons to a confiding woman for $3 and when left was busy explaining the virtues of a filled case chronometer to a lumberman from Michigan.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Umbrella Story.

A few days ago while a gentleman was buying stamps at the postoffice some one took his umbrella, as he believes, by mistake, and the loser put this card in the morning paper:

"The kind friend who carried off my umbrella at the postoffice yesterday will bear in mind that the 'gates of heaven' are only 24 inches wide. My umbrella measures 28. At the other place he won't need it. Didn't Dives pray for just one drop of water? He had better return it to 203 Chamber of Commerce, and no questions will be asked."

A few days later a boy brought in an umbrella, but, alas! not the advertiser's. He had caught the wrong conscience.—Boston Transcript.

The World Getting Old.

Young Man (enthusiastically)—This is an age of progress.

Old Man (pityingly)—Progress! Nonsense. The world is going backward, sir. Why, sir, in my young days even the monthly magazines came out six weeks ahead of time. Yes, sir.—New York Weekly.

Method In Her Madness.

She called him birdy, lovy dove,
And then, his eye bedimming,
She said, "Don't buy those trousers, dear;
My ball dress needs retrimming."
—Life.

Where They Sit.

Young maids sit—ah, happy chaps—
Young maids sit in young men's laps.
Old maids sit—when past their prime—
Old maids sit in the lapse of time.

WHERE NEW YORK EXCELS.

The City's Free Hospitals and Dispensaries. The Great Work They Do.

In but few of the great cities of the world is there better provision made than in New York for the relief of the sick and the needy. Dispensaries, hospitals and infirmaries, which are mainly free to the poor, abound in the city, and the amount of money expended in their support runs up to millions of dollars a year. Bellevue hospital is the largest of the municipal institutions of its kind and is certainly one of the most serviceable. There are special hospitals for eye, ear and throat affections, for the crippled and ruptured, for children and women, for the aged and infirm, for colored patients, for surgical cases, for contagious diseases and for maternity cases—in short, for all afflicted people. There are institutions supported by Catholic, by Protestant and by Jewish beneficence. There are a number of hospitals in which the homeopathic system of medicine is practiced and which are fortunate in the possession of large funds. Then the free dispensaries render service to hundreds of thousands of the people of New York every year.

There are plenty of physicians who complain that the provision made here for gratuitous medical service is far more extensive than it ought to be. They say it "cuts into private practice" and is taken advantage of by some people who are able to pay their doctors. They say also that on account of it they have often to reduce their fees to patients, who would rather seek help at a dispensary or hospital than pay heavy bills for attendance at home. The reply to these complaints of the faculty is that the great majority of the sick people who go to public institutions are certainly unable to meet the charges ordinarily made for private medical care and would be subjected to unnecessary suffering if provision for their relief were not made by benevolent men and women.—New York Sun.

LEW WALLACE'S MISTAKE.

In One of His Novels He Gets Mixed In His Geography.

The conversation moved along with the ticking of the little clock on one of the bookcases before us. A pet cat that was prowling around knocked down a book from its place. The master picked it up. It was a copy of "Ben-Hur." The talk turned on the author.

"I asked Wallace one day," said the talker, "if he had made any geographic mistakes in either of his two last works. He told me that in one of the best descriptions he had he was mistaken as to the locality. But he said that six months after the book was out he received a letter from a woman calling his attention to the mistake. She gave him all the evidence necessary to establish the truth of her statement, and his investigations corroborated what she had written."

"Did he correct it in a later edition?"

"I asked him that, and he said he had not. It was not because he did not respect the woman, but he said if he made the correction he would remove what had been an impression on the minds of many for years, and as the mistake involved no infringement on historical fact he concluded to let it stand."—Chicago Herald.

Ancient Irish Monks as Civilizers.

The ancient Irish monks raised from the soil all that was needful. Their corn was always ground in their own mills. They obtained milk cheese and butter from their own herds. They kept their own sheep and made their garments from the wool, which they combed and spun themselves. They cut the turf and quarried stone on their own lands. They made their own simple furniture and kitchen utensils. When they died, they were buried without pomp or delay in the monastic habit, with the cowl drawn over the face. They were no burden to the community. Food, clothing, shelter, they provided for themselves; even the soil they tilled. The community scarcely afforded them protection, though it owed them everything. They taught the children, developed the land, dried the swamps, irrigated the fields, felled the forests, bridged the rivers. They schooled the eye, and the ear, and the hand of the child, who learned from them the thousand mysteries of colors and sounds and how to use the tools of the sculptor, and the painter, and the architect. They kept alive the respect for law in an age of general lawlessness, the memory of civil order and peace in the midst of anarchy, the reminiscences of Hellenic culture in a rough and barbarous society.—Donahoe's Magazine.

An Old Time Wager.

Tragedian Cooper, who flourished in the old staging days, was a handsome, herculean fellow and dwelt in one of the prettiest of the old fashioned Bristol villas. Upon a heavy bet he wagered to play in New York and Philadelphia on alternate nights for a whole week in 1824. He traveled 100 miles between each performance, going almost without sleep, and won his bet.

The state of the roads was so bad that the fatigue of the week must have been a terrific train upon him. Stagecoaches then ran to New Brunswick, where a boat was met. With the best of luck the journey might be accomplished in 12 hours, but when the president's message was whirled through, by means of many relays, at the magical rate of 10 miles an hour the very climax of fast travel was thought indeed to have been attained.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Rubber Soled Shoes.

"The sporting man," says an old dealer, "does not have a sole monopoly upon the rubber bottomed shoe. I have a few male customers whose shoes are provided with thin rubber tap soles at all seasons of the year. They are mostly antiovetshoe wearers, and they claim that the light tap keeps out dampness from the bottom of the foot, gives the wearer an elastic tread and prevents the perspiring of the feet that overshoes produce."—Boots and Shoes Weekly.

A Remarkable Comedy.

The most remarkable comedy ever written is "The Visionaries," by Desmarets, the protege of Richelieu. Every character in the play has a hallucination of one kind or another. One is a coward who thinks he has conquered the world, another a poet who conceives himself better than Homer, another a lover who becomes enamored of every heroine he reads of in a romance, another a beggar who thinks himself richer than Crœsus.—Exchange.

Diminished Enthusiasm.

"The local team must have been playing very poor ball," said the experienced merchant.

"Why, I didn't know you paid any attention to baseball."

"I don't know anything about it except what I gather from casual observation. I have noted that my office boy's grandmother has died only twice this summer."—Washington Star.

Overlooked.

Great Actor—You'll have to get some one else to take my part in this new play. Why, sir, in the first act I have to kiss the leading lady three times.

Manager—What of that?

Great Actor—You forget that she is my wife.—New York Herald.

GOOD HEALTH.

ENGLISH HYGIENE WITH BICYCLE AND FIVE MEALS.

How These Serve as Tonics to Improve the Complexion—A Good Appetite an Important Consideration—Good Form Carries the World With It.

As reported by the New York World, Miss Frances Willard's complexion improver and eye brightener is the bicycle, prescribed by Dr. B. W. Richardson, one of England's greatest hygienists. She takes it in large doses, and it took her 36 hours to learn it. In learning Miss Willard had two rules and rode up to them. She says: "The major premise I took was, 'I will not fall.' That is rule one. There is an old Yorkshire proverb, 'It's dogged as does it,' which I took for rule two. I used to repeat it a dozen times."

Other things besides the bicycle that Miss Willard took for her health while in England were:

"Five meals a day. I never thought I would come to it, but I did. I had to. There is no resisting the heavy, soggy climate in any other way."

"And were your teeth under tea all the while?"

"I must admit that I drank tea. I took it very weak, with lots of cream, but I was never able to decline it. As soon as I awoke a pretty maid brought me a pretty service, with shell cups, a pot of the fragrant, steaming beverage and a dish of biscuits. At 9 o'clock I had more tea, with a breakfast of fruit, eggs and toast. At 2 we had lunch—a meat lunch, but not heavy meat. Beefsteak was ordered for us, while the family had chicken, squab, fish or some other light meat. I very soon lost my liking for steak and took what the rest had. We had tea and caraway cake at 5, dinner at 8, and at 10, instead of more tea, I had Indian cornmeal and milk."

Extract of Marrow For Anæmia.

It has been claimed, according to the New York Herald's European edition, although it has never been proved, that the marrow of the bones of young animals takes a part in forming blood—that is to say, that it transforms white globules into red. From this theory has sprung the idea of using marrow in the treatment of anæmia, as has been tried by M. Dixon Mann.

The physician of the Salford Royal hospital claims to have obtained excellent results in two cases of chlorosis and in a small boy very much weakened by repeated loss of blood by the administration of a glycerin extract of red veal marrow taken from animals freshly killed. After a few weeks' treatment microscopical examination of the blood showed a noticeable increase in the number of red globules, and there was at the same time improvement in the general condition.

The extract used had the appearance of a dark red liquid not at all unpleasant in odor or taste and was given in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls a day.

GOOD FORM.

It Carries the Great World With It, Let Lesser Mortals Say What They Will.

"Twenty years ago a man or woman in even the smartest set of New York society would have been puzzled to give a definition of the term 'good form,' which is now so constantly used. The good old knights and dames of those days whose birth, breeding and education had taught them all that is comprised in that well worn term had never heard the expression and never applied it to themselves or their friends. They were refined, educated and accomplished men and women, full of that delicate appreciation of others and that unwillingness to hurt the feelings or irritate the susceptibilities of those with whom they were brought in contact, which is the very essence of refinement. It is true that the men sometimes gave utterance to a sturdy round oath without careful consideration of who might hear them, and the dear old dames would in an unguarded moment ask a direct question touching the affairs of their friends or neighbors, which in these days is the first and greatest offense against good form. But, for all that, they were honest and true, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and ready—nay, glad—to give of their time and their strength to nurse the sick and suffering, to watch by the dead and to comfort the broken hearted. All those offices of love and devotion helped to soften the hearts of those who ministered and to annihilate the germs of selfishness and self seeking which are latent in every human heart. And the nature thus purified and elevated reacted upon the outer man and gave to the women a softness of manner and sweetness of expression which one seldom sees now on the faces of those who have passed 20 years of age."

Good form, as the writer of the foregoing explains in Harper's Bazar, had its origin in England and is taken in with its mother's milk by every English child of a certain birth and rank. Americans who have not had the early training must, to attain it in perfection, go through a course of polishing—I might say pumice stoning—by which every natural emotion, every impulsive movement of mind or body, may be forever stilled. Never to ask a question, never to show feeling, never to utter a syllable betraying fear, love, curiosity or even interest in those about you; to keep the body in as complete subjection as the mind, with every muscle and fiber in absolute repose and not an eyelash trembling even were a bomb exploding in the street or a tree struck by lightning before your door—this is good form as the English understand it. The absence of it is very bad form and not to be tolerated in the best society either of London or New York.

That it is attractive in many instances, gives a wonderful finish to the manners when set off by perfect taste in dress and an ever present watchfulness to discriminate between politeness and snobbishness, is beyond a doubt.

White House Weddings.

The first wedding to occur in the White House was that of Miss Todd, a relative by marriage of President Madison. Then in their order came the weddings of Elizabeth Tyler, a daughter of President Tyler, John Quincy Adams, Jr.; Miss Easten and Miss Lewis, both during General Jackson's administration; Martha Monroe, Nellie Grant; Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes, and, last, President Cleveland.

Defined.

Harold came into the study one day. The boy had an aptitude for working, and his father used to cater to his mechanical appetite at all times. That morning Harold's eyes were bright.

"Oh, father, did you see about that Yankee down east that made an engine entirely of paper?"

Mr. Jackson smiled. "No, my boy. Tell me about it. Was it a donkey engine?"

"No. Stationary."—Boston Budget.

Wanted No Interference.

Mrs. de Fashion (to her new Chinese cook)—John, why do the Chinese bind the feet of their women?

John—So they not trottee round kitchen and botheree cook.—Life.

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The Vitiated
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When you see
Its impurities
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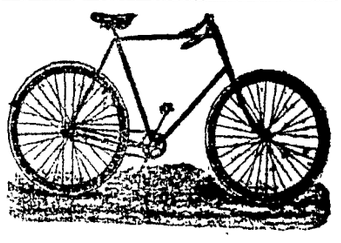

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THE HOUSEHOLD.

NOTES FROM THE SEASIDE AND COUNTRY PIAZZA.

Directions for Cooking Lettuce and Other Kinds of Vegetables—Bamboo Furniture Good Housekeeping.

Women, old and young, who fill hotel piazzas at summer resorts ply their needles as diligently as if their tasks had a commercial value. Where there are so many fancy workers one looks for an infinite variety of achievment, but Harper's Bazar reports that to a great extent the changes are all rung upon the same theme.

The beautiful silk embroidery in the flat satin stitch is still the prevalent decoration for the numberless articles that have been prepared for the late summer's leisure.

Instead of being confined to the routine patterns, one can now order from dealers all sorts of special designs for working. If desired, an example of the finished work is given by an embroidered corner, but this is not altogether a good idea in every case, for the difference between the model and the work of the amateur is sometimes too apparent.

A pretty table center, with doilies to correspond, is made of white linen embroidered in exact imitation of the onion pattern china. The hem is covered with a smaller edition of the same pattern. Blue silk as nearly as possible of the shade seen on the china is used, and the tiny Dresden mark of crossed swords is worked on a corner of each piece.

Among the dainties of table fittings are the sets of center and plate mats worked with the flowered Dresden pattern. Forgetmenots, bluebells and rosebuds in miniature are powdered over the surface. Groups of the same are effectively collected in the corners. The little crossed swords have their place upon these pieces if the worker chooses.

Some of the handsomest doilies to be seen are made of small squares of linen cambric edged and nearly covered with honiton lace braid basted on in scallops and medallions and fastened with buttonholing done with white silk. The linen is cut away beneath the decoration, and the effect is a small plain center with a wide border of rich lace. Fancy lace stitches done with white silk may be used to fill the openings made by turning the braid into different forms. The braid generally used is a chain of openwork ovals.

To Cook Lettuces.

These make a delicious and very simply prepared vegetable dish. The plainest and perhaps the most satisfactory way of cooking them is as follows: Choose some fine firm lettuces, strip them of their outer leaves, then tie them round or confine them in a thin string net and put them into a stewpan without any water, but strewn with a sufficient quantity of salt. When tender (and they will take a very short time to become so), strain them carefully of all the water, taking care not to damage them in so doing. Then, when quite free from all the liquor, put them into a shallow saucepan, with butter, salt, pepper and some good strong gravy. Let them simmer gently for about half an hour; then serve. Lettuces are also delicious when prepared as follows: Boil them as above stated and strain well; then cook them for an hour in a white sauce made thus: Stir over the fire a piece of butter in an enameled saucepan with some flour; add a little water, about half a wineglass, and very slowly a cupful of cream, stirring gently all the time. Put in salt and pepper to taste.

French Charlotte Russe.

A genuine French charlotte russe is not stiffened by gelatin, but is made of whipped cream flavored and sweetened in various ways. The cake which forms the cover is always sponge cake, and the most convenient form is that of the simple lady fingers that are to be found in any bakeshop. These dainty little cakes are generally used for a charlotte russe by the French.

To make individual molds split the lady fingers and cut them in halves. Have at hand six small charlotte russe molds. These should be about 2¼ inches high, 2 inches across the bottom and sloping toward the top. Line the molds with the pieces of lady fingers, being careful to keep the outside of the cakes against the molds. It will take about a pint of cream beaten to a stiff froth to fill these individual charlottes and leave a little to make a dressing around them.

Bamboo Furniture.

Nothing can be more artistic or desirable for summer furnishing than bamboo furniture. For exquisite daintiness and beauty of outline it is the furniture of all others for the summer cottage, and a few pieces will make a graceful, comfortable

FLOWER STAND AND CHAIR IN BAMBOO.

and artistic apartment. Bamboo is a truly wonderful material, the larger stems combining strength and lightness in a manner unequaled by either timber or metal.

From some very artistic designs of bamboo furniture found in The Decorator and Furnisher and alike suitable for the furnishing of the summer home or the fresh air parlor known as the piazza are reproduced two, a bamboo flower stand and a chair with leather seat, both extremely beautiful.

Hints In Good Housekeeping.

The first duty of the morning is to air the sleeping rooms and to do it thoroughly.

Every bed should have heavy cotton sacks to fit the mattress, bolster and pillows. They are easily removable if soiled.

On an average we spend a third of our time in bed. Some people would apparently like to spend the other two-thirds in the same way.

Impure air is more likely to cause bad dreams than a guilty conscience. Either is out of place when we wish to sleep sweetly and soundly.

Quiet.

"Tell me, does your sister keep her birthdays still?"

"Yes. She keeps them very still."—Detroit Free Press.

In an English Chophouse.

Gentleman—How is it there's no gravy to this meat, waiter?

Waiter—Gravy's a hextra, sir!—Exchange.

HER DREAM FULFILLED.

A Servant's Warning Was Ignored, and a Human Life Was Lost.

I am indebted for the following narrative to my friend, Mrs. S. Phillis Atkinson of 14 Bateman street, Cambridge, who vouches for its accuracy, and I am fortunate in being able to give names and addresses as some guarantee of the facts. She says:

Nearly 50 years ago an uncle of mine, William Goggs of Fakenham, a bachelor, had an old housekeeper named Tabitha. She was quite an eccentric, with her ginger colored wig and curls and her mob cap of frills. Uncle allowed her to be the "master" of the place. He, fond of his horses, was mounting one in the yard when a bedroom window was thrown up, and Tabitha in a tone of awe called out, "Master, master, don't go out on that brute today!"

"Why not, Tabitha? He's a beauty."

"Master, you are not to go out on that there horse."

"Why, Tabitha?"

"I dreamed, master, last night that you went out just as you are doing now, and you were brought home dead, with your face all cut."

"Oh, that's nothing, Tabitha! He won't hurt his master, will he?" stooping and patting his neck, and out of the yard he went.

He was riding to see his old aunt, residing near the place where he was born, and having to open a gate he dismounted. Leading his high mettled animal to the bank to remount, his foot appeared to have slipped, judging from the state of the ground. The horse must have plunged, turned sharply and kicked out, his hoof crushing his master's face, and off he bolted. The riderless horse was seen by a shepherd, search was made, the dead body was discovered and carried into the village farmhouse where he was born.—Newton Crossland in Light.

EXTRAVAGANCE.

Remedies For the Habit That Entails a Diminution of Power.

Is there no remedy for extravagance? Practically we suspect there is none except poverty, for the habit of spending has its root rather in character than in circumstances or in training, but there are two or three correctives which, if a man suspects himself of the foible, he may possibly induce himself to adopt. One is never to spend anything fresh without considering quietly whether he really desires the thing the expenditure is to buy. Will he care about it the day after the purchase? He will find nine times out of ten that if he can resist his impulse for 24 hours he can resist it altogether; that the value of the money will grow in his eyes and not the value of the thing he thinks so indispensable.

Another corrective is to buy nothing of any sort without paying for it at once. It is the bills which come in twice a year which cripple a man, who will find that if he pays at once the money assumes a new importance in his eyes. Clever tradesmen know this so well that they would rather stand out of their cash than accept ready money, and even dislike to be paid by check at too short intervals of time. Beyond these precautions there is, we believe, none which men who are extravagant by habit can take unless indeed they are of a reflective turn and can compel themselves to remember that all extravagance entails a diminution of power. They have no more moral right to deplete their purses foolishly than to avoid profitable work which they can do or deliberately place their savings in investments which they know to be bad. They would think it sinful to throw half crowns at sparrows, but a great many forms of extravagance are not a bit better than that.—London Spectator.

Variations of the Compass.

There are certain places on the earth's surface which are known as being "on the line of no variation," the compass at such places not being deflected either to the east or the west, except by local causes. At present this line passes near Wilmington, N. C.; Charlotteville, Va., and Pittsburg. On the east side of this line the variation is toward the west, increasing in intensity with the distance from it. At New York city at the time the last government observations were made the variation was 6 degrees west, and at Portland, Me., it was 13 degrees and a fraction west. On the other side of this "line of no variation" the declination is toward the east, of course, being 5 degrees at Key West and 20 at San Francisco. Observation has long since established the fact that this variation undergoes a progressive change in amount, and, after long periods, in direction also. In the eastern states the north pole of the needle is moving westward at about the rate of 1 degree in 12 years. At London the change in deflection was 24 degrees and 27 minutes between the years 1657 and 1815, which appears to represent the maximum amount of variation.—St. Louis Republic.

Wisdom of the Elephant.

It appears from trustworthy anecdotes that the Asiatic elephants in a few months of captivity acquire the rules of conduct which it is necessary to impose upon them. The speediness of this intellectual subjugation may be judged from the fact that, after a short term of domestication, they will take a willing and intelligent part in capturing their kindred of the wilderness, showing in this work little or no disposition to rejoin the wild herds. In the case of no other animal do we find anything like such an immediate adhesion to the ways of civilization. We have to account for this curious peculiarity of the elephant on the supposition, which appears to be thoroughly justified, that the creature has, even in its wild state, a type of intelligence and instincts more nearly like those of men than is the case with any other wild mammal.—Professor Shaler in Scribner's Magazine.

An Interesting Experiment.

A vessel containing a certain white powder is placed upon the table, when the operator advances, waving his wand and uttering some magic words coined by himself, when, lo! of a sudden the room is lighted up with a brilliant light, so effulgent that it dims the eyes of the spectators. The secret is this: The powder is composed of equal weights of loaf sugar and chlorate of potash, separately reduced to fine powder and then well mixed together. This is placed in a cup, and when the powder is touched with the least drop of sulphuric acid it will instantly burst into a flame. The end of the glass rod should be dipped in the acid immediately before use.—New York Recorder.

He Stopped Bowing.

Hon. B. F. Moore was for years the leading lawyer in North Carolina. He always went clean shaved—as barefaced as any lawyer ought to be. Not long before his death he appeared at court with a full gray beard, almost covering his entire face. Colonel L. C. Edwards, a member of the bar, distinguished for his courtesy of manner, congratulated him on his improved appearance and added, with a bow, "Mr. Moore, it gives you such a distinguished appearance." Mr. Moore bowed, "It makes you so much handsomer, Mr. Moore." He smiled and bowed lower. "It hides so much of your face, Mr. Moore." The bows ceased.—Green Bag.

SIGN OF THE RED FLAG.

SOME SECRETS OF THE AUCTION BUSINESS LAID BARE.

A Chat With an Expert Who Makes Fine Distinctions In Grading Auctioneers—A Graduate of Chatham Street, "the Bargain Counter of America."

From the outer wall a red flag lying limp in the hot atmosphere and from the inside a hard, rasping voice jerking out fragments of the English language with vicious energy, alternately commanding and pleading, and anon hurling samples of fine scorn and biting sarcasm at a hard, unfeeling world.

It was an auction sale of jewelry, and the "gentlemanly lecturer," so to speak, was there passing around on the inside doing his great act.

In a few spare moments a reporter got hold of the aforesaid gentlemanly lecturer, and finding him affable and pleasant in manner interviewed him as to his career as follows:

"Where did I commence? Why, where do you suppose—where would an artist in the business begin except in Chatham street, New York, the bargain counter of America, the sucker's vale of tears? I began there right after the war. Oh, things were easy in those days—everybody with money to throw to the birds, and a whole lot of people ready to buy stuff that they had no more use for than a cat has for an accordeon. Auctioneers have never had any such graft as that was right after the war except in boom days in a mining town, when the fellows used to dig gold and buy brass. When you can find a town where everybody has money, where the test of tone is the ability to tell the time of day without taking a peep at the sun, and where men regard it to be the correct thing to wear a solitaire diamond on a blue flannel shirt, then you have found the auctioneer's dream of paradise. Such a place has been nearest approached in my time by Rapid City in the boom times of the Black Hills and by Leadville and Cripple Creek later on.

"Take the business as it now is, it is enough to make an auctioneer discouraged. One thing that is sad for the gentlemen of our profession to note is that the public is getting very cunning. Con men—and when I speak of con men I want it understood that I do not think that they are in any way allied to auctioneers—have to go a long way out in the brush these days to find a purchaser for a gold brick, and the man who sells goods in auction stores has to face the disheartening fact that he is talking to a lot of wise men who only smile when asked to start a solid gold watch for $5.

"There are not more than 300 good auctioneers in America outside of those fellows who sell secondhand plows and broken down horses out in the country in the latter part of the winter. We do not count them as of our profession. The highest rank among auctioneers is taken by the men who sell jewelry. They must know when they pick up a watch how much it is worth and the least it can be sold for without an actual loss. Next comes the class of men who conduct genuine sales, such as those caused by a dissolution of partnership or a real failure. To the third class belong a lot of fellows who will sell anything and who are willing a thousand times a day to pledge their word and 'honor' that the brass watch which they are trying to sell for $3.75 is of 14 carat gold. The better a man is at this business the less noise he makes. When you hear one of these 'forty-forty-forty-forty-make-it-a-half' men, you can make up your mind that he is some cheap guy who was educated on secondhand boarding house furniture. Now, with me, I try to cultivate many of the characteristics of the actor, and it is my aim to shift my mien from the light and airy persiflage of comedy to the impressive manner of the tragedian. When some man offers $5 for an article, you don't hear me rattle away like a small boy's toy windmill, with a clipper attached to it, 'five, five, five, five, make it six,' but in a quiet way I say, 'I am offered $5.'

"This I accompany with either a smile, as if such an offer were one of the funniest circumstances in all my variegated experience, or a look of tragic despair, as if I were haunted by the idea that I was being used as a means for robbing my employer. Got to be a good judge of human nature, of course. Some men will shy at a smile, while others will stampede at the first suggestion of tragedy. Women are good patrons of an auction after you get them broke in, but they are naturally more suspicious than men and are bargain hunters. There are a whole lot of women who will buy stuff that they don't need just because it is cheap. You remember that story of the woman who bought a silver doorplate with the name of Jenkins on it on the chance that she might some day have a daughter who might grow up and might marry some Mr. Jenkins. They are the kind—may their tribe increase—who are the auctioneer's angels.

"Funniest thing that ever happened to me while I was selling goods was one night in Minneapolis, where I was selling a lot of silverine watches. I explained what silverine was and then held up a yellow watch when a little Irishman said, 'I suppose, Mr. Levy, that that one is butterine?'

"But time's up. Here she goes again."

And the voice expert darted behind the counter, mounted his platform and in 32 seconds by the watch after unsuccessfully trying to get the assembled crowd to bid on a $250 diamond stud disposed of a 25 cent pair of sleeve buttons to a confiding woman for $3 and when left was busy explaining the virtues of a filled case chronometer to a lumberman from Michigan.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Umbrella Story.

A few days ago while a gentleman was buying stamps at the postoffice some one took his umbrella, as he believes, by mistake, and the loser put this card in the morning paper:

"The kind friend who carried off my umbrella at the postoffice yesterday will bear in mind that the 'gates of heaven' are only 24 inches wide. My umbrella measures 28. At the other place he won't need it. Didn't Dives pray for just one drop of water? He had better return it to 208 Chamber of Commerce, and no questions will be asked."

A few days later a boy brought in an umbrella, but, alas! not the advertiser's. He had caught the wrong conscience.—Boston Transcript.

The World Getting Old.

Young Man (enthusiastically)—This is an age of progress.

Old Man (pityingly)—Progress! Nonsense. The world is going backward, sir. Why, sir, in my young days even the monthly magazines came out six weeks ahead of time. Yes, sir.—New York Weekly.

Method In Her Madness.

She called him birdy, lovy dove,
And then, his eye bedimming,
She said, "Don't buy those trousers, dear;
My ball dress needs retrimming."
—Life.

Where They Sit.

Young maids sit—oh, happy chaps—
Young maids sit in young men's laps.
Old maids sit—when past their prime—
Old maids sit in the lapse of time.

WHERE NEW YORK EXCELS.

The City's Free Hospitals and Dispensaries. The Great Work They Do.

In but few of the great cities of the world is there better provision made than in New York for the relief of the sick and the needy. Dispensaries, hospitals and infirmaries, which are mainly free to the poor, abound in the city, and the amount of money expended in their support runs up to millions of dollars a year. Bellevue hospital is the largest of the municipal institutions of its kind and is certainly one of the most serviceable. There are special hospitals for eye, ear and throat affections, for the crippled and ruptured, for children and women, for the aged and infirm, for colored patients, for surgical cases, for contagious diseases and for maternity cases—in short, for all afflicted people. There are institutions supported by Catholic, by Protestant and by Jewish beneficence. There are a number of hospitals in which the homeopathic system of medicine is practiced and which are fortunate in the possession of large funds. Then the free dispensaries render service to hundreds of thousands of the people of New York every year.

There are plenty of physicians who complain that the provision made here for gratuitous medical service is far more extensive than it ought to be. They say it "cuts into private practice" and is taken advantage of by some people who are able to pay their doctors. They say also that on account of it they have often to reduce their fees to patients, who would rather seek help at a dispensary or hospital than pay heavy bills for attendance at home. The reply to those complaints of the faculty is that the great majority of the sick people who go to public institutions are certainly unable to meet the charges ordinarily made for private medical care and would be subjected to unnecessary suffering if provision for their relief were not made by benevolent men and women.—New York Sun.

LEW WALLACE'S MISTAKE.

In One of His Novels He Gets Mixed In His Geography.

The conversation moved along with the ticking of the little clock on one of the bookcases before us. A pet cat that was prowling around knocked down a book from its place. The master picked it up. It was a copy of "Ben-Hur." The talk turned on the author.

"I asked Wallace one day," said the talker, "if he had made any geographic mistakes in either of his two last works. He told me that in one of the best descriptions he had he was mistaken as to the locality. But he said that six months after the book was out he received a letter from a woman calling his attention to the mistake. She gave him all the evidence necessary to establish the truth of her statement, and his investigations corroborated what she had written."

"Did he correct it in a later edition?"

"I asked him that, and he said he had not. It was not because he did not respect the woman, but he said if he made the correction he would remove what had been an impression on the minds of many for years, and as the mistake involved no infringement on historical fact he concluded to let it stand."—Chicago Herald.

Ancient Irish Monks as Civilizers.

The ancient Irish monks raised from the soil all that was needful. Their corn was always ground in their own mills. They obtained milk cheese and butter from their own herds. They kept their own sheep and made their garments from the wool, which they combed and spun themselves. They cut the turf and quarried stone on their own lands. They made their own simple furniture and kitchen utensils. When they died, they were buried without pomp or delay in the monastic habit, with the cowl drawn over the face. They were no burden to the community. Food, clothing, shelter, they provided for themselves; even the soil they tilled. The community scarcely afforded them protection, though it owed them everything. They taught the children, developed the land, dried the swamps, irrigated the fields, felled the forests, bridged the rivers. They schooled the eye, and the ear, and the hand of the child, who learned from them the thousand mysteries of colors and sounds and how to use the tools of the sculptor, and the painter, and the architect. They kept alive the respect for law in an age of general lawlessness, the memory of civil order and peace in the midst of anarchy, the reminiscences of Hellenic culture in a rough and barbarous society.—Donahoe's Magazine.

An Old Time Wager.

Tragedian Cooper, who flourished in the old staging days, was a handsome, herculean fellow and dwelt in one of the prettiest of the old fashioned Bristol villas. Upon a heavy bet he wagered to play in New York and Philadelphia on alternate nights for a whole week in 1824. He traveled 100 miles between each performance, going almost without sleep, and won his bet.

The state of the roads was so bad that the fatigue of the week must have been a terrific train upon him. Stagecoaches then ran to New Brunswick, where a boat was met. With the best of luck the journey might be accomplished in 12 hours, but when the president's message was whirled through by means of many relays, at the magical rate of 10 miles an hour the very climax of fast travel was thought indeed to have been attained.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

Rubber Soled Shoes.

"The sporting man," says an old dealer, "does not have a sole monopoly upon the rubber bottomed shoe. I have a few male customers whose shoes are provided with thin rubber tap soles at all seasons of the year. They are mostly antiovershoe wearers, and they claim that the light tap keeps out dampness from the bottom of the foot, gives the wearer an elastic tread and prevents the perspiring of the feet that overshoes produce."—Boots and Shoes Weekly.

A Remarkable Comedy.

The most remarkable comedy ever written is "The Visionaries," by Desmarets, the protege of Richelieu. Every character in the play has a hallucination of one kind or another. One is a coward who thinks he has conquered the world, another a poet who conceives himself better than Homer, another a lover who becomes enamored of every heroine he reads of in a romance, another a beggar who thinks himself richer than Crœsus.—Exchange.

Diminished Enthusiasm.

"The local team must have been playing very poor ball," said the experienced merchant.

"Why, I didn't know you paid any attention to baseball."

"I don't know anything about it except what I gather from casual observation. I have noted that my office boy's grandmother has died only twice this summer."—Washington Star.

Overlooked.

Great Actor—You'll have to get some one else to take my part in this new play. Why, sir, in the first act I have to kiss the leading lady three times.

Manager—What of that?

Great Actor—You forget that she is my wife.—New York Herald.

GOOD HEALTH.

ENGLISH HYGIENE WITH BICYCLE AND FIVE MEALS.

How These Serve as Tonics to Improve the Complexion—A Good Appetite an Important Consideration—Good Form Carries the World With It.

As reported by the New York World, Miss Frances Willard's complexion improver and eye brightener is the bicycle, prescribed by Dr. B. W. Richardson, one of England's greatest hygienists. She takes it in large doses, and it took her 30 hours to learn it. In learning Miss Willard had two rules and rode up to them. She says: "The major premise I took was, 'I will not fall.' That is rule one. There is an old Yorkshire proverb, 'It's dogged as does it,' which I took for rule two. I used to repeat it a dozen times."

Other things besides the bicycle that Miss Willard took for her health while in England were:

"Five meals a day. I never thought I would come to it, but I did. I had to. There is no resisting the heavy, soggy climate in any other way."

"And were your teeth under tea all the while?"

"I must admit that I drank tea. I took it very weak, with lots of cream, but I was never able to decline it. As soon as I awoke a pretty maid brought me a pretty service, with shell cups, a pot of the fragrant, steaming beverage and a dish of biscuits. At 9 o'clock I had more tea, with a breakfast of fruit, eggs and toast. At 2 we had lunch—a meat lunch, but not heavy meat. Beefsteak was ordered for us, while the family had chicken, squab, fish or some other light meat. I very soon lost my liking for steak and took what the rest had. We had tea and caraway cake at 5, dinner at 8, and at 10, instead of more tea, I had Indian cornmeal and milk."

Extract of Marrow For Anemia.

It has been claimed, according to the New York Herald's European edition, although it has never been proved, that the marrow of the bones of young animals takes a part in forming blood—that is to say, that it transforms white globules into red. From this theory has sprung the idea of using marrow in the treatment of anemia, as has been tried by M. Dixon Mann.

The physician of the Salford Royal hospital claims to have obtained excellent results in two cases of chlorosis and in a small boy very much weakened by repeated loss of blood by the administration of a glycerin extract of red veal marrow taken from animals freshly killed. After a few weeks' treatment microscopical examination of the blood showed a noticeable increase in the number of red globules, and there was at the same time improvement in the general condition.

The extract used had the appearance of a dark red liquid not at all unpleasant in odor or taste and was given in doses of one or two teaspoonfuls a day.

GOOD FORM.

It Carries the Great World With It, Let Lesser Mortals Say What They Will.

"Twenty years ago a man or woman in even the smartest set of New York society would have been puzzled to give a definition of the term 'good form,' which is now so constantly used. The good old knights and dames of those days whose birth, breeding and education had taught them all that is comprised in that well worn term had never heard the expression and never applied it to themselves or their friends. They were refined, educated and accomplished men and women, full of that delicate appreciation of others and that unwillingness to hurt the feelings or irritate the susceptibilities of those with whom they were brought in contact, which is the very essence of refinement. It is true that the men sometimes gave utterance to a sturdy round oath without careful consideration of who might hear them, and the dear old dames would in an unguarded moment ask a direct question touching the affairs of their friends or neighbors, which in these days is the first and greatest offense against good form. But, for all that, they were honest and true, overflowing with the milk of human kindness, and ready—nay, glad—to give of their time and their strength to nurse the sick and suffering, to watch by the dead and to comfort the broken hearted. All those offices of love and devotion helped to soften the hearts of those who ministered and to annihilate the germs of selfishness and self seeking which are latent in every human heart. And the nature thus purified and elevated reacted upon the outer man and gave to the women a softness of manner and sweetness of expression which one seldom sees now on the faces of those who have passed 20 years of age."

Good form, as the writer of the foregoing explains in Harper's Bazar, had its origin in England and is taken in with its mother's milk by every English child of a certain birth and rank. Americans who have not had the early training must, to attain it in perfection, go through a course of polishing—I might say pumice stoning—by which every natural emotion, every impulsive movement of mind or body, may be forever stilled. Never to ask a question, never to show feeling, never to utter a syllable betraying fear, love, curiosity or even interest in those about you; to keep the body in as complete subjection as the mind, with every muscle and fiber in absolute repose and not an eyelash trembling even were a bomb exploding in the street or a tree struck by lightning before your door—this is good form as the English understand it. The absence of it is very bad form and not to be tolerated in the best society either of London or New York.

That it is attractive in many instances, gives a wonderful finish to the manners when set off by perfect taste in dress and an ever present watchfulness to discriminate between politeness and snobbishness, is beyond a doubt.

White House Weddings.

The first wedding to occur in the White House was that of Miss Todd, a relative by marriage of President Madison. Then in their order came the weddings of Elizabeth Tyler, a daughter of President Tyler; John Quincy Adams, Jr.; Miss Easton and Miss Lewis, both during General Jackson's administration; Martha Monroe; Nellie Grant; Emily Platt, a niece of President Hayes, and, last, President Cleveland.

Defined.

Harold came into the study one day. The boy had an aptitude for working, and his father used to cater to his mechanical appetite at all times. That morning Harold's eyes were bright.

"Oh, father, did you see about that Yankee down east that made an engine entirely of paper?"

Mr. Jackson sniffed. "No, my boy. Tell me about it. Was it a donkey engine?"

"No. Stationary."—Boston Budget.

Wanted No Interference.

Mrs. de Fashion (to her new Chinese cook)—John, why do the Chinese bind the feet of their women?

John—So they not trottee round kitchen and botheree cook.—Life.

SULPHUR BITTERS

Cleanse The Vitiated Blood When you see Its impurities Bursting through The Skin In Pimples, Blotches And Sores.

Rely on Sulphur Bitters and Health will follow.

Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for best medical work published.

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Dealers in
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At Summer Prices
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Telephone 21-6.

I. VAN TINE
Expert Bicycle Machinist,
Builder of "Climax" and "Built to Reach" bicycles.
Fine Repairing a Specialty. All work guaranteed. Parts of principal makes always in stock. No. 7 HURD STREET.

FOR THE TABLE.

We have a small consignment of JELLY DISHES which we offer at 10c. each. These will be found very useful on every well regulated table, especially in summer. They make a neat plate for a jelly mould, and grace the table by their attractive make. They are of extra nice glassware, and can hardly be detected from the $1.50 article. They are only 10 CENTS EACH.

French & Puffer,
245 Central Street.

Are You Ready for Hot Weather?
Prepare by buying a good Oil Stove or Refrigerator. Perhaps you need a Baby Carriage. These can be had at bargain prices at
VICTOR PIHL'S,
CORNER CENTRAL AND NORTH STS.

WM. E. LIVINGSTON,
DEALER IN
Coal, Wood, Lime,
CEMENT, SAND, GRAVEL,
HAIR, KAOLIN, PLASTER,
BRICKS, FERTILIZERS,
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NO. 15 THORNDIKE STREET.
Branch office, 49 Merrimack street,—Calderwood's cigar store.

JAMES MEEK,
HAY, GRAIN AND POULTRY FOOD.
Little Stone Mill foot of Anne St.
LOWEST PRICES. TELEPHONE 55-5.

$5000 WORTH OF TRUNKS,
Valises, Bags, Grips, Shawl Straps, Extension Cases, and every kind of goods usually kept in a well stocked Trunk Manufactory. We have outgrown our store, and in order to continue business we have got to have more room, and in order to do this work we will be obliged to get all our goods removed, so for the next ten days we will sell goods at prices that will be so low that everybody can have a trunk by calling at the
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Choice, Teas, Coffees and Spices. Try our "BIG TWELVE," brand of flour, the best in the city.

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Suits Made to Order
$20.
We do this during July to give work to our help.
Every Suit Warranted in Every Particular.
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MERRIMACK
MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(OLD ANDOVER CO.)
THIS solid company, that has done business in Lowell so many years, continues to offer the BEST INSURANCE AGAINST DAMAGE BY FIRE and LIGHTNING, at the Least Possible Expense.
70 per cent. dividends are paid on five-year policies.
All business for this company—Renewals, Sales, Endorsements, etc.—will be promptly attended to by
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Domestic Bread, Cake and Pastry.
Orders for Wedding Cake promptly filled. Beans received for baking.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Coal
of all kinds. Also dealer in Wood, Lime, and Cement. Agent for the celebrated Portland drain and sewer pipe. Elevator, Rogers-Street Bridge.

CHARLES H. FROST, 78 Central Street
Dealer in Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry,
Musical Instruments, Violin, Guitar and Banjo strings, Ammunition, Fire-arms, etc. Fine Watch repairing.

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Clothing, Cleansed, Dyed and Pressed
Orders received for cleaning dying and pressing promptly and neatly executed.

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Fine Carriages, Sleighs, etc.,
Repairing at Reasonable Rates.

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Photographers,
Crayons, Pastels and Water Colors a specialty. All work Guaranteed.

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Boarding, Hack and Livery Stable.

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Counsellor at Law and Notary Public

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Meats and Provisions.
(Successor to Strout & Kingsbury.)

T. M. BOLTON, 139 Market Street, Gates' Block,
Saddle and Harness Maker,
Fine Repairing at the Lowest Rates

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All the leading brands of Cigars and Tobacco.

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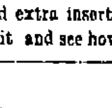

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Wall Papers supplied at Wholesale rates. Get my prices before going elsewhere.

BILLHEADS of every description printed at short notice at the SUN office

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, JULY 28.

SUN RISES	4 23	MOON RISES	12 02 AM
SUN SETS	7 08	HIGH WATER	7 00 AM
LENGTH OF DAY	14 35	FULL SEA	7 30 PM

Forecast for New England: Fair; warmer; southwest winds

NO OTHER.

The only penny paper in Lowell receiving cable and telegraphic dispatches is THE SUN. We print the latest news of the world up to the time of going to press with each edition.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner Cigar.

Louis Dudevoir left last evening for Quebec.

Marie Anne Lemerose is passing her vacation in Providence, R. I.

Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I. of Texas is stopping at St. Joseph's parochial residence.

Joseph Lefebore has returned from a visit to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre in Canada.

A bookcase to hold the reports from other cities will be put in the aldermanic committee room.

Cook, Taylor & Co., advertise ladies' mackintoshes, a garment suitable for every month of the year. Don't leave home for a vacation without a garment. See the ad. in this paper.

Thirty-Four Meters Wanted.

Thirty-four applications have already been made for water meters.

Are You a Peabody?

The reunion of the Peabody family will be held at Topsfield, August 8.

Belgian Block Paving.

The paving with Belgian blocks on Pawtucket street is nearly completed from beyond the canal bridge near the Vesper boat club to School street.

Chalifoux's Newsboy Outing.

Next Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, J. L. Chalifoux will distribute in his store, to the 500 newsboys of Lowell, tickets free for his fifth annual outing which will occur Wednesday, Aug 1st.

Last Night's Scores.

In the duck pin tournament at Les Miserable alleys, last evening, the scores were as follows: Carney 294, J. Donohoe 280; Woerdon 300; Carney 288; Marren 255, J. Donohoe 254; Carney 299; Marren 271; J. Donohoe 262; Woerden 246.

Macadamizing Westford Street.

Workmen have been leveling Westford street for the past week. They started at Chelmsford street and have now got as far as Smith street. They are digging up the old road, and putting down fresh macadam and the steam roller crushes it up fine and hardens the surface.

Life Not Worth Living.

That is what a person will say who is troubled with summer complaint. There are hundreds today who would give half they possessed to get a cure for their summer troubles. They do not know that Dow's Cholera Cordial "no cure, no pay," easily obtained, is one of the best remedies in the market.

New Officers Nominated.

Pride of Lowell lodge I. O. G. T., admitted two new members last evening. Nominations for the various officers were made as follows; Worthy chief templar, B. Bickford; vice templar, S. Dole; B. Beard, W. S.; B. Woods, T. S.; L. Linscott, W. T.; S. Blake, W. C.; B. Parker, W. M.; S. Patrick, W. G.; B. Greenwood, W. S.

Mrs. Paran Stevens Lost.

Mrs. Paran Stevens' petition, on behalf of herself and her daughter, Mrs. Paget, for the removal of her son-in-law, John L. Melcher, as trustee of the estate of Paran Stevens, has been denied by Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mrs. Stevens alleged that Melcher was a gambler, and therefore not a proper person to be executor. A similar proceeding failed before.

"Pa" Was the Referee.

At six a. m. at the corner of Union and Gorham streets there was a scrap between two boys, in which the father of one boy was referee. A crowd of 300 witnessed it, but when five women came along and berated the referee for allowing the fight he called it a "draw." Just about this time Officer Curran came in sight and the crowd dispersed.

A Political Seance.

W. S. Knox of Lawrence was among the guests at the Martin Luthers outing yesterday, Ex-Representative Foss of this city was also present. In the evening Mr. Knox stopped at the American house, so did Mr. Foss—for a while. Both were closeted for several hours. It is well known that Mr. Knox wants to go to Congress, and people are beginning to wonder if this seance had any bearing on the matter.

Their Friends Visited Them.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Woodward observed the third anniversary of their wedding, last evening at their home, 598 Bridge street, corner of Shedd street. Many friends called to tender congratulations and well wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and many hopes for happy returns of the day were expressed.

The company was favored with vocal and instrumental music. Light refreshments were served by the D. L. Page company. Mr. Woodward is the genial manager of F. R. Cordley & Co.'s banking house.

NUMBERS 2500.

Largest Single Society in the City is the St. Anne Sodality of St. Joseph's Church.

The novena to St. Anne, which has been in progress at St. Joseph's church for nine days, closed Thursday evening.

In the morning a solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I., assisted by Rev. Fr. Campeau, O. M. I., deacon; and Rev. Fr. Flat, O. M. I., subdeacon.

Fifteen hundred women, all mothers of families received holy communion. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Fr. Nolin, O. M. I.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, there was the veneration of the relics of St. Anne. The church was crowded, and the decorations about the shrine of St. Anne were grand.

Mothers were present with their little children, and the large gathering made an impressive sight. The services were conducted by Rev. Frs. Amyot, O. M. I., and Nolin, O. M. I.

In the evening there was a reception into the sodality of St. Anne. Seventy nine women were enrolled, which makes the present membership 2500.

Rev. Frs. Amyot, O. M. I., and Nolin, O. M. I., again conducted the services. The novena was a grand success.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 81 MERK ST.

Old Hundred 10c. cigar.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

There are 454 inmates at the city farm.

Old newspapers 5 cents a hundred at THE SUN office.

Lowell architects are preparing plans for the new Rockingham hotel.

Patten & Co. have a nest potted and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

A fine, life-like photo is something everybody admires. Marion makes that kind. Visit his studio in Barristers' hall and have a sitting made.

A mastiff gave a shepherd dog a mauling in front of Ellingwood's late last night, and the howling of the canine caused a commotion in the neighborhood.

Laborers Take Warning.

We have reduced the price of coal for your benefit. Buy your coal of D. W. Horne & Son, 15 Central street.

This Beats All Records.

$5.00 crayon portrait given with every dozen $3.50 cabinet photos for the next 30 days. Emerson & Co., 118 Merrimack st.

Still Lower Steerage Rates.

$10 to any railroad station in England. $10 to Queenstown and Glasgow, Scotland, at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street.

The Doctor's a Hustler.

Dr. Thompson of Moxie nerve fame, is on a business tour through the west. His Moxie is in great demand there, and it has become a household remedy. The doctor is a hustler, and is always on the move. Each mail brings large orders from the west.

Sure of 20 Per Cent.

Speaking of the incorporation of the Fifield Tool company and the placing of stock on the market, one of the best known business men in the city made the statement to THE SUN yesterday that it will be the best investment ever offered Lowell people. Even in the present hard times it was certain of paying a 20 per cent. dividend. In five years an investor is pretty certain of having reimbursed himself on his outlay. Besides, the stock is being sold at home.

Fitzgerald Committed Suicide.

Timothy J. Fitzgerald ended his life yesterday by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The deed was committed in a room at the residence of E. Trefry on Elm street, Andover. Mr. Fitzgerald was a widower and was 38 years old. He formerly resided here and was employed in the Merrimack mills but severed his connection there to enter the grocery business in Andover. While a resident here he was a member of the Young Men's Catholic Literary association and also of St. Patrick's choir. A mother, two brothers and one child survive him. The remains will be interred in this city.

Sons of St. George.

The Sons of St. George held one of their regular sociables last evening at Post 185 hall and a very pleasant time was passed by all present. The business meeting was held early in the evening and the reports show a season of remarkable prosperity. Fifty new members have been admitted during the past six months.

After business, ice cream, cake and coffee were served, and the following program was rendered with Mr. Samuel Holgate as master of ceremonies: There were vocal solos by Messrs. Joseph Schofield, Walter Hird, Joseph Wilmot, William Birtwell, James Bennett, Joseph Shore and Robert Worship; harmonica solos by Thomas Greenhalge and classical readings by Frank Hannford. There was also an address on the order by Dr. Jackson. The festivities lasted till about 11 o'clock. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. Frank Pascall, Ernest E. Bailey, Peter Bennett, William Kershaw and John Orrell.

CENTRAL ST. STATION.

Is Not Worth Enough to Warrant Expending Half a Million in Changing Grades.

It is now pretty certain that the Central street depot will be closed in the near future. It has been estimated that it will cost $500,000 to abolish the Church street grade crossing and the entire franchise of the road and its property on Central street is hardly worth half the sum. Perhaps the contemplated action of the management to close the depot is in hopes the abuttors who would suffer from a change in grade might be induced to withdraw their claims if the depot was not given up.

A CURE AFFECTED.

Devout Worshipper at St. Joseph's Church Said to Have Been Cured of a Bodily Ailment.

A miracle is reported at St. Joseph's church during the novena to St. Anne which terminated Thursday evening.

A lady who has been a cripple for years, and who has been obliged to support herself with crutches, approached holy communion Thursday morning. She has faithfully attended all the exercises of the novena.

Thursday morning she was able to leave her crutches in church and return home unaided. The crutches are now hanging in the church and have already been seen by hundreds of people. The lady is now receiving the congratulations of her friends.

This is the second cure effected during religious services, a lame man being restored to strength about two years ago.

ACCIDENT TO VEHICLES.

Two of Them Proved to be Wrecks in Public Places.

Two carriage accidents created considerable excitement in Post Office square, yesterday afternoon, but luckily no serious damage resulted from either one.

Harry Green, an insurance agent, was driving past the post office and the vehicle becoming caught in the car tracks he attempted to turn out. As he did one of the front wheels caught in a frog, the axle was broken off short, the body of the carriage dropped, and Mr. Green was tossed into the street, but escaped uninjured.

A few moments later Sheriff Stiles' horse which was standing on the opposite side of the street was seen to jump clear of the carriage and run up on the sidewalk in front of Partridge's cafe before it was stopped by Officer Cawley.

The animal was hitched to the post and the hitching rope in some manner got over its head thus frightening the horse. In the struggle a shaft strap was broken.

AN ARTIFICIAL MAIDEN.

It is Easy Enough to be Beautiful if You Only Know How.

Moles and Blemishes on the Face, Moustaches on Women, Pug or Crooked Noses, Large Mouths, Outstanding Ears—there is no reason for putting up with such disfigurements now-a-days. They, and lots more, are all easily removed by well-known Surgical and Electrical processes. For years the treatment of such things has been a specialty at the John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 125 West 42d St., New York. Regular Physicians there doing nothing else all the time. Their 150 Page Book, telling all about it, will be mailed, sealed, to your address for 10c. in stamps or silver.

NO MORE SLAUGHTER.

Rod and Gun Club Decides Against a Slaughter of Game in the Fall

The adjourned annual meeting of the Rod and Gun club was held last evening and several matters of importance were talked over. The principal topic for discussion was the annual hunt which is usually held in the fall. This event has been severely criticised in the past, because of the slaughter which resulted from the conditions under which the hunt has been managed. The club is usually divided into two sides, and a two or three days hunt would be arranged and the side which had procured the greatest amount of game, compelled the other side to pay for the supper for the whole club. In the rivalry thus created, the members sacrificed both bird and beast, thinking only of killing.

Some of the members have never favored this system, and it was decided to give the board of directors power to arrange an enjoyable outing for one day, and to arrange for a supper to follow the event. It was also voted to appoint a committee to change the present shooting grounds at Lakeview, and to get some other place.

The following directors were elected; Dr. Downs, L. A. Derby, Henry Boynton, Arthur Butterfield and Henry Burton. Mr. Derby was elected secretary, and the directors will fill the other offices at their next meeting.

Appoint a Fish Warden.

There ought to be a fish warden at Tyng's pond, Lakeview. In and out of season there is an indiscriminate slaughter of fish by would-be fishermen who think more of pulling fish out of the water than of using the same for food.

This pond is the best fishing ground in this vicinity and there would be better fishing if jurisdiction were exercised. Three men went to the pond, yesterday, and caught 373 little ones. This was a reckless haul of fish.

First Baptist Church Supply.

During Dr. Seymour's absence from the city, the pulpit at the First Baptist church will be supplied as follows: Rev. J. W. Boothe of Holyoke, Aug. 5; Rev. J. K Ewar of Providence, Aug. 12; Rev. D. B. Cheeney of Wisconsin Aug. 19; Rev. D. C. Eddy of Brooklyn, Aug. 26.

Have You Seen Her?

Annie Ivory, aged 25 years, of 136 Manchester street, a slightly demented woman, wandered away from home yesterday and has not been found. Her relatives are anxious as to her whereabouts as she may have wandered out into the country.

Got a Sprained Knee.

Officer Whittaker tumbled down the steps leading from Otis to Bleachery street, while patrolling his beat about 2.30 Wednesday morning. He is laid up in bed with a badly sprained knee.

Now Connect the Farm Drains.

Work on the new Chelmsford street sewer is nearly completed. A change of grade and concentration of pipes will be necessary in order to connect the city farm drains with the sewer.

Off to Halifax.

The L. C. A. A. cricket eleven left for its Canadian trip today and was accompanied by Col. Chadwick, Royal W. Gates, Fred A. Buttrick and N. W. Norcross.

WITH GREAT EFFECT.

Japanese Made a Determined Attack Upon Chinese Transports — Nothing New Learned at Washington.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The Chinese transports sunk off the Corean coast by Japanese guns belonged to the fleet of 11 steamers which sailed from Taku on July 20 with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gunboats, while the faster ones steamed at full speed, so as to land their troops as soon as possible.

On the transports which arrived first at the Corean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the north. Most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms, or merely bows and arrows. The attack upon the steamers by the Japanese, which took place last Wednesday, is described briefly in a dispatch just received from Nagasaki.

The firing was commenced by a Japanese shore battery when the Chinese were trying to debark their men from the first steamer. A cruiser steamed up and opened fire on all transports which were laying to to discharge their men. The Chinese were unable to make any effectual resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which two transports suffered severely.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is understood that pressure has been brought to bear upon China and Japan from several directions to leave their difficulties to the United States, and that this will probably succeed, although not until much bad blood that now exists between China and Japan is spilled.

Up to the close of office hours the state department was without any formal notice of a declaration of war between China and Japan, and so far as could be learned the only telegrams bearing on the situation in Asia was the cable dispatch from Captain Day of the Baltimore announcing that the Japanese held the Corean king captive, and that he had landed marines to protect the United States legation at Seoul.

Is Poorer by $400.

BOSTON, July 28.—Fred Hughes, who arrived at Young's Hotel last night from California, engaged a hardic at the Boston and Albany depot, and when he dismissed it he neglected to take out a hand-bag which he carried. The bag contained over $400, and Mr. Hughes does not expect to see it again.

Counterfeiters Plead Guilty.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.—George Jordan and John Devlin, who have been passing counterfeit quarter and half dollars throughout the various saloons hereabouts, were arrested here. Both men pleaded guilty.

By a Big Majority.

PARIS, July 28.—In the senate the government's anti-anarchist bill, which passed the chamber of deputies in spite of much opposition, was adopted by a vote of 205 to 34.

Dr. W. Lawton Bliss, the noted specialist from New York is now at the Lowell Medical and Surgical Institute, 36 Prescott street. He can be consulted for his three great specialties—dyspepsia, catarrh and diseases of women. It is said he has acquired world wide fame for the treatment of those diseases. He remains here only a short time.

Clearance Sale!!!

Now is the time to get your vacation or business suit or trouser, at greatly reduced prices. Best values in the city at Alexander's, importer and tailor, 65 Central street.

Did You Get a Fan?

If not! You must have seen the nice ones we are giving away free to all our patrons. Dickson Bros., 68 Merrimack street.

WANTED—Second hand pool and billiard tables. Address S. SUN office.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A SCIENTIFIC GAME

In Which the Points Were In Favor of the Beneaters.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The inefficient batting of the Baltimore team caused the game to go on the Boston side of the score card. The home team, while playing championship ball, could not equal the game that the Bostons put up.

Boston	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1	—	7
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1—	4

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Base hits—Boston, 12; Baltimore, 10. Errors Boston, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Stivetts and Ryan; McMahon, Gleason and Robinson.

At Brooklyn:

Washington	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0—	8
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0—	2

Base hits—Washington, 11; Brooklyn, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Kennedy and Dailey.

At Philadelphia:

Philadelphia	2	2	2	3	0	2	0	2	0—	13
New York	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0—	5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 20; New York, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 6. Batteries—Harper and Cross; Rusie and Farrell.

At Cincinnati:

Cincinnati	0	8	4	1	0	1	0	0	—	14
Chicago	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	2	3—	12

Base hits—Cincinnati, 20; Chicago, 17. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughn; Stratton and Schriver.

At Pittsburg:

Cleveland	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1—	9
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1—	6

Base hits—Cleveland, 16; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Nichols and Sugden.

At St. Louis:

St. Louis	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0	—	6
Louisville	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1—	4

Base hits—St. Louis, 12, Louisville, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Hawley and Miller; Wadsworth and Grim.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 6; Brockton, 6—Called on account of darkness after 13 innings.

At Pawtucket—Haverhill, 15; Pawtucket, 14.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 11; Fall River, 6.

At Bangor—Bangor, 3; Portland, 2.

Charged With Libel.

NEW YORK, July 28.—D. C. DeMerritt, one of the publishers of The Financial News, was arrested on a charge of libel preferred by President Greenhut of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company. The paper stated that it had been informed that a receivership of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company was pending.

Against the New Republic.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 28.—J. A. Cummings, S. Parker and H. A. Widemann passed through this city yesterday. They bear a commission from the dethroned queen of Hawaii, and are en route to the national capital to try and prevent a recognition of the new republic of Hawaii.

Chiko Has Passed Away.

DAYTON, O., July 28.—Chiko, the chimpanzee attached to Barnum & Bailey's circus, died here. Mr. Bailey had refused an offer of $10,000 for the animal. Chiko was brought to this country by Barnum & Bailey last spring at a cost of $10,000. He was one of the largest chimpanzees in captivity.

Will Continue the Struggle.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 28.—The striking coke workers held another delegate convention here yesterday. They voted to continue the strike.

Against Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The house committee on judiciary voted to report Senator Hoar's bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic, which recently passed the senate.

Mrs. Alvin Barton
Walpole, Mass.

Troubles Vanished

After Giving Hood's Sarsaparilla a Fair Trial.

Impure Blood, That Tired Feeling, Kidney Trouble.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:
"Scrofula sores in my neck grew worse and worse, discharging freely and giving me much pain. A friend recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla. At that time I was completely worn down, did not have much appetite and easily became tired. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and gradually

The Sores Began to Heal,

my health improved, an appetite came to me and my flesh took on a good color. Now the sores are all but gone, my health is better than it has been for a long time and my kidney trouble has vanished. My gratification at the success of this medicine has been so great that I shall always have a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. ALVIN BARTON, Walpole, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

BARGAINS!

2 cans Peaches	25 cents
2 cans Salmon	25 cents
4 cans Peas	25 cents
4 bottles Ammonia	25 cents
2 mugs Mustard	25 cents
2 lbs Hops	25 cents
1 gallon Molasses	25 cents
6 boxes Macaroni	25 cents
8 dozen Crackers	25 cents
4 packages Corn Starch	25 cents
3 lbs Tapioca	25 cents
3 lbs Raisins	25 cents
6 lbs Currants	25 cents
5 lbs Starch	25 cents
10 bars Soap	25 cents
5 boxes Sardines	25 cents
3 boxes Mince Meat	25 cents
3 bottles of Root Beer	25 cents

FARLEY'S .·. CASH .·. GROCERY,

New No. 140 Corham St.

Requisition Refused.

LANSING, Mich., July 28.—Governor Rich has refused to grant the requisition of the governor of California for the extradition of Alonzo J. Whiteman, ex-senator from Wisconsin, who was charged with forgery. The governor was satisfied that the signature that was alleged to have been forged by Whiteman was genuine. Whiteman will be given his liberty.

An Interesting Case.

LACONIA, N. H., July 28.—The charges of unprofessional conduct against Police Justice Bedford will be heard in court next Monday. The action is the outcome of charges brought by Frank J. Brown of Laconia, who has been prominent in liquor prosecutions, who feels aggrieved at the actions of the police justice in several cases.

All Were Rescued.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., July 28.—The steam yacht Alert was run into astern by the passenger steamer Islander in the St. Lawrence river. The Alert was cut in two, and sank, a total wreck, while those aboard, seven in number, narrowly escaped drowning. No lives were lost.

J. L. CHALIFOUX.

Note the Difference

Between "Regular" and "Clearance Sale" Prices.

Men's Single-breasted All-wool Sack Suits, regular $7, $8, and $9 grades. reduced to $4.49.

Men's Double-breasted All-wool Sack Suits, regular $7, $8, and $9 grades, reduced to $4.49.

Men's single-breasted fine All-wool Sack Suits, regular $10, $12, and $13 grades, reduced to $6.99.

Men's Double-breasted fine, All-wool Sack Suits, regular $10, $12, and $13 grades, reduced to $6.99.

NO HALF-HEARTED, TIMID REDUCTIONS.

We want a sharp, quick sale, and have cut prices so low on summer suits that anybody with even the remotest idea of values will see that these are genuine bargains.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

Central and Middle Streets.

Special Prices During OUR Clearance Sale

Brass Towel Racks, regular price 25c, now 3c. each, 2 for 5c.
A few more rolls of Matting 8 1-2c.
25c. Matting now 18c.
35c. Matting now 25c.
50c. Matting now 35c.
Some of these Mattings have cotton warp.

All Carpets marked down, just think of this, Extra Super All-Wool Ingrain, made, laid and lined, 65c., the regular price of this carpet alone is 65c. Just think of it.

SPECIALS!
$7.00 Baby Carriage $4.75.
18.50 Baby Carriage 14.50.
21.00 Baby Carriage 16.00.
23.00 Baby Carriage 18.00.
10.50 Refrigerator for 8.00.
14.00 Refrigerator for 10.00.

This comprises my stock of Baby Carriages and Refrigerators, and those in need of hot weather furniture will do well to call at once. Cash we want, and cash we shall have if low prices will do it.

J. J. CAYNOR & CO.,

New Number, 35 Prescott Street.

CARPET REMNANTS.

We have a large stock of Carpet Remnants and Samples which we are selling very cheap. Just the thing for Rugs and Mats. Goods that usually sell for 65c. per yard, you can buy from us for 25c. per yard; 85c. goods for 50c.; $1.25 goods for 65c.

Remnants large enough for a good sized carpet we can sell you for half price. Bring the measure of your room and you can get a carpet very cheap. We can furnish you anything you need in the furniture or carpet line at bottom prices. Our stock is one of the largest and best selected in Lowell. We guarantee our goods first class and our prices the lowest. We are here to stay and when you want anything in our line come to

Gookin Bros., NO. 66 PRESCOTT ST.

SMASH UP in the BUTTER MARKET AT THE UNION MARKET TO-DAY.

Best Creamery at 15 to 18c. per lb.

CALL AND SEE US.

WALSH'S UNION MARKET, Middlesex St. Foot of South St

HAVE YOUR ENGRAVING DONE —BY— Nudd the Engraver,

Room 5, Spalding Block, Central Street

Engraving in all its branches. Door Plates, Badges, Medals, &c., made to order at short notice.

JAMES MARREN, Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 121 CENTRAL STREET.

Insurance placed in the most reliable companies.

All orders sent to P. O. Box 486 shall be promptly attended to.

DRS. CUFF & CONSTANTINEAU Surgeon Dentists

Rooms 5, 6, 7 8, Bon Marche Build'g, 159 Merrimack Street.

Great Removal Sale.

We are about to remove to more commodious quarters and find it necessary to close out our present stock of Harnesses of every description. The greatly reduced prices will place our stock within reach of everybody in need of Harnesses. Have leased for a term of years the "Old Brabrook Stand," established in 1827.

J. C. DONOVAN, 57 Market street.

OUR GRAND FIRE, SMOKE and WATER SALE

OF HOWARD T. KILLAM & CO.'S STOCK

Of Somerville, Mass. From the opening hour on Wednesday morning, until the closing hour on Thursday evening our store was filled with a surging crowd of good natured purchasers. Hundreds went away unable to get waited upon. That they were pleased with the bargains offered, could be told by the stack of bundles they were carrying. For the balance of the week even greater bargains will be offered. The entire duplicate Fire Stock and our own stock included, in this great Sale will be put on our counters for Friday and Saturday.

The only opportunity this season to buy summer merchandise for a mere fraction of cost.

DON'T MISS IT!! DON'T MISS IT!! It's dollars saved to you to buy today.

ONE COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Read the List for Friday and Saturday; July 27 and 28.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Children's fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's price 10c, fire price 3c each.
Ladies' fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's price 15c, fire price 4 c each.
Children's fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's Price 25c, fire price 13c.
Men's Best Camel's Hair Merino Shirts and Drawers, Killam's price 50c, fire price 21c each.
Ladies' fine Egyptian Cotton Jersey Vests, Killam's price 25c, fire price 11c.
Children's All-Wool Scarlet Vests, soaking wet, Killam's price 50c, fire price 9c.
Children's fine Ipswich Fast Black Hose, all sizes, Killam's price 20c, fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose, Killam's price 12 1-2c, fire price 5c pair.
Men's Seamless Half Hose, without any seams, Killam's price 15c, fire price 5c pair.
Ladies' Seamless Fast Black and Fancy Hosiery, Killam's price 25c, fire price 12 1-2c pair.
Children's Seamless Fast Black Hosiery, all sizes, with double knees, Killam's price 25c, fire price 13c pair.
Ladies' Heavy Weight Fast Black Hosiery, Killam's price 19c, fire price 9c pair.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in black and colors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair.
Children's fine Lisle Thread Gloves, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' and Misses' pure Silk Jersey Mitts, Killam's price 25c, fire price 14c pair.
Ladies fine Silk and Lisle Gauntlet Gloves, in black and colors, Killam's price 50 and 75c, fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' fine Milanese Silk Gloves, Killam's price 50c, fire price 25c pair.
A lot odds and ends damaged Gloves, Killam's price 50c, fire price 5c pair.
1 lot Kid Gloves, in tans only, Killam's price $1 25 pair, fire price 29c pair.
1 lot Kid Gauntlet Gloves, Killam's price $1.50, fire price 29c pair.

SMALL WARE DEPARTMENT.

1 lot best Ivory Buttons, Killam's price 12½c, fire price 4c dozen.
1 lot Cutter's Embroidery Silk, Killam's price 5c, fire price 2 for 1c.
1 lot Fancy Featherine Trimmings, Killam's price 69, 98c and $1.25, fire price 9c yard.
1 lot best Rubber Dress Shields, Killam's price 17c, fire price 5c pair.
1 lot best Stockinette Dress Shields, Killam's price 25c, fire prire 9c pair.
1 lot two-handled Steel Curling Irons, Killam's price 20c, fire price 6c each.
Best Steel Hair Pins, Killam's price 3c, fire price 3 papers for 1c.
Best quality Steel Scissors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c.
Best De Long Hooks and Eyes, Killam's price 15c, fire price 7c card.
500 gross white Pearl Buttons, Killam's price 10c dozen, fire price 2c dozen.
1000 boxes Button Fasteners, Killam's price 10c, fire price 1c box.
300 dozen Best Linen Thread, Killam's price 8c, fire price 3c spool.
900 papers large Jet Head Shawl Pins, Killam's price 15c, fire price 2c dozen.
800 dozen Belden's Spool Silk 100 yards, Killam's price 10c, fire price 4c spool.
1 lot rubber Dress Protectors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 5c each.
1 lot best Safety Pins, Killam's price 3c, fire price 1c dozen.
1000 dozen Willimantic Spool Cotton, slightly damp, Killam's price 5c, fire price 2c spool.
1 lot best English Pins, Killam's price 5c, fire price 1c paper.
1 lot best Toilet Soap, all kinds, Killam's price 10c and 15c, fire price 5c.
1 lot Cuticura Soap, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c cake.
1 lot Colgate Soaps, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c.
1 lot best horn Hair Pins, Killam's price 25c, fire price 5c a dozen.
1 lot solid leather Belts, with silver buckles, Killam's price 25 and 35c, fire price 5c each.
1 lot rubber coat and vest Buttons, in all colors and black, Killam's price 25 and 35c, fire price 5c dozen
Best quality of Vaseline, Killam's price 10c, fire price 4c bottle.
1 lot solid leather Hand Bags, Killam's price 75c, fire price 25c.
1 lot leather Chatelaine Bags, Killam's price 75c, fire price 25c.

WRAPPERS, SHIRT WAISTS, ETC.

1 lot pretty Wrappers, Killam's price 75c, fire 39c each.
1 lot Wrappers, Killam's price $1, fire price 59c each.
1 lot Wrappers and Tea-Gowns, Killam's price $1.25 and $1.50, fire price 69c each.
1 lot White Lawn Shirt Waists, Killam's price 50c, fire price 19c.
1 lot print Shirt Waists, in light and dark grounds, Killam's price 65c, fire price 29c.
1 lot pretty print and blue percale Shirt Waist, lace trimmings, Killam's price $1, fire price 49c.
1 lot laundered Shirt Waists in pretty colors, Killam's price $1 25, fire price 49.
1 lot Dr. Warners Summer Corsets, in every size, Killam's price $1, fire price 39c pair.
1 lot of French Satteen Corsets, in all colors, Killam's price $1, fire price 39c pair.
1 lot of children's white and colored Tiers, Killam's price 39c, fire price 19c.
1 lot children's Gingham Dresses, Killam's price 75c, fire price 39c.

MILLINERY DEPT.

1 lot ladies' and children's Straw Hats, in all this season's shapes, Killam's price 50c to $1, fire price 9c each.
1 lot trimmed white Sailors, Killam's price $1, fire price 25c.
1 lot children's muslin Bonnets, Killam's price 35c, fire price 9c each.
1 lot children's lawn Hats, Killam's price 50c, fire price 15c.
1 lot children's Straw Flats, with silk wire edges, Killam's price $1, fire price 19c.
1 lot fancy summer Veiling, Killam's price 37c fire price 9c a yard.

LACES, HANDK'FS, RIBBONS.

1 lot laces, all damaged more or less, Killam's price 25c to 75c, fire price 9c yard.
1 lot Valenciennes Laces Killam's price 9c to 12½c, fire price 3 and 5c yard.
1 lot printed border Handkerchiefs, always 10c, fire price 5c
1 lot ladies' fine Embroidered linen Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c each.
1 lot gents' linen initial Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 13c, fire price 13c
1 lot gents' linen, colored border Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 15c, our price 5c
5000 yards all silk Baby Ribbons, in all colors, Killam's price 4c, fire price 1c yard.
1 lot fancy Ribbons, Killam's price 8c, fire price 1c yard.
1 lot silk Windsor Ties, Killam's price 25c, fire price 11c.
1 lot all silk Ribbons, Killam's price 12½, fire price 5c yard.
All Killam's & Co.'s Hamburg Edgings, marked at prices that will clean them out at once.

COTTON UNDERWEAR DEPT.

1 lot of ladies' Corsets Covers, Killam & Co.'s price 19 c, fire price 9 cents each;
1 lot of ladies' lace trimmed drawers, Killam's price 50c, fire price 21c.
1 lot Chemises, Killam's price 50c, fire price 25c, and hundreds of other lots, enough to fill the entire paper. Be sure and be on hand tomorrow, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock sharp. A word to the wise is—enough.

Moir Bros. & Co., 119, 121, 123 Merrimack St.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

SUN WEATHER BULLETIN.

ALMANAC FOR SATURDAY, JULY 28.

SUN RISES	4 29	MOON RISES	12 06 AM
SUN SETS	7 08	HIGH WATER	7 00 AM
LENGTH OF DAY	14 35	HIGH WATER	7 30 PM

For-cast for New England: Fair; warmer; southwest winds.

NO OTHER.

The only penny paper in Lowell receiving cable and telegraphic dispatches is THE SUN. We print the latest news of the world up to the time of going to press with each edition.

LOCAL NEWS.

Smoke Tower's Corner Cigar.

Louis Dudevoir left last evening for Quebec.

Marie Anne Lemerose is passing her vacation in Providence, R. I.

Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I. of Texas is stopping at St. Joseph's parochial residence.

Joseph Lefebore has returned from a visit to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre in Canada.

A bookcase to hold the reports from other cities will be put in the aldermanic committee room.

Cook, Taylor & Co., advertise ladies' mackintoshes, a garment suitable for every month of the year. Don't leave home for a vacation without a garment. See the ad. in this paper.

Thirty-Four Meters Wanted.

Thirty-four applications have already been made for water meters.

Are You a Peabody?

The reunion of the Peabody family will be held at Topsfield, August 8.

Belgian Block Paving.

The paving with Belgian blocks on Pawtucket street is nearly completed from beyond the canal bridge near the Vesper boat club to School street.

Chalifoux's Newsboy Outing.

Next Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock, J. L. Chalifoux will distribute in his store, to the 500 newsboys of Lowell, tickets free for his fifth annual outing which will occur Wednesday, Aug 1st.

Last Night's Scores.

In the duck pin tournament at Les Miserable alleys, last evening, the scores were as follows: Carney 204, J. Donohoe 280; Woerdon 300; Carney 288; Marren 255, J. Donohoe 254; Carney 299; Marren 271; J. Donohoe 282; Woerden 240.

Macadamizing Westford Street.

Workmen have been leveling Westford street for the past week. They started at Chelmsford street and have now got as far as Smith street. They are digging up the old road, and putting down fresh macadam and the steam roller crushes it up fine and hardens the surface.

Life Not Worth Living.

That is what a person will say who is troubled with summer complaint. There are hundreds today who would give half they possessed to get a cure for their summer troubles. They do not know that Dow's Cholera Cordial "no cure, no pay," easily obtained, is one of the best remedies in the market.

New Officers Nominated.

Pride of Lowell lodge I. O. G. T., admitted two new members last evening. Nominations for the various officers were made as follows; Worthy chief templar, R. Bickford; vice templar, S. Dole; H. Beard, W. S.; B. Woods, T. S.; L. Linscott, W. T.; S. Blake, W. C.; B. Parker, W. M.; S. Patrick, W. G.; B. Greenwood, W. S.

Mrs. Paran Stevens Lost.

Mrs. Paran Stevens' petition, on behalf of herself and her daughter, Mrs. Paget, for the removal of her son-in-law, John L. Melcher, as trustee of the estate of Paran Stevens, has been denied by Surrogate Fitzgerald. Mrs. Stevens alleged that Melcher was a gambler, and therefore not a proper person to be executor. A similar proceeding failed before.

"Pa" Was the Referee.

At six a. m. at the corner of Union and Gorham streets there was a scrap between two boys, in which the father of one boy was referee. A crowd of 300 witnessed it, but when five women came along and berated the referee for allowing the fight he called it a "draw." Just about this time Officer Corran came in sight and the crowd dispersed.

A Political Sermon.

W. S. Knox of Lawrence was among the guests at the Martin Luthers outing yesterday. Ex-Representative Foss of this city was also present. In the evening Mr. Knox stopped at the American house, so did Mr. Foss—for a while. Both were closeted for several hours. It is well known that Mr. Knox wants to go to Congress, and people are beginning to wonder if this seance had any bearing on the matter.

Their Friends Visited Them.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Woodward observed the third anniversary of their wedding, last evening at their home, 598 Bridge street, corner of Shedd street. Many friends called to tender congratulations and well wishes to Mr. and Mrs. Woodward and many hopes for happy returns of the day were expressed.

The company was favored with vocal and instrumental music. Light refreshments were served by the D. L. Page company, Mr. Woodward is the genial manager of F. R. Cordley & Co.'s banking house.

NUMBERS 2500.

Largest Single Society in the City is the St. Anne Sodality of St. Joseph's Church.

The novena to St. Anne, which has been in progress at St. Joseph's church for nine days, closed Thursday evening.

In the morning a solemn high mass was celebrated by Rev. Fr. Paquette, O. M. I., assisted by Rev. Fr. Campeau, O. M. I., deacon; and Rev. Fr. Fiat, O. M. I., subdeacon.

Fifteen hundred women, all mothers of families received holy communion. The sermon was delivered by Rev. Fr. Nolin, O. M. I.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, there was the veneration of the relics of St. Anne. The church was crowded, and the decorations about the shrine of St. Anne were grand.

Mothers were present with their little children, and the large gathering made an impressive sight. The services were conducted by Rev. Frs. Amyot, O. M. I., and Nolin, O. M. I.

In the evening there was a reception into the sodality of St. Anne. Seventy nine women were enrolled, which makes the present membership 2500.

Rev. Frs. Amyot, O. M. I., and Nolin, O. M. I., again conducted the services. The novena was a grand success.

Dr. Colburn DENTIST 51 MERK ST.

Old Hundred 10c. cigar.

Wall paper at 18 Church street.

T. C. Lee, Fire Insurance, Donovan Bl'dg.

There are 454 inmates at the city farm.

Old newspapers 5 cents a hundred at THE SUN office.

Lowell architects are preparing plans for the new Rockingham hotel.

Patten & Co. have 1 best potted and cut flowers in the city, Shedd's block, Central street.

A true, life-like photo is something everybody admires. Marion makes that kind. Visit his studio in Barristers' hall and have a sitting made.

A mastiff gave a shepherd dog a mauling in front of Ellingwood's late last night, and the howling of the canine caused a commotion in the neighborhood.

Laborers Take Warning.

We have reduced the price of coal for your benefit. Buy your coal of D. W. Horne & Son, 15 Central street.

This Rule All Records.

$5.00 crayon portrait given with every dozen $3.50 cabinet photos for the next 30 days. Emerson & Co., 118 Merrimack st.

Still Lower Steerage Rates.

$10 to any railroad station in England. $10 to Queenstown and Glasgow, Scotland, at Murphy's steamship agency, 18 Appleton street.

The Doctor's a Hustler.

Dr. Thompson of Moxie nerve fame, is on a business tour through the west. His Moxie is in great demand there, and it has become a household remedy. The doctor is a hustler, and is always on the move. Each mail brings large orders from the west.

Sure of 20 Per Cent.

Speaking of the incorporation of the Filleld Tool company and the placing of stock on the market, one of the best known business men in the city made the statement to THE SUN yesterday that it will be the best investment ever offered Lowell people. Even in the present hard times it was certain of paying a 20 per cent. dividend. In five years an investor is pretty certain of having reimbursed himself on his outlay. Besides, the stock is being sold at home.

Fitzgerald Committed Suicide.

Timothy J. Fitzgerald ended his life yesterday by cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor. The deed was committed in a room at the residence of E. Trefry on Elm street, Andover. Mr. Fitzgerald was a widower and was 38 years old. He formerly resided here and was employed in the Merrimack mills but severed his connection there to enter the grocery business in Andover. While a resident here he was a member of the Young Men's Catholic Literary association and also of St. Patrick's choir. A mother, two brothers and one child survive him. The remains will be interred in this city.

Sons of St. George.

The Sons of St. George held one of their regular sociables last evening at Post 185 hall and a very pleasant time was passed by all present. The business meeting was held early in the evening and the reports show a season of remarkable prosperity. Fifty new members have been admitted during the past six months.

After business, ice cream, cake and coffee were served, and the following program was rendered with Mr. Samuel Holgate as master of ceremonies: There were vocal solos by Messrs. Joseph Schofield, Walter Hird, Joseph Wilmot, William Birtwell, James Bennett, Joseph Shore and Robert Worship; harmonica solos by Thomas Greenhalge and classical readings by Frank Hanniford. There was also an address on the order by Dr. Jackson. The festivities lasted till about 11 o'clock. The committee of arrangements consisted of Messrs. Frank Pascall, Ernest E. Bailey, Peter Bennett, William Kershaw and John Urrell.

CENTRAL ST. STATION.

Is Not Worth Enough to Warrant Expending Half a Million in Changing Grades.

It is now pretty certain that the Central street depot will be closed in the near future. It has been estimated that it will cost $500,000 to abolish the Church street grade crossing and the entire franchise of the road and its property on Central street is hardly worth half the sum. Perhaps the contemplated action of the management to close the depot is in hopes the abuttors who would suffer from a change in grade might be induced to withdraw their claims if the depot was not given up.

A CURE AFFECTED.

Devout Worshipper at St. Joseph's Church Said to Have Been Cured of a Bodily Ailment.

A miracle is reported at St. Joseph's church during the novena to St. Anne which terminated Thursday evening.

A lady who has been a cripple for years, and who has been obliged to support herself with crutches, approached holy communion Thursday morning. She has faithfully attended all the exercises of the novena.

Thursday morning she was able to leave her crutches in church and return home unaided. The crutches are now hanging in the church and have already been seen by hundreds of people. The lady is now receiving the congratulations of her friends.

This is the second cure effected during religious services, a lame man being restored to strength about two years ago.

ACCIDENT TO VEHICLES.

Two of Them Proved to be Wrecks in Public Places.

Two carriage accidents created considerable excitement in Post Office square, yesterday afternoon, but luckily no serious damage resulted from either one.

Harry Green, an insurance agent, was driving past the post office and the vehicle becoming caught in the car tracks he attempted to turn out. As he did one of the front wheels caught in a frog, the axle was broken off short, the body of the carriage dropped, and Mr. Green was tossed into the street, but escaped uninjured.

A few moments later Sheriff Stiles' horse which was standing on the opposite side of the street was seen to jump clear of the carriage and run up on the sidewalk in front of Partridge's cafe before it was stopped by Officer Cawley.

The animal was hitched to the post and the hitching rope in some manner got over its head thus frightening the horse. In the struggle a shaft strap was broken.

AN ARTIFICIAL MAIDEN.

It is Easy Enough to be Beautiful if You Only Know How.

Moles and Blemishes on the Face, Moustaches on Women, Pug or Crooked Noses, Large Mouths, Outstanding Ears—there is no reason for putting up with such disfigurements now-a-days. They, and lots more, are all easily removed by well-known Surgical and Electrical processes. For years the treatment of such things has been a specialty at the John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute, 125 West 42d St., New York. Regular Physicians there doing nothing else all the time. Their 120 Page Book, telling all about it, will be mailed, sealed, to your address for 10c. in stamps or silver.

NO MORE SLAUGHTER.

Rod and Gun Club Decides Against a Slaughter of Game in the Fall.

The adjourned annual meeting of the Rod and Gun club was held last evening and several matters of importance were talked over. The principal topic for discussion was the annual hunt which is usually held in the fall. This event has been severely criticised in the past, because of the slaughter which resulted from the conditions under which the hunt has been managed. The club is usually divided into two sides, and a two or three days hunt would be arranged and the side which had procured the greatest amount of game, compelled the other side to pay for the supper for the whole club. In the rivalry thus created, the members sacrificed both bird and beast, thinking only of killing.

Some of the members have never favored this system, and it was decided to give the board of directors power to arrange an enjoyable outing for one day, and to arrange for a supper to follow the event. It was also voted to appoint a committee to change the present shooting grounds at Lakeview, and to get some other place.

The following directors were elected; Dr. Downs, L. A. Derby, Henry Boynton, Arthur Butterfield and Henry Burton. Mr. Derby was elected secretary, and the directors will fill the other offices at their next meeting.

Appoint a Fish Warden.

There ought to be a fish warden at Tyng's pond, Lakeview. In and out of season there is an indiscriminate slaughter of fish by would-be fishermen who think more of pulling fish out of the water than of using the same for food.

This pond is the best fishing ground in this vicinity and there would be better fishing if jurisdiction were exercised. Three men went to the pond, yesterday, and caught 373 little ones. This was a reckless haul of fish.

First Baptist Church Supply.

During Dr. Seymour's absence from the city, the pulpit at the First Baptist church will be supplied as follows: Rev. J. W. Beathe of Holyoke, Aug. 5; Rev. J. K. Ewar of Providence, Aug. 12; Rev. D. B. Cheeney of Wisconsin Aug. 19; Rev. D. C. Eddy of Brooklyn, Aug. 26.

Have You Seen Her?

Annie Ivory, aged 25 years, of 130 Manchester street, a slightly demented woman, wandered away from home yesterday and has not been found. Her relatives are anxious as to her whereabouts as she may have wandered out into the country.

Got a Sprained Knee.

Officer Whittaker tumbled down the steps leading from Otis to Bleachery street, while patrolling his beat about 2.30 Wednesday morning. He is laid up in bed with a badly sprained knee.

Now Connect the Farm Drains.

Work on the new Chelmsford street sewer is nearly completed. A change of grade and concentration of pipes will be necessary in order to connect the city farm drains with the sewer.

Off to Halifax.

The L. C. A. A. cricket eleven left for its Canadian trip today and was accompanied by Col. Chadwick, Royal W. Gates, Fred A. Butrick and N. W. Norcross.

WITH GREAT EFFECT.

Japanese Made a Determined Attack Upon Chinese Transports — Nothing Now Learned at Washington.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—The Chinese transports sunk off the Corean coast by Japanese guns belonged to the fleet of 11 steamers which sailed from Taku on July 20 with 12,000 troops. The fleet left Taku under an escort of gunboats. The majority of the transports proceeded slowly with the gunboats, while the faster ones steamed at full speed, so as to land their troops as soon as possible.

On the transports which arrived first at the Corean coast were a few hundred soldiers from the army of the north. Most of the force, however, consisted of coolies with inferior firearms, or merely bows and arrows. The attack upon the steamers by the Japanese, which took place last Wednesday, is described briefly in a dispatch just received from Nagasaki.

The firing was commenced by a Japanese shore battery when the Chinese were trying to debark their men from the first steamer. A cruiser steamed up and opened fire on all transports which were laying to to discharge their men. The Chinese were unable to make any effectual resistance. They were thrown into great confusion, and many jumped overboard to escape the hot fire, under which two transports suffered severely.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—It is understood that pressure has been brought to bear upon China and Japan from several directions to leave their difficulties to the United States, and that this will probably succeed, although not until much bad blood that now exists between China and Japan is spilled.

Up to the close of office hours the state department was without any formal notice of a declaration of war between China and Japan, and so far as could be learned the only telegrams bearing on the situation in Asia was the cable dispatch from Captain Day of the Baltimore announcing that the Japanese held the Corean king captive, and that he had landed marines to protect the United States legation at Seoul.

Is Poorer by $400.

BOSTON, July 28.—Fred Hughes, who arrived at Young's Hotel last night from California, engaged a hackman to take him to the Boston and Albany depot, and when he dismissed the hackman he neglected to take out a handbag which he carried. The bag contained over $400, and Mr. Hughes does not expect to see it again.

Counterfeiters Plead Guilty.

PROVIDENCE, July 28.—George Jordan and John Doylin, who have been passing counterfeit quarter and half dollars throughout the various saloons hereabouts, were arrested here. Both men pleaded guilty.

By a Big Majority.

PARIS, July 28.—In the senate the government's anti-anarchist bill, which passed the chamber of deputies in spite of much opposition, was adopted by a vote of 205 to 34.

Dr. W. Lawton Hiles, the noted specialist from New York is now at the Lowell Medical and Surgical Institute, 34 Prescott street. He can be consulted for his three great specialties—dyspepsia, catarrh and diseases of women. It is said he has acquired world wide fame for the treatment of these diseases. He remains here only a short time.

Clearance Sale!!

Now is the time to get your vacation or business suit or trouser, at greatly reduced prices. Best values in the city at Alexander's, importer and tailor, 65 Central street.

Did You Get a Fan?

If not! You must have seen the nice ones we are giving away free to all our patrons. Dickson Bros., 68 Merrimack street.

WANTED Second hand pool and billiard tables. Address B. SUN office.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A SCIENTIFIC GAME

In Which the Points Were In Favor of the Beaneaters.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—The inefficient batting of the Baltimore team caused the game to go on the Boston side of the score card. The home team, while playing championship ball, could not equal the game that the Bostons put up.

Boston	0	0	1	2	1	0	2	1		—7
Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	—4

Earned runs—Boston, 3. Base hits—Boston, 12; Baltimore, 10. Errors Boston, 2; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Stivetts and Ryan; McMahon, Gleason and Robinson.

At Brooklyn:

Washington	3	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	—8
Brooklyn	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Washington, 11; Brooklyn, 8. Errors—Washington, 2; Brooklyn, 3. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire; Kennedy and Dailey.

At Philadelphia:

Philadelphia	2	2	2	3	0	2	0	2	0	—13
New York	0	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Philadelphia, 20; New York, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 1; New York, 6. Batteries—Harper and Cross; Rusie and Farrell.

At Cincinnati:

Cincinnati	0	8	4	1	0	1	0	0		—14
Chicago	1	0	1	3	0	2	0	2	3	—12

Base hits—Cincinnati, 20; Chicago, 17. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Chicago, 3. Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughn; Stratton and Schriver.

At Pittsburg:

Cleveland	2	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	—9
Pittsburg	0	0	1	0	0	4	0	0	1	—6

Base hits—Cleveland, 16; Pittsburg, 11. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Cuppy and O'Connor; Nichols and Sugden.

At St. Louis:

St. Louis	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	0		—6
Louisville	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 12; Louisville, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Louisville, 5. Batteries—Hawley and Miller; Wadsworth and Grim.

At New Bedford—New Bedford, 6; Brockton, 0—Called on account of darkness after 13 innings.

At Pawtucket—Haverhill, 15; Pawtucket, 14.

At Lewiston—Lewiston, 11; Fall River, 6.

At Bangor—Bangor, 3; Portland, 2.

Charged With Libel.

NEW YORK, July 28.—D. C. DeMerritt, one of the publishers of The Financial News, was arrested on a charge of libel preferred by President Greenhut of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company. The paper stated that it had been informed that a receivership of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company was pending.

Against the New Republic.

COLORADO SPRINGS, July 28.—J. A. Cummings, S. Parker and H. A. Widemann passed through this city yesterday. They bear a commission from the dethroned queen of Hawaii, and are en route to the national capital to try and prevent a recognition of the new republic of Hawaii.

Chiko Has Passed Away.

DAYTON, O., July 28.—Chiko, the chimpanzee attached to Barnum & Bailey's circus, died here. Mr. Bailey had refused an offer of $10,000 for the animal. Chiko was brought to this country by Barnum & Bailey last spring at a cost of $10,000. He was one of the largest chimpanzees in captivity.

Will Continue the Struggle.

SCOTTDALE, Pa., July 28.—The striking coke workers held another delegate convention here yesterday. They voted to continue the strike.

Against Lotteries.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The house committee on judiciary voted to report Senator Hoar's bill for the suppression of the lottery traffic, which recently passed the senate.

Mrs. Alvin Barton
Walpole, Mass.

Troubles Vanished

After Giving Hood's Sarsaparilla a Fair Trial.

Impure Blood, That Tired Feeling, Kidney Trouble.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

"Scrofula sores in my neck grew worse and worse, discharging freely and giving me much pain. A friend recommended Hood's Sarsaparilla. At that time I was completely worn down, did not have much appetite and easily became tired. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla faithfully and gradually

The Sores Began to Heal,

my health improved, an appetite came to me and my flesh took on a good color. Now the sores are all but gone, my health is better than it has been for a long time and my kidney trouble has vanished. My gratification at the success of this medicine has been so great that I shall always have a good word for Hood's Sarsaparilla." MRS. ALVIN BARTON, Walpole, Mass.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

BARGAINS!

2 cans Peaches	25 cents
2 cans Salmon	25 cents
3 cans Peas	25 cents
4 bottles Ammonia	25 cents
2 mugs Mustard	25 cents
2 lbs Hops	25 cents
1 gallon Molasses	25 cents
6 boxes Macaroni	25 cents
8 dozen Crackers	25 cents
4 packages Corn Starch	25 cents
5 lbs Tapioca	25 cents
3 lbs Raisins	25 cents
6 lbs Currants	25 cents
7 lbs Starch	25 cents
10 bars Soap	25 cents
5 boxes Sardines	25 cents
3 boxes Mince Meat	25 cents
3 bottles of Root Beer	25 cents

FARLEY'S .: CASH .: GROCERY,

New No. 140 Corham St.

Requisition Refused.

LANSING, Mich., July 28.—Governor Rich has refused to grant the requisition of the governor of California for the extradition of Alonzo J. Whiteman, ex-senator from Wisconsin, who was charged with forgery. The governor was satisfied that the signature that was alleged to have been forged by Whiteman was genuine. Whiteman will be given his liberty.

An Interesting Case.

LACONIA, N. H., July 28.—The charges of unprofessional conduct against Police Justice Bedford will be heard in court next Monday. The action is the outcome of charges brought by Frank J. Brown of Laconia, who has been prominent in liquor prosecutions, who feels aggrieved at the actions of the police justice in several cases.

All Were Rescued.

WATERTOWN, N.Y., July 28.—The steam yacht Alert was run into astern by the passenger steamer Islander in the St. Lawrence river. The Alert was cut in two, and sank, a total wreck, while those aboard, seven in number, narrowly escaped drowning. No lives were lost.

J. L. CHALIFOUX.

Note the Difference

Between "Regular" and "Clearance Sale" Prices.

Men's Single-breasted All-wool Sack Suits, regular $7, $8, and $9 grades, reduced to $4.49.

Men's Double-breasted All-wool Sack Suits, regular $7, $8, and $9 grades, reduced to $4.49.

Men's single-breasted fine All-wool Sack Suits, regular $10, $12, and $13 grades, reduced to $6.99.

Men's Double-breasted fine, All-wool Sack Suits, regular $10, $12, and $13 grades, reduced to $6.99.

NO HALF-HEARTED, TIMID REDUCTIONS.

We want a sharp, quick sale, and have cut prices so low on summer suits that anybody with even the remotest idea of values will see that these are genuine bargains.

J. L. CHALIFOUX

Central and Middle Streets.

Special Prices During OUR Clearance Sale

Brass Towel Racks, regular price 25c, now 3c. each, 2 for 5c.
A few more rolls of Matting 8 1-2c.
25c. Matting now 18c.
35c. Matting now 25c.
50c. Matting now 35c.
Some of these Mattings have cotton warp.

All Carpets marked down, just think of this, Extra Super All-Wool Ingrain, made, laid and lined, 65c., the regular price of this carpet alone is 65c. Just think of it.

SPECIALS!
$7.00 Baby Carriage $4.75.
18.50 Baby Carriage 14.50.
21.00 Baby Carriage 16.00.
23.00 Baby Carriage 18.00.
10.50 Refrigerator for 8.00.
14.00 Refrigerator for 10.00.

This comprises my stock of Baby Carriages and Refrigerators, and those in need of hot weather furniture will do well to call at once. Cash we want, and cash we shall have if low prices will do it.

J. J. CAYNOR & CO.,

New Number, 35 Prescott Street.

CARPET REMNANTS.

We have a large stock of Carpet Remnants and Samples which we are selling very cheap. Just the thing for Rugs and Mats. Goods that usually sell for 65c. per yard, you can buy from us for 25c. per yard; 85c. goods for 50c.; $1.25 goods for 65c.

Remnants large enough for a good sized carpet we can sell you for half price. Bring the measure of your room and you can get a carpet very cheap. We can furnish you anything you need in the furniture or carpet line at bottom prices. Our stock is one of the largest and best selected in Lowell. We guarantee our goods first class and our prices the lowest. We are here to stay and when you want anything in our line come to

Cookin Bros., NO. 66 PRESCOTT ST.

SMASH UP in the BUTTER MARKET

AT THE

UNION MARKET

TO-DAY.

Best Creamery at 15 to 18c. per lb.

CALL AND SEE US.

WALSH'S UNION MARKET, Middlesex St. Foot of South St

HAVE YOUR ENGRAVING DONE —BY—

Nudd the Engraver,

Room 5, Spalding Block, Central Street

Engraving in all its branches. Door Plates, Badges, Medals, &c., made to order at short notice.

DRS. CUFF & CONSTANTINEAU

Surgeon Dentists

Rooms 5, 6, 7 8, Bon Marche Build'g, 159 Merrimack Street.

JAMES MARREN,

Real Estate and Insurance Agent,

121 CENTRAL STREET.

Insurance placed in the most reliable companies.

All orders sent to P. O. Box 486 shall be promptly attended to.

Great Removal Sale.

We are about to remove to more commodious quarters and find it necessary to close out our present stock of Harnesses of every description. The greatly reduced prices will place our stock within reach of everybody in need of Harnesses. Have leased for a term of years the "Old Brabrook Stand," established in 1827.

J. C. DONOVAN,
57 Market street.

OUR GRAND FIRE, SMOKE and WATER SALE

OF HOWARD T. KILLAM & CO.'S STOCK

Of Somerville, Mass. From the opening hour on Wednesday morning, until the closing hour on Thursday evening our store was filled with a surging crowd of good natured purchasers. Hundreds went away unable to get waited upon. That they were pleased with the bargains offered, could be told by the stack of bundles they were carrying. For the balance of the week even greater bargains will be offered. The entire duplicate Fire Stock and our own stock included, in this great Sale will be put on our counters for Friday and Saturday.

The only opportunity this season to buy summer merchandise for a mere fraction of cost.

DON'T MISS IT!! DON'T MISS IT!! It's dollars saved to you to buy today.

ONE COMPLETE SUCCESS.

Read the List for Friday and Saturday, July 27 and 28.

HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

Children's fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's price 10c, fire price 3c each.
Ladies' fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's price 15c, fire price 4 c each.
Children's fine Jersey Ribbed Vests, Killam's Price 25c, fire price 15c
Men's Best Camel's Hair Merino Shirts and Drawers, Killam's price 50c, fire price 21c each.
Ladies' fine Egyptian Cotton Jersey Vests, Killam's price 25c, fire price 11c.
Children's All-Wool Scarlet Vests, soaking wet, Killam's price 50c, fire price 9c.
Children's fine Ipswich Fast Black Hose, all sizes, Killam's price 20c, fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose, Killam's price 12 1-2c, fire price 5c pair.
Men's Seamless Half Hose, without any seams, Killam's price 15c, fire price 5c pair.
Ladies' Seamless Fast Black and Fancy Hosiery, Killam's price 25c, fire price 12 1-2c pair.
Children's Seamless Fast Black Hosiery, all sizes, with double knees, Killam's price 25c, fire price 13c pair.
Ladies' Heavy Weight Fast Black Hosiery, Killam's price 19c, fire price 9c pair.

GLOVES.

Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves, in black and colors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair.
Children's fine Lisle Thread Gloves, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' and Misses' pure Silk Jersey Mitts, Killam's price 25c, fire price 11c pair.
Ladies' fine Silk and Lisle Gauntlet Gloves, in black and colors, Killam's price 50 and 75c, fire price 9c pair.
Ladies' fine Milanese Silk Gloves, Killam's price 50c, fire price 25c pair.
A lot odds and ends damaged Gloves, Killam's price 50c, fire price 5c pair.
1 lot Kid Gloves, in tans only, Killam's price $1.25 pair, fire price 29c pair.
1 lot Kid Gauntlet Gloves, Killam's price $1.50, fire price 29c pair.

SMALL WARE DEPARTMENT.

1 lot best Ivory Buttons, Killam's price 12½c, fire price 4c dozen.
1 lot Cutter's Embroidery Silk, Killam's price 5c, fire price 2 for 1c.
1 lot Fancy Featherbone Trimmings, Killam's price 60, 65c and $1.25, fire price 9c yard.
1 lot best Rubber Dress Shields, Killam's price 17c, fire price 5c pair.
1 lot best Stockinette Dress Shields, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c pair.
1 lot two-handled Steel Curling Irons, Killam's price 20c, fire price 5c each.
Best Steel Hair Pins, Killam's price 3c, fire price 3 papers for 1c.
Best quality Steel Scissors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c.
Best Do Long Hooks and Eyes, Killam's price 15c, fire price 7c card.
500 gross white Pearl Buttons, Killam's price 10c dozen, fire price 2c dozen.
1000 boxes Button Fasteners, Killam's price 10c, fire price 1c box.
300 dozen Best Linen Thread, Killam's price 8c, fire price 3c spool.
900 papers large Jet Head Shawl Pins, Killam's price 15c, fire price 2c dozen.
800 dozen Belden's Spool Silk 100 yards, Killam's price 10c, fire price 4c spool.
1 lot rubber Dress Protectors, Killam's price 25c, fire price 5c each.
1 lot best Safety Pins, Killam's price 5c, fire price 1c dozen.
1000 dozen Willimantic Spool Cotton, slightly damp, Killam's price 5c, fire price 2c spool.
1 lot best English Pins, Killam's price 5c, fire price 1c paper.
1 lot best Talbot Soap, all kinds, Killam's price 10c and 15c, fire price 5c.
1 lot Cuticura Soap, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c cake.
1 lot Colgate Soaps, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c.
1 lot best horn Hair Pins, Killam's price 25c, fire price 5c a dozen.
1 lot solid leather Belts, with silver buckles, Killam's price 25 and 37c, fire price 5c each.
1 lot rubber coat and vest Buttons, in all colors and black, Killam's price 23 and 25c, fire price 5c dozen.
Best quality of Vaseline, Killam's price 10c, fire price 4c bottle.
1 lot solid leather Hand Bags, Killam's price 75c, fire price 29c.
1 lot leather Chatelaine Bags, Killam's price 1.50, fire price 25c.

WRAPPERS, SHIRT WAISTS, ETC.

1 lot pretty Wrappers, Killam's price 75c, fire 39c each.
1 lot Wrappers, Killam's price $1, fire price 50c each.
1 lot Wrappers and Tea-Gowns, Killam's price $1.25 and $1.50, fire price 69c each.
1 lot White Lawn Shirt Waists, Killam's price 50c, fire price 19c.
1 lot of lot Shirt Waists, in light and dark grounds, Killam's price 65c, fire price 29c.
1 lot pretty print and blue percale Shirt Waist, lace trimmed, Killam's price $1, fire price 49c.
1 lot laundered Shirt Waists in pretty colors, Killam's price $1.25, fire price 49.
1 lot Dr. Warners Summer Corsets, in every size, Killam's price $1, fire price 39c pair.
1 lot of French Sateen Corsets, in all colors, Killam's price $1, fire price 39c pair.
1 lot of children's white and colored Tiers, Killam's price 39c, fire price 19c.
1 lot children's Gingham Dresses, Killam's price 75c, fire price 39c.

MILLINERY DEPT.

1 lot ladies' and children's Straw Hats, in all this season's shapes, Killam's price 50c to $1, fire price 9c each.
1 lot trimmed white Sailors, Killam's price $1, fire price 25c.
1 lot children's muslin Bonnets, Killam's price 35c, fire price 9c each.
1 lot children's lawn Hats, Killam's price 50c, fire price 15c.
1 lot children's Straw Flats, with silk wire edges, Killam's price $1, fire price 19c.
1 lot fancy summer Veiling, Killam's price 37c fire price 9c a yard.

LACES, HANDK'FS, RIBBONS.

1 lot linen, all damaged more or less, Killam's price 25c to 75c, fire price 9c yard.
1 lot Valuciennes Laces, Killam's price 9c to 12½c, fire price 3 and 5c yard.
1 lot printed border Handkerchiefs, always 10c, fire price 5c
1 lot ladies' fine Embroidered linen Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 25c, fire price 9c each.
1 lot gents' linen initial Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 33c, fire price 19c.
1 lot gents' linen, colored border Handkerchiefs, Killam's price 15c, our price 5c.
500 yards all silk Baby Ribbons, in all colors, Killam's price 4c, fire price 1c yard.
1 lot fancy Ribbons, Killam's price 8c, fire price 1c yard.
1 lot silk Windsor Ties, Killam's price 25c, fire price 11c.
1 lot all silk Ribbons, Killam's price 12½, fire price 5c yard.
All Killam's & Co.'s Hamburg Edgings, marked at prices that will clean them out at once.

COTTON UNDERWEAR DEPT.

1 lot of ladies' Corsets Covers, Killam & Co.'s price 19 c, fire price 9 cents each;
1 lot of ladies' lace trimmed drawers, Killam's price 50c, fire price 21c.
1 lot Chemises, Killam's price 50c, fire price 25c, and hundreds of other lots, enough to fill the entire paper. Be sure and be on hand to-morrow, Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock sharp. A word to the wise is—enough.

Moir Bros. & Co., 119, 121, 123 Merrimack St.